

**AGENDA
TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE, COUNTY OF GREENE
REGULAR TOWN BOARD MEETING**

May 12, 2014

Please turn off all cell phones and electronic devices.

Pledge of Allegiance

Presentation by Coxsackie-Athens Central School

Approval of Minutes

- February 24, 2014 Town Board Work Meeting
- March 10 Town Board Meeting
- April 14 Town Board Meeting

Public Comment Period

- Request by Town Resident Kevin Kemnah to Make Presentation

Correspondence

- Notice from the RC Sportsmen's Club (New Baltimore Road) that they are renewing their Liquor License from 6/1/2014-5/31/2017. They are required by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, Section 64, Subdivision 2a to notify the Town in writing.
- Letter from the Department of Transportation regarding the State Budget that included \$40 million to municipalities to mitigate the impact of this year's severe winter.

New Business

- Resolution to Authorize Purchase of Special Events Liability Insurance for AgFest
- Resolution to Authorize Blue Diamond Septic LLC for Sludge Removal from the Wastewater Treatment Plant in 2014
- Resolution to Adopt Changes to Sewer District 1 Roll for 2014
- Resolution to Authorize Tax Collector Diane Jordan to Attend the New York State Association of Tax Receivers & Collectors 2014 Annual Training Seminar
- Resolution Designating Julie Fisk as Deputy Tax Collector
- Motion to Accept the Resignation of Barbara Finke as Confidential Secretary to the Supervisor
- Resolution Designating Person to Receive Notices of Claim
- Resolution to Reappoint Jack Ablett to the Board of Assessment Review
- Motion to Cancel the May 26 Work Meeting
- Audit of Claims

Upcoming Meetings

- May 14 Comprehensive Plan Committee at 7 PM
- May 31-June 1, 2014 AgFest at the VanEtten Farm
- June 4, 2014 Zoning Board of Appeals Meeting 7:30 PM
- June 9, 2014 Town Board Meeting at 7 PM
- June 10, 2014 Seniors Committee at 1:30 PM
- June 12, 2014 Planning Board Meeting 7 PM
- June 13, 2014 Veterans Committee at 1 PM

- June 17, 2014 Senior Citizen Committee Picnic at Cecil C. Hallock Park at 12:00 PM, Raindate June 18
- June 23, 2014 Town Board Work Meeting at 7 PM

Public Comment Period/Community Events

Adjournment

****** Agenda Subject to Change******

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**DRAFT 6/6/14
ADOPTED 6/23/14**

OPENING REGULAR TOWN BOARD MEETING

Supervisor Dellisanti called the meeting to order at 7 PM and the Pledge of Allegiance was said. Also attending: Deputy Supervisor Ruso, Councilwomen Benway and VanEtten, Councilman Norris, Ralph Ambrosio, Esq., Town Clerk Barbara Finke, Tax Collector Diane Jordan and 13 members of the public who signed the attendance sheet. Absent: Highway Superintendent Denis Jordan

Supervisor Dellisanti introduced Ralph Ambrosio, Esq. who would be taking the place of our Counsel, Tal Rappleyea for the evening.

Supervisor Dellisanti announced the first presentation would be the Cocksackie-Athens Central School and introduced Superintendent Randy Squires.

Superintendent Squires thanked the Board for inviting him and **Leslie Copleston**, the Superintendent for Business, and wanted to give a very quick overview of their school budget. Residents can go to the polls one week from tomorrow, Tuesday, May 20, to vote at Cocksackie-Athens from 1-9 PM at either of the elementary schools; the same date for Greenville or Ravena-Coeymans as well, but may have different times.

This year their budget is projected to go up 3.5% or about \$967,000, which will result in an estimated tax levy increase of about 3.4%. The exact number won't be known until the assessment and equalization rates are completed in August. This is under the allowable tax cap so a 50% majority approval is needed. Because it is under the tax cap, all STAR or Enhanced STAR residents will receive a rebate check from New York State in the dollar amount of what the tax increase is. For example, if a resident's school taxes this year are \$2,000 and next September \$2,300, then they will receive a \$300 rebate check from New York State, so it is dollar-for-dollar, this is what the State passed in April. So basically, residents will get it all back from the State.

Within the budget, there are position reductions and all are enrollment-driven and they have started seeing an enrollment decline in their district. For example, 130 are graduating in June and the low 90s are coming in the 9th grade. Their largest classes are in the high school approximately in the 120s and in the elementary and middle school, most class sizes are in the 90s or one or two are 100, starting to see that and as a result they don't need as many staff. They are cutting two elementary teaching positions, one-half science position and one math position in the high school, one and one-half full and part time clerical positions retiring and will not be filled. Also, they will reduce foreign language teachers as they phase out French in high school and middle school. They are adding an additional special education teacher and one full and one part-time teacher aide position to the budget. These cuts are enrollment-driven, everything offered this year they are offering next year as far as course selection and class sizes will not be impacted. Average class size at elementary is 18 and below and primary more like 17-16 and below, high school and middle school are 19, an occasional 20 in a class, 21 those are some of their honors classes. Classes are some of the smallest in the region.

Additions to the budget include expanding distance learning opportunities. This year they began offering Chinese and American sign language to their students, next year continue those courses; other courses receiving include veterinary science, accounting, advertising, marketing, sociology and financial decision-making. They will also be sending out courses through distance learning and their teachers will be teaching the class in high school and students in schools from Schodack to Sharon Springs will be receiving courses on anatomy and physiology, art history and international business. They are also expanding engineering classes in middle school and high school through RIT (Rochester Institute of Technology). Even though budgets are tight, they have more course offerings for students. The budget preserves all sports and extracurricular programs, there are no cuts there.

This is a fairly responsible budget, addressing enrollment declines, trying to right size staff, through budget and negotiating process they were able to negotiate a new contract with administrative unit for seven people saving \$50,000 per year, agreed to less expensive health plan, renegotiate salary in contracts which saves districts about half of what they had to budget in the past, they have narrowed down to single percentage, still out with teachers association,

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they have no contract with teachers association, so that impacts the budget too and they have to guesstimate.

Other propositions to be voted on to establish capital reserve, just about to start planning for a new capital project in the district. They want to create a reserve in case there are funds to offset to pay for those costs. Hope is to time it when the debt comes off the middle school project in a couple years and smooth through that as far as impact on the tax levy, they begin that process a couple of years out to go to voters to approve that project.

Voters will be asked to determine how board candidates will be elected. Currently they declare for specific seat. For example, Lisa Benway is on the school board and wants to run for reelection and Chris Norris want to run. He has to say if he is running for Lisa Benway's seat, he has to declare for specific seat, not just at-large. Voters to decide whether to move to an at-large election. If there's three seats open, usual each year, and five people run, the top three are in and don't have to run for a specific seat. The Board hopes that this might attract more people to run so they don't have to run against somebody anymore, just want to run for the school board. There are three Board of Education seats open for a three year term and Carol Ann Luccio, Richard Jewett, and newcomer Jamie Dorr running for Bonnie Ecker's seat who decided not to run for another term. Superintendent Squires asked for questions.

Councilwoman VanEtten asked how many students are from the Town of New Baltimore.

Superintendent Squires responded there are 154 students, taxes levied are \$1,799,738 or about \$11,687 per student.

Supervisor Dellisanti thanked the Superintendent for that information, noting he was the only one that had been prepared for that question.

Councilman Norris asked about back page panel reductions and additions, could the Superintendent break down how it all adds up, doesn't seem to add up on his paper. By increasing the budget by \$ 967,000, but based on additions and subtractions, it only comes to \$71,000 gets \$68,000 back, which means \$0, the panel says its not increasing at all.

Superintendent Squires answered that's some of the major additions and reductions, health care increased. **Leslie Copleston** added that there is different increases for different plans, Blue Shield increased 12.6% or \$400,000 increase in health insurance alone, teachers retirement went from 16.25% to 17.53%. **Superintendent Squires** said that when they started the budget process, negotiated salaries, health insurance and retirement contributions came to \$1.2 million, add increases in diesel fuel and transportation costs, They have the second lowest transportation costs per student in the region behind Hudson and much lower than the other two districts in the town. They will be moving their payroll to Central Business Office, Questar BOCES has a central location for business functions, generates state aid is the main function and it saves the district.

Councilman Norris stated that the tax cup is complicated to calculate and asked for their breakdown of 3.41% because it should have been about 2.11%.

Leslie Copleston answered the main reason for the increase is the debt service for the 2009 project, that's coming on full swing causing it to go up, that's one of the exclusions, growth factor, take out exclusions from last year, then apply growth factor, come up with another number and add exclusion from coming year. One of the big exclusions is debt service, so after that gets on for this year, then they should normalize and not be as high. The CPI was 1.46% so that was the other increase factor in the tax cap calculation.

Superintendent Squires anticipates next year, with no change in their allowable tax limit, it will be almost cut in half, depending on when anticipated Ferguson comes in Cocksackie, and it could drive their tax levy to negative tax levy for one year.

Leslie Copleston added that one thing they are doing this year is adding \$250,000 more from reserves to reduce the tax levy.

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Councilman Ruso asked if the negative growth in that project when it comes through, does it help New Baltimore or just Coxsackie?

Leslie Copleston replied that it is in the Town of Coxsackie property, so it affects the school taxes districtwide, but doesn't affect our town taxes, so a school tax bill will be affected by that PILOT positively. It's a dollar-for-dollar reduction in the taxes that can be levied against all taxpayers in the school district.

Superintendent Squires and Leslie Copleston added that the property will be assessed \$50 million when it is completed next year and it's a 406,000 square foot facility.

Supervisor Dellisanti thanked them for their time and asked for further questions.

Kevin Kemnah replied that he had two questions and asked how the 3 point something % increase boils down to assessed value on an \$100,000 house?

Leslie Copleston replied that the simplest way of looking at it, if everything remained equal, a resident's tax bill would increase by 3.41% which is what the levy is, but there's so many other variables.

Kevin Kemnah asked if they had done anything with the Veterans' exemptions?

Superintendent Squires replied that they haven't gone one way or the other and were advised by the State School Boards Association and others to hold because there is wording in the legislation that is ambiguous in regard to how to do it and how to make it work correctly and not have to go back and do it again. They hope it is cleared up and will take a look at the impact, always estimate don't know how many veterans are out there in their school district. The Board wants to make an educated decision and not just do it and realize that its going to come back on the rest of the residents and impact on residents with hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is still on their radar and they want to get more information.

Ellie Alfeld asked to repeat reserve fund, are they using \$250,000?

Leslie Copleston stated they currently appropriate \$1.375 million to reduce taxes, historically done since 2007, for next year adding another \$250,000 to that from the reserve fund.

Ellie Alfed asked what type of balance is left when all is said and done?

Leslie Copleston said there are some significant reserves, some are restricted for certain uses, some are free to use and they are using up those they are free to use. They want to watch closely going forward and don't want to dig too big a hole for themselves and they can't sustain it.

Ellie Alfeld commented that they are mandated under state law to maintain, there's a ceiling,

Leslie Copleston and Superintendent Squires replied 4%, that's their ceiling, they would still be able to maintain that.

Dot Davis stated that from what she understood from when Ferguson Company comes in here, they would be tax free for 20 years. There might be a PILOT, but they will not be paying a set school tax every year, taxpayers will be paying.

Leslie Copleston said that the PILOT would produce a revenue stream to all municipalities that are under the PILOT, the school district and the Town of Coxsackie. That's how it generally works. Then after 20 years, they will come on the tax rolls whatever the value is at that point. What they are estimating right now is that the current 20 year tax value for all the municipalities for that parcel is like \$220,000. So once it goes through this PILOT process, the revenue stream is more like \$20 million. So that's what they will look like and compare so it will provide additional resources to the school district and the town.

Superintendent Squires stated that we get tax revenue, its not tax free, its a set dollar, \$20 million for 20 years is not tax free.

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Ellie Alfeld commended on the scope of subjects offered, that everyone on the Board is impressed.

Leslie Copleston said they want to sustain what they offer students, small class enrollment, push classes out and create revenue for their school district.

Supervisor thanked Superintendent Squires and Leslie Copleston and appreciated their time and effort.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The February 24 Town Board Work Meeting submitted by the Deputy Town Clerk, Councilwoman VanEtten moved and was seconded by Councilman Ruso. The adoption of the foregoing Motion was duly put to a vote and the vote was as follows:

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED: Norris

ABSENT:

The March 10 Town Board Meeting submitted by the Deputy Town Clerk, Supervisor Dellisanti moved and was seconded by Councilwoman Benway. The adoption of the foregoing Motion was duly put to a vote and the vote was as follows:

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED: Norris

ABSENT:

The April 14 Town Board Meeting submitted by the Deputy Town Clerk, Councilman Ruso moved and was seconded by Councilwoman Benway. The adoption of the foregoing Motion was duly put to a vote and the vote was as follows:

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED: Norris

ABSENT:

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Supervisor Dellisanti stated that he received a letter of request by Kevin Kemnah to make a presentation on fracking.

Kevin Kemnah: Good Evening Board Members and Fellow Residents

I would like to acknowledge a word of thanks to all the various sources that I used to research this information, which has allowed me to give the facts and figures that I used to form this opinion against hydrofracking.

US Energy Information Administration released its Energy Outlook on shale gas in 2012. It stated that there were estimates of 482 trillion cubic feet of unproved, technically recoverable, onshore shale gas resources in the lower 48 states. They estimated the four largest recovery areas to be: Fayetteville Shale: This varies in depth from 1,500 feet to 6,500 feet and contains 32 trillion cubic ft. of natural gas; Barnett Shale: This varies from 5,000 to 7,500 ft. deep and its 43 trillion cubic ft.; Haynesville Shale: This varies from 8,000 to more than 10,000 ft. below and contains 75 trillion cubic feet. If you look at Photo 1 Marcellus Shale: This varies from less than 1,000 ft. deep which in some areas on the northern borders comes right to the surface. Northeastern regions, down to 6,000 ft. deep in the more southern regions and lies under all parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. This formation comes to the surface just above the Finger Lakes area.

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Now if you will look at Photo #2, the Marcellus Shale formation. Take notice of the gray lines which outline the Marcellus Shale formation in New York State. I estimate about 90% of Greene County is included and approximately 80-85% of New Baltimore is included. The smaller gray line in Greene County, which is lower than New Baltimore, indicates the Catskill State Park. This includes the New York City Watershed and its reservoirs. These areas, along with the Syracuse Aquifer, and all other designated New York State-owned lands are supposed to be excluded from fracking.

If and when hydraulic fracturing comes to Greene County, we stand to lose, through groundwater contamination, our wetlands. Greene County has approximately 11,500 acres of wetlands that involve 2,500 landowners and make up 3% of this county.

What is the Marcellus Shale? About 390 million years ago during the geological period called the Devonian, the area west of what is now the Northern Appalachian Mountains, to include New York and Pennsylvania, was covered by a series of warm shallow seas. The bedrock underneath New York's Finger Lakes region is made up of silt, mud and ancient organisms that settled to the bottom of these seas. These sediments were buried deeply as the Appalachian Mountains rose, and through heat and pressure, turned into rock over millions of years. The organic matter buried in the mud turned to natural gas under this heat and pressure and also formed shale.

What is High Volume Slickwater Horizontal Hydraulic Fracturing aka Hydrofracking? Extracting natural gas in the Marcellus Shale requires different extraction methods than the kind needed to extract gas from underground pockets. The Marcellus Shale is classified as a tight shale, which means that there are few connections between pore spaces, through which the gas can travel to collect in large pockets. It is possible to crack such rocks to release the gas trapped within them. The Marcellus Shale varies from 100 ft. to 1,000 ft. thick. As a thin tight shale, conventional National Gas recovery methods are impractical for economic recovery of natural gas. To address these challenges, two processes are used. Horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing are being combined to recover natural gas in the Marcellus Shale and other tight shales. High Volume, Slickwater Horizontal Hydraulic Fracturing differs from conventional drilling. Fracturing. Hydraulic fractures are cracks created in rock formations by changes in the fluid pressure. This can and does happen naturally, through earth events such as the movement of the Tectonic plates. It can also be induced by forcing fluid into rock formation at very high pressures. Horizontal Drilling. The well bore, which is the hole the well makes underground, is drilled vertically down to a set target depth, then turns to travel horizontally through the target layer, thus horizontal drilling. This allows each well to come in contact with and therefore able to fracture the larger amount of the formation. This is especially useful in thin layers like the Marcellus Shale. It requires far more water to hydraulically fracture a well that travels horizontally through a gas bearing layer, then it takes to hydraulically fracture a vertical well. We are talking millions of gallons of this toxic mixture, as compared to tens or hundreds of gallons, thus the term high volume. Slickwater. The term slickwater refers to the addition of chemicals to the drill bit, during the drilling process to lubricate it. It is also added to the fracking fluid to reduce the friction of the fluid as it is pumped down the well bore to the shale, during the fracking process. Slickwater is composed of a mixture of toxic chemicals.

Pennsylvania is used as the basis for likely drilling scenarios in New York. The amount of water required to fracture a well is largely a function of specific characteristics of the target formation which is the rock layer from which the gas will be extracted. Because the physical characteristics of the Marcellus Shale in New York are approximately similar to those in Pennsylvania, except to the depth at which the shale is located, the data on the volume of water, volume of chemicals used, yards of sludge per well, chemical laden toxic wastewater that is returned to be disposed of may be used to estimate the volume that will be required for wells in New York.

Please see Photo #3. The picture shows what a typical well pad looks like. It encompasses from 3-10 acres, but is typically 6. It is then bulldozed mostly flat. The toxic brine and sludge ponds are dug and lined and the drill derrick and the pipe casing and remaining equipment that is used to drill brought in. The large pond is for the toxic chemical brine water. When fracking is finished, they will use mist pumps to dissipate a percentage into the air. Some will be loaded

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into tank trucks only to be pumped into other wells that were either abandoned, emptied of gas, dud wells or wells that were drilled solely for this purpose. It is also given away free of charge to the state, the counties and towns, that are ignorant enough to accept it. Guess what? New York accepts it.

For your information the natural gas brine has been approved by DEC by permit and is being spread in at least 23 municipalities in 7 Western New York counties -- Wyoming, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara and Seneca. Also its been approved in 10 municipalities in 2 other counties -- Allegany and Steuben. In addition, the NYS Department of Transportation in Region 6 received approval to spread the brine on state roads in portions of Steuben, Allegany, and Chemung. This toxic brine that is being spread in those towns, counties, and state roads is being imported from Pennsylvania free of charge.

The smaller pond contains the drill sludge and tailings and chemical-laden mud that was removed during the drilling process and will be sent to dumps and landfills. For one well that is an average size approximately 5,000 ft. down and 5,000 ft horizontally there will be about 170 cu. yards of toxic mud and rock cuttings. At an average of 6 wells per pad, that is over 1,000 cu. yards to remove.

Now please see Photo #4 Casing Design. After the well is drilled, but before it is fracked, it has to be cased. Please note the different size casings and how deep they go. This photo gives you the impression that it is a solid case and it will hold up pretty good. A widely known fact in the field is there is no federal or state regulations that apply to this casing process, type of cement used, PSI rating of the cement and no way of knowing when they inject the liquid cement around the well bore pipe, how far down it goes, or if there are any perforations in it. It is also known that 5% of these casings fail during the high pressure fracking process or during the drilling and fracking process of the other wells on the same pad. Additionally, approximately another 40% of these cemented well casings fail some time during the life of the well.

As per an article in *The Daily Mail* on Wednesday, April 30th, 2014, there have been more than 350,000 tons of these toxic drill cuttings and chemical-laden mud disposed of in New York landfills in the past 3 years from Pennsylvania. This came mostly from drill sites northern border according to statistics. New York State is running out of landfill space for their waste. This is ironic. Some bad experiences with this waste, which contains unknown chemical mixes that are used for drilling and are regarded as proprietary trade secrets, have led many Pennsylvania landfills to begin refusing it.

All of this is taking place in New York with the waste coming from our friendly neighbor Pennsylvania. I find it hard to imagine the amounts that will be generated once fracking is approved in New York. All of this is not right, not good, not healthy, but nevertheless legal. This is all made possible through the EPA, the Environmental Protection Agency, and its known as the Halliburton Loophole, which states that chemical-laden sludge and brine is exempt from the U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act. This exemption is a direct result of former Vice President Dick Cheney's Energy Task Force. But remember before being Vice President, Dick Cheney was C.E.O. of Halliburton.

While we are on the subject of the EPA, here is another little tidbit. In 2004, the EPA completed its study on fracking and found that it poses little or no threat to drinking water and also concluded that no further study of hydraulic fracturing was necessary. After the EPA's study, it was found to be scientifically unsound by EPA whistleblower Weston Wilson. In an October 2004 letter to Colorado's Congressional Delegation, Wilson recommended that the EPA continue investigating hydraulic fracturing and form a new peer review panel that would be less heavily weighted with the members of the regulated gas industry. In March of 2005, EPA Inspector General Nikki Tinsley found enough evidence of potential mishandling of the EPA's hydraulic fracturing study to justify a review of Wilson's complaints. Upon conducting a review of the EPA's study, it was found that the EPA removed information from earlier drafts that stated unregulated fracturing poses a major threat to human health and that the Agency did not include information that suggests fracking fluids may pose a threat to drinking water long after drilling operations are complete. After all this in 2005, a National Energy Bill which

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included the Halliburton Loophole, was heavily lobbied by Cheney, Halliburton, gas companies and was passed. This sounds awful familiar doesn't it Mr. Snowden?

Water. Water along with a chemical cocktail is used to lubricate the drill bit and to carry rock cuttings back to the surface. Just for this part of the operation, 100,000 gallons are used per well. At six wells per pad, that is 600,000 gallons or 6 school busses filled.

The amount of water required to stimulate, which is the industry term for cracking the shale through hydraulic fracturing to release the natural gas, an individual well also depends heavily upon the length of the laterals, which is the horizontal portions of that well. It takes between 300,000 and 500,000 gallons of water and chemical mix to fracture each 500 feet of well bore. The widest range of estimates of water use per well is 2-9 million gallons, an average of 4.3 million gallons per well with a maximum of 6.1 million gallons per well, according to Chesapeake Energy, which is one of the largest operators in Pennsylvania and a company that is expected to be a large operator in New York. Chesapeake Energy determined that they use an average of 5.5 million gallons of water to fracture each of their wells. When fracking a well, only about 30-50% of the total water chemical mixture comes back to the well initially. The rest returns with the extracted gas over the life of the well. All of the chemical water mixture that does return is now more toxic than when it was put in, as it is now 7 times saltier than the Ocean water, and picks up from the depths VOC, Volatile Organic Compounds, which is the toxic chemicals they have been removing from paint, the fracking fluid mixture also picks up NORMs which is Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials that are hidden in the Marcellus Shale. These NORMs are Uranium, radium 226, radium 228, and radon. They are also known in the business as the deadly daughters, but ironically the gas companies that are drilling their logs identify these as a spike in gamma rays. The level of radioactivity in flowback water, which is the term used by gas companies for the returned frack fluid, is many times higher than allowable for discharge to the environment. Now remember this is covered by the Halliburton Loophole. Also there can be up to 28 wells drilled per pad.

Back to water. To give you an idea of water collection, the Chenango River at Sherburne, New York, which is the headwater tributary of the Susquehanna River and runs or flows at a rate of 105 cubic ft. per second or 800 gallons per second, will take the total flow of this river 2 1/2 hours to collect enough water to fracture one well. The industry estimates used by DEC suggest that approximately 2,500 wells could be drilled during a peak development year. It is projected to be a decade's long process in New York.

Please refer to Photo #5. All of the surface water in New York State occurs in 17 major river basins and wastesheds. A watershed is all of the land that is drained by a creek or a similar small stream. A river basin is all of the land that drains into a larger river or one of its tributaries. River basins are composed of many watersheds.

Nine of the 17 river basins in New York are wholly or partially underlain by the Marcellus Shale. Five out of the 9 river basins underlay what is known by the industry as the Marcellus Fairway. This is the area where the gas companies believe gas extraction will be the most profitable. These 5 river basins are the Genesee River Basin, Chemung River Basin, Seneca-Oneida-Oswego River Basin, Susquehanna River Basin, and the Delaware River Basin. The remaining four of these river basins comprise the areas surrounding the Marcellus Fairway. This part is known by the gas companies as the Marcellus Extent. This area will also see drilling, but to a lesser extent. These 4 river basins are the Mohawk to Hudson River Basin, the Lower Hudson River to Atlantic Basin, those are the two that will affect us, Niagara River to Lake Erie Basin, and the Allegheny River to the Gulf of Mexico Basin.

Water is the main fluid used to frack Marcellus wells. A variety of chemicals are mixed, with water each for a different purpose. Some of the additives are benign, but many are toxic to human health if mishandled, ingested or became airborne. According to industry estimates and TV commercials, only about 1% of hydraulic fracturing fluid is made up of these potentially dangerous chemicals. Well, let's do the math. Remember earlier in the paper I stated that the industry standard is 5.5 million gallons to frack one well. That means that 55,000 gallons is chemicals. This amount is equal to 7 7,500 tractor trailer tanker loads for one well. Again six wells per pad is 3,300,000 gallons of chemicals and now 42 7,500 gallon tractor trailer loads.

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There are 11 categories of chemicals that make up the 450 to 800 different chemical cocktails used in the fracking process depending on each company's proprietary mix. The 11 chemical classes are acids, gels, cross linkers, brakers, friction reducers, surfactants, corrosion inhibitors, boosters, biocides, clay stabilizers which is salt, and PH adjusters. A small list of the ones you might recognize are cadmium, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, #2 diesel, ethanol, benzene, isobutyl alcohol, ethylene glycol which is antifreeze, isopropanol, kerosene, methanol, sodium hypochlorite, sodium nitrate, sodium sulfites, sulfur dioxide, and sulfuric acid which is car battery acid.

Not let's continue with the process. We know the main part of the frack fluid is water, approximately 90%. And we know approximately 1% is chemicals. The remaining 9% is known as proppant, which is made up of sand and other silica to include ceramic pieces of various sizes. Proppant, along with water and chemicals, is injected into the well, under very high pressures, somewhere over 3,000 pounds per square inch, that's about what they use when running an excavator. The proppant will remain in the well to hold open the fissures in the shale that the fracking process accomplishes.

Now please see Photo #6. Once the well is drilled, cased, the fracking sequence starts. Once it starts, it cannot stop until it is completed or the desired results are not achieved. Fracking goes on around the clock for approximately 7-10 days. In the attached photo, please note that the 6 tractor trailer size diesel pumps that are used. These are the pumps that will run 24 hours a day, around the clock. The diesel engines remain at maximum RPM and have to be constantly refueled during this process. People have compared the sound level to that of several jet planes sitting on the runway together, with their engines at full throttle for 7-10 days. Just the fumes from the diesel engines alone, coupled with the noise, will be enough to make you want to pack up and leave. Talk about disturbing the peace. Once this process is done and until the well is connected to a pipeline, that connects to an existing transmission line, that is when the greatest introduction of methane into the atmosphere occurs.

After the fracking is done and harvesting begins, another physical process occurs that is overlooked by the methane gas developers because they don't want you to know. This process is known as upward migration of fractures from the depths. Over the decades, upward fracture growth often intercepts the land surface which has been observed in the American Southwest, Mexico, and China. In less arid regions, such as the Northeast, these fractures morph to the land surface more frequently and become migrating ribbons of enhanced porosity. As a result of this subsurface process, the frequently asked question is, "Will overlying freshwater aquifers and wells become contaminated?" Sadly the answer is not will, but when. This is of special concern in the north and northeast range of the Marcellus Deposit as the deposit is only down about 1,000 ft. and in some areas the shale deposit comes to the surface.

Now I know my fellow residents are sitting there listening to this presentation and saying to themselves, "If and when this comes, I will not sign any lease agreements with any gas companies because I don't want this on my land." Wrong.

Gas Leases. The gas company that wishes to drill starts to talk to landowners, then offers cash in order to secure mineral leases in a specific area. This area is decided by the gas company and is called a Drilling and Spacing Unit. This defines the boundaries as a Common Source of Supply. This is usually either 1 or 2 square miles in area, which is determined by the state they are drilling in. Once the gas company secures leases on 60%, that's only 60% of that Drilling and Spacing Unit, the remaining landowners in that unit are powerless to stop the drilling. This is known in New York law as Forced Pooling. New York also has the Compulsory Integration Law which essentially states that you have received part of the profits even though you refused to sign a lease, but your profits will be \$0 for the lease signing because you didn't sign and only 1/2 of the royalty profits that the other landowners will receive because you refused to sign. This is essentially Eminent Domain by a private company. New York Legislature signed this into law in 2005 after \$4.5 million of money was spread out to all homeowners.

If a drilling unit is set at one square mile, which equals 640 acres and they have to secure leases on at least 60% of that, then they need leases on 384 acres. Or, if its 2 square miles, just double it. You will receive the lease signing money up front. The royalties are either given as a small percentage or no royalties at all until the gas company recovers its initial expenses which include the lease agreement payouts. As per the gas companies, one well pad costs

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approximately \$3-6 million. Except for an exceptionally profitable well, most take 7 years to be fully paid for. If a well turns out to be not so good, you may never receive any royalties.

Litigation: If you are part of a drilling unit, either by lease agreement or by Forced Pooling, you can be sued by another neighbor for damages caused by your leaseholding neighbor's drilling under your land. These damages include water contamination, air pollution, the sickness and death of humans and animals. Your property could plummet in value and you could lose your homeowners' insurance, as the option of borrowing against a second mortgage.

Remember the clause in your mortgage agreement which states all mortgages prohibit hazardous activity and hazardous substances on the property. Also the involuntary integration of properties into hazardous industrial sites, risks the foreclosure of thousands of mortgages and can only serve to further depress construction starts in an unstable economy.

Water. Of the world's water supply, out of 100%, 97 1/2% is salt water, 1 1/2% is freshwater that is frozen so far, and 1% of the world's fresh water is what we are working with today. Since the Big Bang or Evolution, to be politically correct, there has been no new additional water made. The world as we know it has been working with the same amount as we started with.

The short version. The cycle of water starts as rain, either soaks into the ground into veins, arteries or aquifers, or runs off into creeks, streams, rivers, and eventually winds up in the oceans. Then the sun sucks it back up as water vapor into the clouds which gets carried on wind currents and it returns as rain. From start to finish this process takes approximately 500 years. During this time, water is purified essentially through the distilled process. If the world continues to intensely toxify the working fresh water supply, we will literally run out of good clean area water before the 500 year cycle can do its job to purify it.

The US currently has the largest supply of liquid fresh water on the Planet, that being in the Great Lakes. If we continue to toxify our supply, we will probably find ourselves purchasing fresh water from the people who own the second largest supply of liquid fresh water on the planet, that being Africa which is way down under the Sahara Desert. And you think you are paying through the nose for gasoline now, wait until you start buying that water. Water in vending machines already costs more than soda and beer. No report would ever be complete without including global warming, global weather change, or if you prefer, changing weather patterns like we have never seen before. I'm talking about the drought conditions in the West, the Midwest, and the Southwest. That is approximately half of this country, and worse yet, the part of this country that supplies the greatest amount of meat and vegetables to us. The world took 4 or 5 thousand years up to 1940 to reach a population of 3 billion,. Then in only the next 75 years we managed to add an additional 4.5 billion more mouths to feed and drink. With hydraulic fracturing toxifying billions of gallons of fresh water throughout the world, and having 7.5 billion people to feed and supply water for, and considering the 50% of our own country that is in severe drought, it would probably be in our own best interest to try and keep the clean water we now have clean. We may be selling that later.

The once plentiful Colorado River used to flow from the Rocky Mountains into the US to Mexico, and empty into the Gulf of California. Now it dries up before it ever gets there. Nearly 40 million people rely on the Colorado River as a water source for farm irrigation and electrical power. At least two states that I have heard of have water police, water investigators who patrol neighborhoods for illegal water usage in Nevada and Arizona. Even in the Southeast coast, there have been water battles taken to court in Georgia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. Americans are spoiled. We wake up in the morning, turn on the tap, and out comes as much water as we want. Rural people who have wells essentially pay pennies per gallon, others pay less for water than cell phone service or cable tv. When most of us think about water, we think of it as though it was air -- infinite and exhaustible. In all other facets of life, you can pretty much improvise to get by, but you can only go 3 days without good fresh drinkable water before you perish.

Pollution: I probably have about 20 pages of fracking fluid spills, wells and watershed contamination, spills into streams, groundwater contamination, and documented fish kills in streams, and ponds. The conglomerate of toxic materials, fluids, chemicals that run off a well

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pad during say a 2, 4, or 6" rainfall which seems to be the norm more and more in the Northeast. Just lately the amount of news articles on the spills and waste that have been in the newspapers and tv are highlighting the hidden dangers of this practice.

Earthquakes: Recently within the last year or so, a few states and counties have experienced some 2.0 to 3.0 earthquakes, which they have linked to the practice of fracturing and to areas that have wells that are used for the purpose of getting rid of the toxic used fracking fluid. State geologists in Ohio have for the first time linked earthquakes in a geologic formation deep under the Appalachians to gas drilling which led the state to revoke already issued permits in certain areas. Upon a state investigation of 5 small tremors in the Youngstown area, in the Appalachian foothills, it was determined that the hydraulic fracturing in the shale increased the pressure on a small unknown fault thereby causing the tremors. Since then, Ohio has come out with new conditions which are the most cautious yet put in place in the nation.

Medical: In addition to the land and water contamination issues, at each stage of production and delivery, tons of toxic volatile compounds, which include benzene, toluene, and xylene. These chemicals then mix with the escaping natural gas/methane and with the nitrogen oxides from the exhaust of the diesel-driven mobile and stationary equipment to produce ground level ozone. Ozone combines with the particulate matter, dust, and produces a toxic smog. Gas field produced ozone has created a serious air pollution problem similar to that found in large urban areas and can spread up to 20 miles beyond the immediate region where gas is being produced. Ozone causes irreversible damage to the lungs. This is also an endocrine disruptor. Ozone along with the waste fracking fluid is known to affect the hormone system, adrenal gland, pancreas, thyroid gland, and the pituitary gland. It has also been linked to child birth defects.

The escaping radon gas has produced a rise of lung disease in the targeted areas and a higher rate of deaths due to lung cancer. Health experts have determined radon and ozone that is produced at these sites is as detrimental to the body or worse than smoking. The well head concentrations of radon and ozone in Marcellus Shale are up to 70 times the average of natural gas wells through the US. The average was calculated prior to fracking. A group of doctors has estimated the number of excess lung cancer deaths in New York due to radon in natural gas from Marcellus will be 20 to 30,000 additional. Because radon is an inert gas, it does not get destroyed when natural gas is burned in a kitchen stove or a natural gas boiler.

Pipelines: The 182 mile Millennium Pipeline runs from Corning, New York in Steuben County across New York's Southern Tier and down the western side of Sullivan and Orange Counties ending at Ramapo in Rockland County. This pipeline will be the main outlet for all the natural gas drilling in the Delaware River Valley and the Catskills. This is the Millennium Phase 1. This consists of 182 miles of a 30" diameter pipe and a related 15,000 horsepower compressor station capable of transporting up to 525,000 dekatherms per day of natural gas. The blast zone for a 30 inch pipeline is approximately 4,000 feet inside of the pipe. The balance of this pipeline will be built next year.

New York is just about done with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for permission for the Constitution Pipeline Company to build a 124 mile again 30" natural gas pipeline from Susquehanna County, PA to Schoharie County, New York to end up in the Town of Wright then it will link up with the Iroquois Pipeline in Greene County.

Fracking for natural gas has set off a record boom for US production. The USA now produces more natural gas than any other country. Russia is the second largest producer, but the world's top exporter. Currently the United States has no export facilities, but 31 facilities have applied to the Department of Energy for permission to build natural gas export facilities in the US. Of these 31, 24 have started the paperwork, 6 have received conditional approval and only one has received final construction go-ahead. These are located in Cameron Parish, Louisiana; Cameron Parish, Louisiana; Lake Charles, Louisiana; Texas; Maryland; and Oregon. The only reason the one is the closest because they started the paperwork and it was supposed to be an import facility. Knowing that there are pipelines all over the US and especially the eastern US, due to the population centers, most of these lines are all connected. These facts along with the 2 new 30" natural gas pipelines in New York leads people to believe that it is only a matter of when not if drilling and fracking will start in New York.

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Supervisor Dellisanti stated that he understood where Mr. Kemnah was going with all this, but asked if he was close to the end of his topic.

Kevin Kemnah replied there were three more pages.

Supervisor Dellisanti replied OK.

Kevin Kemnah continued that New York's price for natural gas usually runs about \$2.80 per therm. According to the industry, the price in Europe is about \$8 a therm and the price in Asia is about \$13 a therm. Knowing this, I believe the gas companies will harvest the gas in New York and export it overseas and leave us with the toxic mess. The gas companies will sooner or later raise the price for gas here in the US, just like the oil companies did because they will not like the idea of us paying so little when they can sell it overseas for so much. We will see gas companies with quarterly profits in the billions, like the oil companies, and we will be stuck on the short end of the stick again.

Lately there have been more and more opposition to fracking as the hazards are slowly surfacing through the rhetoric of tv commercials by the gas companies. As the truths comes out we see how gas companies spent \$4.5 million in the New York Legislature for the Forced Pooling Bill in 2005, the stage was set for harvesting gas in New York. Just recently two top oil and gas company executive have come out against fracking, Exxon Mobile CEO Rex Tillerson who lives in Denton, Texas, from an article in *The Wall Street Journal* entitled "Exxon CEO Joins Suit Citing Fracking Concerns." Also a retired Mobil Oil VP, Louis W. Allstadt who had 31 years in the company and ran the company's exploration and production operations in the Western Hemisphere. He now lives in Cooperstown and has a house on the shore of Otsego Lake. He realized that fracking would threaten the drinking water for towns and villages who draw their water out of Otsego Lake. He also said that high volume fracking is conventional drilling on steroids, just horrible.

Underground Movements: Remember the 99% movement that had several showdowns and campouts in Albany and New York City? They went underground. They have teamed up with college students from the Ivy League schools and the major universities. They have been lobbying and signing petitions to have the controllers who are in charge of the huge endowments, to remove their endowment investments away from the gas companies that are involved in fracking. So far 40% of the endowments have been lobbied and removed from the Standard and Poors. They have done the same thing to coal counties whose stocks have dropped dramatically in the last 10 years.

As of 2013, 300 municipalities in the US have banned fracking; 80 municipalities in NY have banned it. In the US, the state of Vermont has banned it. The countries of France and Bulgaria have also banned it.

As I brought to light earlier in this report about the EPA lying and leaving out partial information from their report on fracking, this makes me bring to mind other enlightenments: DDT - toxic chemicals almost wiped out the bald eagles, Love Canal -- toxic water, N.L. Industries in Albany -- depleted uranium, World Trade Center -- Government officials stated the air was ok to breathe, then later the responders go on disability by the thousands, G.E. dumping PCBs in the Hudson.

We as human beings seem to pay attention to and value our history, but when do you think we will actually learn from it? I think that the US government should add an amendment to the 1st Amendment and call it 1A. All citizens should have the unalienable right to clean water, clean air, and a clean living environment.

I would like to state that I do realize that we as a nation including New York do need additional energy resources to continue on the road to prosperity. I realize that everything in life requires a certain amount of give and take. I believe in the case of fracking, the extent of our losses, such as clean water, clean air, the detrimental effects to our wildlife, the environment and our quiet, peaceful way of life, that we all have grown accustomed to will be monumentally changed by this practice forever.

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In closing, this is not to say that if the gas companies come up with an environmentally sound, safe, less toxic method of extracting the gas that we cannot revisit this. In light of this report, I do hereby request that the Town Board of New Baltimore adopt by any legal means to prevent hydraulic fracturing, the practice of spreading brine on the roads, and disallow any brine sludge mixture from being processed through our sewage treatment plant. Thank you very much and also the Town Board has the Town of Dryden out by Ithaca what they used to ban it. I appreciate the time and thank you very much.

Supervisor Dellisanti thanked Mr. Kemnah.

CORRESPONDENCE

Supervisor Dellisanti stated that the Town received a notice from the RC Sportsmen's Club (New Baltimore Road) that they are renewing their Liquor License from 6/1/2014-5/31/2017. They are required by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, Section 64, Subdivision 2a to notify the Town in writing.

Supervisor Dellisanti received a letter from the Department of Transportation regarding the State Budget that included \$40 million to municipalities to mitigate the impact of this year's severe winter. Highway Superintendent Jordan and Supervisor Dellisanti filed the paperwork and the Town will receive \$17,000 based on mileage of roads in New Baltimore.

NEW BUSINESS

TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE, COUNTY OF GREENE

**RESOLUTION
MAY 12, 2014**

**RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE PURCHASE OF SPECIAL EVENTS LIABILITY
INSURANCE FOR AGFEST**

Councilwoman VanEtten recused herself from the vote.

RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of New Baltimore hereby authorizes the Supervisor to take the necessary actions to purchase special events liability insurance for the annual AgFest event to be held May 31-June 1, 2014. The premium amount for this coverage will be \$899.00.

Motion from Supervisor Dellisanti seconded by Councilman Norris

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris

NAYS:

ABSTAINED: VanEtten

ABSENT:

Councilwoman Benway asked that the dates be confirmed on the application before signing, one day before or one day after. Councilwoman VanEtten confirmed one day before on Thursday because that's when they set up the tents.

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COUNTY OF GREENE
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TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE, COUNTY OF GREENE

**RESOLUTION
MAY 12, 2014**

**RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE BLUE DIAMOND SEPTIC LLC FOR SLUDGE
REMOVAL FROM THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT IN 2014**

WHEREAS Chief Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Jim Polverelli has procured quotes for sludge removal from the Wastewater Treatment Plant to comply with the Town's Procurement Policy.

WHEREAS three companies were contacted for quotes and two quotes were received. The lowest responsible bidder is Blue Diamond Septic LLC at a cost of \$0.0468 per gallon or \$327.60 per 7000 gallon load.

RESOLVED that the Chief Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator is authorized to contract at the above stated prices Blue Diamond Septic LLC for up to 60,000 gallons of sludge removal in 2014.

Motion from Supervisor Dellisanti seconded by Councilman Ruso

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED:

ABSENT:

TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE, COUNTY OF GREENE

**RESOLUTION
MAY 12, 2014**

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT CHANGES TO SEWER DISTRICT 1 ROLL FOR 2014

RESOLVED, that the Town Board hereby adopts the following changes to the 2014 Sewer Roll adopted on November 11, 2013:

1. Tax Map 7.00-3-29, Gail E. Dallas, previously listed on the 2013 Sewer District Roll as 10 Points Debt Service, 10 Points Operation and Maintenance, is hereby changed to 5 points Debt Service and 0 Points Operation and Maintenance to accurately reflect parcel status that this parcel is vacant land. On October 15, Chief Wastewater Operator Jim Polverelli inspected the removal of the sewer connection and the line to the lateral has been removed and capped.

Motion from Supervisor Dellisanti seconded by Councilman VanEtten

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED:

ABSENT:

Councilman Norris asked if it was for this year or next year.

Tax Collector Jordan replied that it is for the August billing that goes out this year.

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TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE, COUNTY OF GREENE

**RESOLUTION
MAY 12, 2014**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING TAX COLLECTOR DIANE JORDAN TO
ATTEND THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF TAX RECEIVERS &
COLLECTORS ANNUAL TRAINING SEMINAR**

RESOLVED that Tax Collector Diane Jordan is authorized to attend the Annual Training Seminar of the New York State Association of Tax Receivers & Collectors on June 8-11, 2014 at the Double Tree By Hilton in East Syracuse, New York and authorizes expenses for registration, lodging, and meals.

Motion from Supervisor Dellisanti seconded by Councilman Norris

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED:

ABSENT:

TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE, COUNTY OF GREENE

**RESOLUTION
MAY 12, 2014**

RESOLUTION DESIGNATING DEPUTY TAX COLLECTOR

RESOLVED that Julie Fisk is designated Deputy Tax Collector until December 31, 2014 to be compensated at the same hourly rate as the Tax Collector deducted from the Tax Collector's annual salary.

Motion from Supervisor Dellisanti seconded by Councilwoman Benway

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED:

ABSENT:

Motion to Accept the Resignation of Barbara Finke as Confidential Secretary to the Supervisor

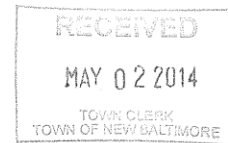
Motion from Supervisor Dellisanti seconded by Councilman Ruso

Before taking the vote, Supervisor Dellisanti read:

:

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*Barbara M. Finke
P.O. Box 196
New Baltimore, NY 12124*



May 3, 2014

Nicholas A. Dellisanti, Supervisor
Town of New Baltimore
3809 County Route 51
Hannacroix, NY 12087

Dear Supervisor Dellisanti:

I have truly enjoyed my appointment as Confidential Secretary to the Supervisor since January 1. This has been a most rewarding experience for me and I am very thankful for the opportunity to work with you, other Board Members and Town employees during this time.

The Town Board recently appointed me Acting Town Clerk beginning on May 5 and I would like to resign my position as Confidential Secretary to the Supervisor to fulfill this new role.

Thank you again for this opportunity and I look forward to working with you and the Town Board to serve our residents in this new and exciting capacity.

Sincerely,

Barbara M. Finke

cc: Town Board Members

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris, VanEtten
NAYS:
ABSTAINED:
ABSENT:

TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE, COUNTY OF GREENE

**RESOLUTION
MAY 12, 2014**

RESOLUTION DESIGNATING PERSON TO RECEIVE NOTICES OF CLAIM

WHEREAS General Municipal Law, Section 53 requires towns to file a certificate with the Secretary of State designating the Secretary of State as an agent for service of a notice of claim; and

WHEREAS General Municipal Law, Section 53 requires the certificate to include the applicable time limit for filing the notice of claim and the name, post office address and

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COUNTY OF GREENE
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electronic mail address, if available, of an officer, person, for the transmittal of notices of claim served upon the Secretary as the Town's agent; and

WHEREAS pursuant to General Municipal Law, Section 50-e(1)(a), the applicable time limit for the filing of a notice of claim upon a town is 90 days after the claim arises, or in the case of a wrongful death action, 90 days from the appointment of a representative of the decedent's estate;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of New Baltimore, County of Greene, designates Barbara Finke, in her capacity of Town Clerk, to receive notices of claims served upon the Secretary of State by mail at 3809 County Route 51, Hannacroix, New York and e-mail at bfinke@townofnewbaltimore.org.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board hereby directs the Town Clerk to file the required certificate with the Secretary of State informing him or her of the Town's designation and applicable time limitations for filing a notice of claim with the town on or before May 19, 2014.

Motion from Supervisor Dellisanti seconded by Councilwoman VanEtten

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED:

ABSENT:

TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE, COUNTY OF GREENE

**RESOLUTION
MAY 12, 2014**

**RESOLUTION TO REAPPOINT JACK ABLETT TO THE BOARD OF ASSESSMENT
REVIEW**

RESOLVED that Jack Ablett is hereby reappointed to the Board of Assessment Review until September 30, 2017.

Motion from Supervisor Dellisanti seconded by Councilwoman Benway

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED:

ABSENT:

Motion to Cancel the May 26 Work Meeting, Memorial Day

Motion made by Supervisor Dellisanti seconded by Councilwoman Benway

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED:

ABSENT:

TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE, COUNTY OF GREENE

**RESOLUTION
MAY 10, 2014**

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE SUPERVISOR TO PAY AUDITED CLAIMS

WHEREAS the Town Clerk has presented claims to the Town Board for audit and review, and

**TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE
COUNTY OF GREENE
REGULAR TOWN BOARD MEETING
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WHEREAS the Town Board has audited claims 2014 05-01 thru 2014 05-108, it is

REVOLVED that the Supervisor is hereby authorized to pay claims 2014 05-01 thru 2014 05-108; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Clerk will prepare an abstract and hold it for public review until May 31, 2014.

Motion by Supervisor Dellisanti seconded by Councilwoman Benway

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED:

ABSENT:

Councilwoman Benway asked if we have to notify the paper if cancelling the meeting or just put on the website.

Ralph Ambrosio stated that we do not have to notice in the newspaper because it's a notice to appear, but can as a courtesy.

It was decided to post on bulletin board and on the website.

Upcoming Meetings

- May 14 Comprehensive Plan Committee at 7 PM
- May 31-June 1, 2014 AgFest at the VanEtten Farm
- June 4, 2014 Zoning Board of Appeals Meeting 7:30 PM
- June 9, 2014 Town Board Meeting 7 PM
- June 10, 2014 Seniors Committee at 1:30 PM
- June 12, 2014 Planning Board Meeting 7 PM
- June 13 Veterans Committee at 1 PM
- June 17, 2014 Senior Citizen Committee Picnic at Cecil C. Hallock Park at 12:00 PM, Raindate June 18
- June 23, 2014 Town Board Work Meeting at 7 PM

Public Comment Period/Community Events

Ellie Alfeld announced the senior lunch Wednesday at the church, picnic style, menu includes chicken, potato salad, 12 PM, free will offering

Councilman Norris asked who would be making the presentation.

Ellie Alfeld: Lynda and Bob Knighton will be showing slides and pictures from their trip to South Africa.

Chris Frey asked if there is a formal process to respond to the request that was made in the presentation and how to handle from this point on.

Supervisor Dellisanti responded that there will be more presentations both proactive and against and once that has been completed, put together and give to our Attorney for the Town, discuss with the Board and make a decision.

Councilman Ruso suggested giving it to Tal to give us some idea of procedure.

Supervisor Dellisanti noted that this is the first time we have had something like this.

Guest from Westerlo thanked for the invitation to the meeting, was very impressed by how the Board respectfully listened to each other, believed Kevin's presentation was excellent, very comprehensive. The one ace in the hole that the towns have if they decide to ban fracking is home rule and there has been legislation in terms of amendments to zoning laws by the Town of Dryden and the Town of Middlefield. There is currently a Supreme Court action going on, up to the third level now, there's supposed to be hearing it in July and deciding in August about

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whether to uphold it. So far its been upheld at two levels of courts and that's what she is looking for in her town. The Alcove Reservoir, the water supply for the City of Albany, could be affected, she has traveled to Northeastern Pennsylvania to see for herself what it is like and suggests a field trip. What towns can do to protect its people and resources and home rule is their greatest asset.

Supervisor Dellisanti thanked her for her comments.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:15 PM on a motion from Councilwoman Benway and seconded by Supervisor Dellisanti.

AYES: Dellisanti, Ruso, Benway, Norris, VanEtten

NAYS:

ABSTAINED:

ABSENT:

Respectfully Submitted,

Barbara M. Finke
Town Clerk