

WARREN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COMMITTEE: COUNTY FACILITIES

DATE: APRIL 29, 2008

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

SUPERVISORS HASKELL
THOMAS
CHAMPAGNE
GIRARD
GOODSPEED

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

SUPERVISORS O'CONNOR
VANNESS

OTHERS PRESENT:

REPRESENTING CLARK PATTERSON LEE:
JOHN J. MARTIN
JON NORRIS
ROB WARHOVIC
REPRESENTING BOVIS LEND LEASE LBM, INC.:
JOHN HORGAN
GREG LEVAN
REPRESENTING DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:
WILLIAM LAMY, SUPERINTENDENT, DPW
FRANK MOREHOUSE, SUPERINTENDENT, BUILDINGS &
GROUNDS
FREDERICK H. MONROE, CHAIRMAN
HAL PAYNE, COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATIVE &
FISCAL SERVICES
JOAN SADY, CLERK, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
JULIE PACYNA, PURCHASING AGENT
FRED AUSTIN, BUILDING PROJECT COORDINATOR
SUPERVISORS:
DANIEL D. BELDEN, TOWN OF HAGUE
LOUIS E. TESSIER, TOWN OF LAKE GEORGE
NICOLE LIVINGSTON, DEPUTY CLERK OF THE BOARD
DEBRA L. SCHREIBER, SR. LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
SPECIALIST

Mr. Haskell called the County Facilities Committee meeting to order at 1:05 p.m.

Motion was made by Mr. Stec, seconded by Mr. Thomas and carried unanimously to approve the minutes of the previous meeting, subject to correction by the Clerk.

Privilege of the floor was extended to John Martin of Clark Patterson Lee, who distributed a copy of the proposed State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR), *a copy of which is on file with the minutes.*

Mr. Martin advised the Committee that the full Board of Supervisors would be asked at the May 16, 2008 Board Meeting to accept Warren County as lead agency throughout the SEQR process and to make a negative declaration with regard to the new Health & Human Services building.

Referring to the next to last page of the SEQR, he briefly reviewed some the Endnotes listed:

- noting the type of soil on the proposed site of the Health & Human Services building (HHSB);
- the site had been classified as archeologically sensitive with no impact on cultural resources;
- according to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), they expected the project to have no impact on the species or habitat;
- the proposed location of the project was beyond the critical environmental area; and
- in order to mitigate the traffic impact on Glen Lake Road, a left-hand turn lane would be installed, affecting the County property north of Glen Lake Road rather than the south side.

Joan Sady, Clerk of the Board, exited the meeting and Nicole Living entered the meeting at 1:12 p.m.

Relative to the proposed additional lane on Glen Lake Road, Mr. Champagne queried whether there was another ingress/egress route from the Municipal Center or was the proposed recommendation the most desirable. Since there was already an entrance/exit from Glen Lake Road, Mr. Martin said he suspected that to be the preferred route in and out of the Municipal Center property and he did not believe closing that entrance would be feasible.

According to page 1 of the SEQR, Mr. Girard said the total acreage of the project was 54.4 acres and the approximate number of roads, buildings and other paved surfaces would increase 2.3 acres, thereby decreasing the amount of green space. He asked whether that ratio appeared high and/or would create a problem with water runoff. Mr. Martin responded that percentage was considered reasonably high and could potentially present runoff concerns; however, he said, they were taking the appropriate measures to mitigate the storm water runoff in accordance with Adirondack Park Agency (APA) and DEC standards.

Motion was made by Mr. Girard, seconded by Mr. Champagne and carried unanimously approving the request as outlined above; and the necessary resolution was authorized for the May 16, 2008 Board Meeting. *A copy of the resolution request form is on file.*

Continuing on with Item 3 of the agenda, Mr. Martin explained a GeoThermal system involved drilling (wells) approximately 150 feet down to the rock and

another 100 feet or more into the rock. He said these were “heat sink” wells rather than the typical wells that provided water for residences. During the summer, these wells would take the heat from the building and put it back into the ground (air conditioning) and during the winter, they would take the warmer temperatures out of the ground and use that to heat the building. A major advantage to utilizing this GeoThermal system was lowered energy costs, which once the system had been paid, he stated, the County should expect to receive substantial savings in the heating and cooling costs of the building.

Privilege of the floor was extended to Richard Morelle of Clark Patterson Lee, Design Professionals for the new HHSB, who explained they first had to decide what type of heating and cooling system would work best for the building. He stated it was their conclusion that the water source heat pump was the best option due to the high internal load, which meant taking heat from one part of the building and putting it in another without having to purchase that heat. Once the heating/air conditioning source had been determined, he said, they must decide where they were going to receive and dispose of the heat during the peak times. Mr. Morelle indicated the conventional method required the installation of a cooling tower to dispose of the heat during the summer and to include additional boilers in the building to increase the heat in the winter. Another alternative, he said, would be to install a ground source system that received/disposed of heat, thereby eliminating the need for boilers and cooling towers. Mr. Morelle advised there was no equipment to be purchased or serviced, which reduced utility costs. In addition, he stated, it was their desire to design the building without having to install a gas line in the building, which resulted in additional savings.

Mr. Morelle articulated that an economic analysis needed to be completed that revealed the condition of the soil; how much heat would be obtained; how deep they had to drill, etc. He said the answers to these questions could be determined by installing a test well, which had already been performed on the property because of the existing system. According to the new system that had recently been installed, they hit rock at 150 feet; however, he queried whether they should continue to drill through the rock until they reached 400 feet to get two tons of cooling out of each hole or should they stay at 150 feet and take one ton out of each hole, meaning there would be the need to drill. Mr. Morelle stated they thought it would be less expensive to install more holes at a lower depth. Additional green space would be required if they chose this option; however, he said, some holes would be installed under the parking lot.

Mr. Morelle stated they needed to determine the cost of installing this system versus what their payback would be. In the best interests of time, he proposed

using a base bid (GeoThermal) that included the installation of cooling towers to be utilized on an alternate basis. He said this proposal would give them definitive economic comparisons rather than guessing, and at the same time, allow them the time to work with New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) for any incentives that were being offered. Mr. Morelle explained when he discussed this project with NYSERDA, he was advised that they would receive up to \$600 per ton on the well fields, which equated to approximately \$75,000 to \$80,000, as well as some funding for technical assistance, lighting efficiencies or heat reclaimers on the ventilation systems. He further articulated that the comprehensive program with NYSERDA would allow them to be apprised of their energy costs prior to the bid and subsequently they would know the cost comparisons between the well fields versus a conventional system, at which point the Committee would need to make a decision.

Hal Payne, Commissioner of Administrative & Fiscal Services, commented in a recent meeting he was informed they must drill 400 feet in order to receive a sufficient amount of heat for the building and according to the information that was just given, if they did not drill through the bedrock, they would not recover sufficient heat. Mr. Morelle responded it was not necessary to drill through the bedrock to receive additional heat, and any project that required drilling through rock only increased the cost of the project. Mr. Champagne asked whether the GeoThermal system would maintain the building at 70 degrees in weather that reached sub zero temperatures without any supplemental boilers and Mr. Morelle replied affirmatively. The current system would have been designed in the same capacity except the piping was not insulated, which created moisture and made it cost prohibitive, he added.

Mr. Haskell related that he and Mr. O'Keefe were excited about the GeoThermal heating system and were hopeful the savings would offset the installation costs.

Privilege of the floor was extended to Rob Warhovic, Project Architect for Clark Patterson, stated they were retained by the County to perform a feasibility study for alternative methods of storing the new soon-to-be acquired voting machines for the Board of Elections.

Mr. Warhovic apprised the County would soon receive approximately 102 voting machines comprising of both standard and complying units of different sizes. When they were retained, he said, it was their responsibility to locate potential storing options for all voting machines, including supplies.

Mr. Warhovic indicated Option A involved rehabilitating the prior County jail and

creating storage space for the voting machines and other ancillary items. Referring to Attachment D, he said, they utilized the first floor and basement of the old jail to accommodate the machines for storage. He indicated there was a new Board of Elections law that required the machines be accessible for testing purposes, viewing by potential candidates and training by volunteers; therefore, he said, they subdivided the machines into handicap accessible and standard units. In response to an inquiry by Mr. Champagne, Mr. Warhovic replied that according to the new law, tests were performed randomly on the machines requiring they all be accessible. In an effort to keep this project economical, he said, they created a parking lot for these machines with an electrical outlet for testing and charging purposes.

In addition to the voting machines, Mr. Warhovic apprised the Board of Elections required additional storage for approximately 30 to 35 TV carts, the ballots and paper. Based on their requests, he said, they were able to locate everything within the existing footprint of the first floor and partially on the second floor of the old existing jail wing.

With respect to Option A, Mr. Warhovic indicated remediation work was required within the old existing Jail. According to the last section of the report, he said, a hazard survey was performed revealing the asbestos and lead-based items that were located within the facility. He further noted the roof was in good condition; the outside fencing would be removed to install a new loading dock and canopy, thereby eliminating the possibility of these machines getting wet; and the old existing jail cells on the first and second floor would be removed allowing them access to the asbestos located in the fittings and pipes. By removing the cells on the second floor, the County would have additional storage while the Board of Elections could utilize the basement for overflow, equipment, signs, etc., added Mr. Warhovic.

Mr. Warhovic articulated that for each Option there was a systems description for all architectural, mechanical, electrical and plumbing work, as well a cost information sheet that broke down the scope of work.

Continuing on with Option B, Mr. Warhovic stated they would demolish the old jail wing and construct a new three-story metal building. As reflected on the schematic, he said, a "parking stall" was created for the voting machines without them being divided. Although this option may be more efficient and did not require an elevator, he stated the remediation work still had to be performed. In Option A, he indicated the existing elevator had to be brought up to standards or

a new one installed within the existing shaft.

Mr. Warhovic explained that each Option depicted the voting machine layout as required by the Americans Disability Act (ADA).

As part of the new HHSB, Mr. Warhovic apprised they were including a basement with incandescent lights and concrete walls. He stated that Option C entailed retrofitting the basement at the HHSB by providing a means of ingress/egress and making it handicapped accessible. Besides the interior set up of office space, ceiling systems, upgrading mechanical and electrical service, he said, they would construct an addition that would house an elevator and loading dock with a canopy on the first floor. He explained this addition on the new building would give the Board of Elections access to their basement storage without interfering with the day-to-day operations of the main building. Should the Committee decide not to include the addition as part of the HHSB, he suggested they consider turning the main elevator into a freight elevator due to the amount of times those machines would be moved.

Chairman Monroe asked whether the existing auto dock at the old jail could be used rather than constructing a new loading dock and canopy. Mr. Morelle replied that was a possibility; however, he said, there were egress issues, such as widening the hallway, etc. Mr. Payne advised they had negotiated a contract to have the razor wire and fencing removed and taken to the current jail.

Mr. Haskell asked why a new elevator was required in Option A and Mr. Morelle responded the existing elevator did not meet the code requirements. In response to an inquiry by Mr. Haskell, Frank Morehouse, Superintendent of Buildings & Grounds, indicated that he had been advised by Schlinder Elevator Corporation (their current contractor) that they would not bid on servicing the elevator unless the safety collars were installed, which totaled approximately \$100,000. He further stated the estimated service cost included both jail (new and old) elevators. Mr. Morelle stated he received from their elevator manufacturer an estimate of \$45,000 to \$50,000 for a new elevator using the existing shaft, not including labor and installation costs.

Chairman Monroe queried about the relative cost estimates and Mr. Haskell responded it was itemized in Section 7 of the feasibility study. Mr. Morelle stated the cost information for Option A, Interior Rehabilitation Project, totaled approximately \$1.9 million; Option B, Demo and New Alternate Building Project, totaled approximately \$1.6 million; and Option C, Demo and Fit up of HHSB Basement Project, totaled approximately \$1.7 million. While all three cost estimates were relatively close, he said, the selective demolition was \$45 per

square foot and included all areas and not just bar removal.

Within the hazard survey, Mr. Morelle noted they found asbestos debris and mudding joints in the chase of the cells, which would require remediation prior to the removal of the cells. Mr. Haskell stated they anticipated having the inmates from Mount McGregor remove the asbestos once they found out where it was located at no cost except for disposal.

Referring to Option C, \$1.7 million, Fred Austin, Building Project Coordinator, asked whether the \$614,940 for the Bovis Human Services Proposed Basement Project was inclusive of the total project cost of \$1,724,803 and Mr. Warhovic replied affirmatively. Mr. Goodspeed said that assumed the County had to spend the \$614,940 to get to a certain level and spend additional funds to retrofit the basement. Mr. Warhovic explained the proposed cost to construct the basement was already included in the original cost of the building. According to his recollection, Mr. Goodspeed said the Board had accepted the cost to construct the Human Service Building basement in the amount of \$614,940, and an additional \$1.7 million to convert the Bovis basement for the retrofit to give the County a total of 9,155 in square footage. Mr. Warhovic replied that included constructing a 400 square foot addition to the outside of the building with an elevator.

Mr. Payne indicated he was not sure how much space would be needed since the number of voting machines continually changed. He said they originally "required" 78, then 58 and now 102. Mr. Warhovic stated the feasibility study included the meeting discussions that reflected the calculation of the "boots" from the Board of Elections. He thought those figures included future growth; however, if the number of machines were reduced, he said, they could construct a smaller building under Option B. Mr. Payne stated they could eliminate the additional elevator in Option C if only 58 voting machines were required. Mr. Warhovic indicated the construction costs for each Option would decrease if the number of voting machines were reduced.

Mr. Payne queried whether the lead-based paint review that was performed by Rist Frost Associates, Inc. in 2005 was still current in 2008. In response, Mr. Warhovic said he thought they had a new survey conducted. After perusing the report, Mr. Payne asked what was the accepted "norm" in a lead-based paint analysis. Mr. Martin explained whenever there was a presence of asbestos, it must be remediated, abated, and employees protected. If a determination had been made that revealed the presence of lead-based paint, he said, there was an EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) standard that stated if there were more than one milligram per square centimeter or more than .5 percent of lead within

the material being used, then it must be treated as a hazardous waste and disposed of accordingly. Pursuant to OSHA (Occupational Safety & Health Administration) regulations, Mr. Warhovic advised that all employees must wear protective gear if there was a presence of lead in the paint. According to the two tests that had been performed, he said, there was no lead-based paint that exceeded the .1 milligram per square centimeter and, therefore, no abatement was required. Since the presence of lead-based paint existed, he stated, it would need to be identified on the plans so those individuals could take the precautionary measures when removing it.

A brief discussion ensued.

Chairman Martin apprised that part of their costs in renovating the existing old jail included elevator and mechanical improvements, as well as removing the asbestos and lead-based paint making this a viable building. Although Option A was the most expensive option, he said, there was sufficient space for the Board of Elections, as well as an additional 5,000 square feet of storage on the second floor and 6,000 square feet in the new HHSB for expansion. If the Committee chose Option A, he stated, the County would have 11,000 square feet of space for growth or storage for approximately \$300,000 and no elevator would be required. Mr. Martin reminded the Committee the new building would not be completed until December 2009, leaving them with the election issue in the meantime.

Chairman Monroe expressed his concern with the figures that had been calculated based on his observation of the building and what he would do if he owned the building. While Mr. Haskell concurred with Chairman Monroe, he said, once the asbestos was removed, it was his belief a majority of the demolition and mechanicals could be done in-house without paying the prevailing wage rate. Since the survey had been completed and the asbestos and lead-based paint had been identified, Mr. Haskell stated that Mr. Morehouse could now schedule the asbestos removal.

Mr. Girard commented that he understood Options A and B; however, he said, the Bovis Human Services Proposed Basement Project under Option C totaling \$614,940, entailed construction on the new HHSB. Mr. Warhovic replied it was considered "proposed" because it was still in the design stages; however, he said, it had already been voted upon and approved by the full Board of Supervisors. In response to further inquiries by Mr. Girard, Mr. Warhovic replied the \$1.7 million included the addition to the new HHSB, as well as the asbestos removal and demolition of the old jail.

Mr. Goodspeed noted the initial proposal of the Bovis basement was upgraded and gained 8,300 square feet, which was approximately 900 square feet more than Option B; however, he said, they would expend \$1.7 million to get this facility to voting machine capability. In response to further inquiries by Mr. Goodspeed, Mr. Warhovic replied the increased cost was derived by making it user friendly. Mr. Haskell said he did not understand the need for canopies since every municipality did not have these same accommodations. Mr. Goodspeed queried whether all sixty counties were constructing facilities to house their voting machines and Mr. Haskell replied in the negative. Mr. Norris apprised that Livingston County constructed a new nursing facility and they were utilizing one of the older buildings to house their machines. He said they separated their offices from the storage facility and performed some minor upgrades and improvements. Mr. Champagne indicated he made inquiry of Washington County as to how they would meet these new requirements and was advised they had purchased a two-story home that they intended to renovate. He said these proposals were far beyond what he anticipated and suggested the Committee find other economical alternatives to satisfy the regulations that were being imposed.

Based on this proposed study and the current state of the County Budget, Mr. Girard suggested the County consider the option of leasing space that would accommodate these voting machines. Mr. Goodspeed indicated the Town of Johnsbury had a skilled care nursing facility that was in significant financial difficulty with a one-story design with the base structure being constructed in 1972 and the forty bed addition only two to three years old. He said he concurred with his fellow Supervisors in exploring existing space options.

Mr. Payne added the basement recreational room was currently being emptied to accommodate the first twenty-five voting machines when they arrived. Mr. Haskell asked Mr. Morehouse to schedule the asbestos removal and then they could remove the old jail cells and bars. Mr. Goodspeed queried if the project were taken over internally what the Budget would be and Mr. Payne replied a Capital Project had been established with \$10,000 to fund the removal of the razor wire (\$2,700). Mr. Goodspeed asked if they internalized Option A, tried to sell some of the materials and mitigate their expenses, how much would the estimated costs of the project be reduced.

A brief discussion ensued after which Mr. Haskell indicated a budget had not been established.

In discussions with the various engineers relative to the old jail wing, Mr. Warhovic said they would require upgrades to the electrical, mechanical, heating

and air conditioning systems for the voting machines. Mr. Champagne said it was his understanding they were only recommendations. Chairman Monroe noted the major cost of the project was the \$410,000 for the demolition work and \$593,000 for the interior fit up of the old jail. If it cost Clark Patterson Lee \$1 million to renovate the old existing jail, Mr. Goodspeed suggested the County determine their cost prior to making a decision. Mr. Haskell said he and Mr. Morehouse would try to determine a cost estimate prior to the next meeting.

Continuing on with Item 4 on the Clark Patterson Lee agenda of the County Facilities Committee, Jon Norris indicated several meetings had been held with representatives of the County Buildings & Grounds Department relative to products that were being proposed for the new HHSB. He reported that they were near completion of the design/development phase, after which they would require a negative declaration from the County which authorized them to proceed with construction document phase.

As a municipality, Mr. Norris said they were required to provide product information in the bidding specifications. After discussions with the County Core Team, he said, there were certain products they would request board resolutions on standardization.

Referring to 4(a), Mr. Norris said standardization had the following advantages:

- reduced the amount of supplies that needed to be stocked;
- reduced confusion if only one manufacturer were stocked; and
- some products were reputedly known for their quality.

Mr. Norris proposed the County consider product standardization for the locksets, exit devices and closers. If the County chose one product, he suggested, that be written in the specifications and done with a Board resolution.

Messrs. Goodspeed and Tessier exited the meeting at 2:15 p.m.

Julie Pacyna, Purchasing Agent, stated the County was not permitted to standardize until the bidding process had been completed. If a Schlage lock were specified in the bid, Mr. Champagne stated that would reduce or eliminate some of the bidders for failing to meet the specifications, which would ultimately satisfy the County procedures and still accomplish the standardization. Mr. Girard suggested including the wording "or equal to" in the bid in order to comply with the County requirements. Once the bids were awarded, he said, they could specify the brand because the County currently used that manufacturer. Mrs. Pacyna commented the standardization could occur once the bid had been

awarded.

A brief discussion ensued.

Although most bids were fairly comparable, Chairman Monroe said it made sense to bid the services prior to standardization. Mr. Payne added that many of the products that Clark Patterson had requested be standardized were products currently utilized in the Municipal Center building.

Based on previous experience, Mr. Norris explained they usually received a base bid itemizing the product specifications and then had an alternate for the "or equal to" so the County had cost comparables. Mr. Champagne stated that so long as the County policies were followed, he had no problem which vendor was selected. Mr. Warhovic commented a majority of the hardware that was currently being manufactured met all the specifications; however, he said, from a durability standpoint they did not last. Mr. Norris indicated it had become the custom to receive a base bid according to County specifications and then equivalent bids, and thereafter cost comparables were reviewed to determine which vendor should be awarded the bid with a Board resolution.

A brief discussion ensued.

Before continuing on with New Business, Mr. Haskell reported that Mrs. Pacyna, Fred Austin, Building Project Coordinator, as well as himself interviewed various individuals/businesses for the furniture, fixtures and equipment (FFE). After interviewing Kimberly Scott, Tech Valley Office Interiors, Charlie Office Furniture, W.B. Mason, Albany Office Interiors and Business Environments by Raz, he said, they re-interviewed Kimberly Scott and Business Environments by Raz. When Mrs. Pacyna checked the references given by both organizations, he said, Kimberly Scott came highly recommended. In addition, he apprised that Kimberly Scott did not have a design or inventory fee; although they did assess a fee not to exceed \$2,000 on inventorying and designing the County's old furniture into the building.

In response to an inquiry by Mr. Champagne, Mr. Haskell said the interior design layout had to be given to Clark Patterson so they knew where to install the heating ducts, electrical outlets, etc. Mrs. Pacyna stated these CAD (computer aided design) designs alternated rather quickly between the furniture vendors and the architects. Mr. Austin indicated these CAD's had a real purposeful design factor and it required a certain expertise to coordinate the efforts of the electrical engineer and designer, which was usually accomplished within a matter of weeks.

Mr. Haskell went on to discuss some of the other advantages to awarding the contract with Kimberly Scott over Business By Raz, such as furniture selection, warranties, and their no pressure attitude.

Although the County had a \$600,000 budget, Mrs. Pacyna advised that not all of those funds would be expended on furniture. She said there was an inside delivery cost of approximately 17 to 20 percent on some of the NYS contracts, thereby reducing the budget to approximately \$500,000.

Motion was made by Mr. Girard, seconded by Mr. Thomas and carried unanimously approving a contract with Kimberly Scott as the County Office Interior Decorator/Supplier for the new HHSB; and the necessary resolution was authorized for the May 16, 2008 Board Meeting. *A copy of the resolution request form is on file with the minutes.*

After meeting with the electricians and the Information Technology Department, Mr. Payne stated they determined the dividers within the rooms would not be pre-wired, which resulted in a projected 40 percent savings.

A discussion ensued.

Mr. Haskell further apprised that according to the County Attorney, the Committee had referred this contract with Kim Scott to the full Board of Supervisors on for the May 16, 2008 Board meeting.

Referring to Item 3(a), Mr. Payne explained there was a new program called MEGA (Municipal Electric and Gas Alliance) that operated through New York Association of Counties (NYSAC) for the purchase of gas and electric services for the various counties across NYS. He said he had been contacted by Stephen Acquario, Executive Director of NYSAC, who asked Warren County to consider entering into this contract. Once a majority of the counties signed on, Mr. Payne stated it was the intention of NYSAC to extend the program to the Towns and School Districts in their efforts to increase the amount of fuel to receive a greater savings. Mr. Payne further advised that the County Attorney had not had the opportunity to view the proposed contracts that were attached to the resolution requests.

In response to an inquiry by Mrs. Pacyna, Chairman Monroe replied it was his understanding from his discussion with Mr. Acquario that the bid process had already occurred. The County also had the option of obtaining a fixed or variable rate, added Mr. Payne. Chairman Monroe suggested a cost analysis be performed to determine whether the County would receive any savings by entering into this

contract. Mr. Payne indicated he did not provide any utility costs for Westmount Health Facility because of the co-generation system, which had the lowest rate available in NYS. Mr. Girard suggested mentioning this program to Tom Garrett of Siemens to get his opinion about the program.

Motion was made by Mr. Girard, seconded by Mr. Thomas and carried unanimously approving the request to authorize a new contract with Integrys Energy Services of New York, Inc. for electricity and with Hess Corporation for natural gas as submitted, pending approval by the County Attorney; and the necessary resolutions were authorized for the May 16, 2008 Board Meeting. *Copies of the resolution request forms are on file with the minutes.*

Mr. Morehouse requested permission to enter into the following contracts with:

- Adirondack Glass for miscellaneous repair of glass doors and windows, for a total amount not to exceed \$1,500;
- Paul Vandenberg for the manufacture/repair of the County vertical blinds, for a total amount not to exceed \$1,000;
- K.D. Wheeler for miscellaneous door lettering, for a total amount not to exceed \$1,000;
- Monihan and Laughlin for roof repair, for a total amount not to exceed \$2,000; and
- extending of the existing monitoring contract with Mahoney Notify-Plus, Inc. and to include a \$60 panic button installed in the Treasurer's Office that was not part of the previous contract, for a total amount not to exceed \$720, commencing May 1, 2008 and terminating April 30, 2009.

Motion was made by Mr. Champagne, seconded by Mr. Girard and carried unanimously approving the requests as submitted; and authorizing the necessary resolutions be prepared for the May 16, 2008 Board Meeting. *Copies of the resolution request forms are on file with the minutes.*

Mr. Haskell asked Mr. Thomas to update the Committee on the status of the new building for the Soil & Water Conservation Office. Mr. Thomas explained an engineer had been hired and they were still awaiting approval from the Adirondack Park Agency (APA). Chairman Monroe stated he contacted the APA on behalf of Dave Wick, District Manager of the Soil & Water Conservation District, who had been advised they could not construct the building on that site because municipal buildings were not allowed within the river corridor. He said he thought he was supposed to receive a response by yesterday. Mr. Thomas stated it could be a possible extension of a County complex.

A brief discussion ensued.

Returning to the discussion of the old jail, Mr. Haskell said once the asbestos was removed, it was his belief that space could be utilized to house the voting machines. Mr. Champagne commented there were approximately ten people from Clark Patterson at this meeting that the County was expending \$150 per hour per person. Mr. Monroe indicated he was astounded by the figures reflected in the feasibility study and to estimate \$1 million to clean and retrofit the old jail building, as well as another \$500,000 for soft costs was outrageous. Mr. Champagne said he was concerned their (Clark Patterson & Lee) thinking was not within the County thinking, and while they originally looked like a great company to do business with, he had some serious reservations in terms of where they see themselves. He suggested there be some up front discussions prior to coming in with those kinds of estimates.

A brief discussion ensued.

There being no further business to come before the Committee, on motion by Mr. Girard and seconded by Mr. Champagne, Mr. Haskell adjourned the meeting at 2:56 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Debra L. Schreiber, Sr. Legislative Office Specialist