

# The Legislature of Rockland County



**HARRIET D. CORNELL**  
Legislator – District 10  
Chair, Environmental Committee

**MINUTES**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE**  
**WEDNESDAY, July 30, 2014**  
**5:30 PM**

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

LEG. H. CORNELL, CHAIR  
LEG. N. LOW-HOGAN, VICE-CHAIR  
LEG. C. CAREY

**MEMBERS ABSENT**

LEG. CHAIR A. WOLFE  
LEG. T. EARL  
LEG. B. KANTROWITZ  
LEG. F. SPARACO

**OTHERS PRESENT**

E. YEGER ESQ. LEG. D. JOBSON  
S. GLIDDEN S. VAN DOLSEN  
A. CHRISTIAN M. POINTING  
J. DRESCHSLER J. RAVNITZKY  
S. POWERS B. ATKINS  
S. FILGUERAS S. REICH  
A. ENGLANDER S. RULLI  
C. STEAD S. LERNER  
A. BABCOCK P. KURTZ  
S. MCDONALD R. REICH  
J. DECRESCENZO  
S. LEVINE (Representing Hon. Nita Lowey)

CHAIR CORNELL CALLED THE MEETING TO ORDER AT 5:35 PM

**ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 6/11/14, 6/25/14 & 7/16/14 MEETINGS**

**NO QUORUM**

1. REF. #1021 - DISCUSSION ITEM – INFORMATIONAL DISCUSSION ON THE ALGONQUIN PIPELINE (HON. HARRIET D. CORNELL, LEGISLATURE)

**DISCUSSED**

Christian DiPalermo (Consultant for Spectra Energy, Government Relations) and John Sheridan (Spectra Energy Northeast Regional Director, State Government Affairs) delivered a PowerPoint presentation on the Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project, which is an upgrade of the current system. Spectra Energy operates in five states to transport natural gas. The pipeline upgrade would be replacing pipe and making modifications on existing stations, which gives the Local Distribution Companies the ability to seize on supplies and gives Spectra the ability to add to the tax base they already contribute to. The construction timeline is 2015/2016, with a scope of the project covering four states. The project is in the permitting phase now. The gas will serve customers in Massachusetts and Connecticut and give distributors the opportunity to tap into New York. Their first goal was meeting with local officials in February. Pipe replacements will take place in existing rights of way, so there will be little impact. They held open houses with landowners and public hearings. Chair Cornell asked about the location of the pipes and if there would be pipe in the Hudson River. J. Sheridan said that there are three pipelines now in the Hudson River and that lines were built before the construction of Indian Point, so new lines are not possible to place in the same path, requiring new paths to be built in the Hudson River. Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) is the preferred environmental method. Chair Cornell asked if the compression movement would be moved in Stony Point? J. Sheridan said that it would be in the same location, but modified with added horsepower for the gas to reach the markets that need gas. Leg. Carey said that health concerns were brought up at the last meeting and asked is this

fracking and is there blow down? J. Sheridan said that the demand for additional supplies can add compression, and in this case, Spectra is adding compression. He said they are meeting or exceeding all regulations at the state level. He stated that if they do have blow down, it is very rarely and it's when they have to inspect facilities and they notify officials. J. Sheridan stated that this isn't fracking, that they strictly transport natural gas. C. DiPalermo said that the DEC regulates and says that HDD must be used. He added that this is not fracking and they are using best practices. Leg. Carey asked about a fault line and if studies were done? J. Sheridan stated that they addressed that issue in their reports and that their engineers said there is no impact on the pipeline. C. DiPalermo said that FERC reviews the project and the DOT regulates it. Leg. Carey asked that if the pipeline is within 1500 feet of Indian Point, if Homeland Security gets involved? J. Sheridan stated that they coordinate with Entergy on pipeline alignment, that FERC is involved, and that there are no concerns with the location of the pipe. Leg. Low-Hogan asked which local officials they met with in Rockland County? C. DiPalermo said Spectra met with the Supervisors of Haverstraw, Ramapo, and Stony Point, and the former County Executive. Leg. Low-Hogan stated that she had a strong feeling for the need of an independent risk assessment before any permits issued. C. DiPalermo said that the NYSDEC and FERC, which is federal, are highly regulating and that they are independent reviews. J. Sheridan stated that the DEIS would address the impacts and FEIS. Leg. Low-Hogan asked if the gas would be going to Canada and Nova Scotia? J. Sheridan stated that the pipeline connects to the northeast and into Canada. Leg. Low-Hogan asked about concerns by radon exposure. J. Sheridan stated that they did their own third-party study of radon levels in their Pennsylvania facility and a third-party test for radon in Mahwah and the levels were below the levels typical in residential homes. Leg. Low-Hogan asked about radioactive waste in the pipes. J. Sheridan stated that they weren't radioactive, that they use a tool in line to detect loss of wall thickness and they use another method to prevent corroding. Leg. Low-Hogan asked if there was any waste from that process? J. Sheridan stated that if there was any waste or sludge, it was the amount the size of a Dixie cup and discarded in an environmental way as part of the pipeline safety program. Leg. Jobson stated that there are a large number of drinking wells in Tompkins Cove and asked if they would be affected in any way? J. Sheridan stated that the drinking wells wouldn't be affected, and if they thought so, they would identify it and contact the owner and do repairs. Spectra is 50% of the way towards permit approvals. Leg. Jobson stated that there should be public meeting with the residents more than just with the supervisors of the towns. He asked how was fracking different? J. Sheridan stated that HDD drills in bedrock and pulls pipe through the hole across the Hudson River, so they are just transporting natural gas, and don't frack. Spectra will be widening the ditch, but in the current easement, so they are not building new lines, except for a .65 mile length that would be new virgin pipeline, which gets you to the river and then goes across the river to Verplank (referred to as the Southern Crossing). Leg. Low-Hogan asked if the Supervisors of Stony Point and Haverstraw supported this? C. DiPalermo said that support letters from County Executive Ed Day and Stony Point were submitted to the clerk. Chair Cornell read County Executive Ed Day's letter of support to FERC. C. Lerner thanked the legislators for studying this and said the public perception is low, due to government cutbacks and layoffs, meaning less personnel to monitor other programs. She would like some guarantees regarding Indian Point and other safety issues and an individual review. Dr. Chuck Stead, Director of Environmental Studies, Cornell Cooperative Extension spoke about applicant funded studies versus Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University doing an independent study with experts. He said he speaks often with Algonquin language speaking people and they object to the name of the pipeline without having been consulted. A. Babcock, Tompkins Cove, said that she has two wells that are on the Ramapo fault, and has felt quakes. She asked if blasting begins to widen the pipes, what guarantee would she have that her wells won't be destroyed and her house will be in one piece? J. Sheridan stated that if there were damage, Spectra would fix it. A. Babcock said that she was not on the right of way and was never invited to meetings that homeowners on the pipeline were. J. Sheridan stated that he would be happy to take her name and that Spectra made efforts to notify landowners and abutters. S. Filgueras, Stony Point, spoke about concerns and feels more details needed. She said she is not on the right of way, but a football field away, yet had \$60,000 in drainage problems that she said was probably because of the pipeline. S. VanDolsen said that it is possible for HDD to fail and asked what the backup plan was? C. DiPalermo said that open ditch was not permitted by the DEC. Spectra has done eight HDD's in NY and NJ successfully and have a lot of experience. S. VanDolsen, Stop Algonquin Pipeline Expansion (SAPE), said that Spectra's own reports said that HDD could fail. Leg. Carey asked if HDD failed, would they have to go back to permits and start over. J. Sheridan stated that they would have to go back to the agencies and that everything needs approval. J. Ravnitzky stated his concerns that increased capacity needs were going to New England. J. Sheridan stated that their engineers determined that upgrades were needed and that compression, pipe replacement, and looping techniques were looked at. Four years ago they did the Ramapo project and AIM is an extension of that. They have two active pipelines and would be replacing sections with wider pipes to reach Massachusetts and Connecticut. J. Ravnitzky asked if increased supply was to get Canadian profits, so that the risks are local without any profits? J. Sheridan stated that Spectra doesn't build on speculation and looks at any and all projects, so he could only talk about the current project. C. DiPalermo said that exporting gas requires a different approval process. Asked about radon testing, C. DiPalermo said that the EPA has done independent studies and they are not at an at risk level. S. McDonald said that FERC is a permitting agency, not a

regulating agency. When someone says "FERC approves," that's the industry approving, but the residents would like an independent study of gas in line and the emissions from plants and blow downs. Chair Cornell said that a state agency like the DEC probably needs to be approached for that. P. Kurtz stated that fracked gas is in the pipeline and methane is released, which poses risks, due to the proximity of Indian Point. AIM would cause increased noise and methane emissions of the compressor station and increased horsepower was mentioned. She also wanted an independent study, not the consultants hired by the companies. Chair Cornell asked if the drilling process was not a fracking process, but the gas in the pipelines is fracked gas, so that fracked gas goes through the pipes all the time? P. Kurtz said that was correct. J. Sheridan stated that they have to open the pipes to everybody and that Orange & Rockland has fracked gas today, as the particles can't be separated. He said it was against federal law not to take the gas. S. Glidden, Stop Algonquin Pipeline Expansion (SAPE), stated that the expansion proposes bringing in enormous amounts of Pennsylvania fracked gas and that Mahwah will be bringing in Tennessee fracked gas high in radon content. She said that HDD can deliver enormous quantities of fracked gas. S. Filgueras spoke about her concern that there are a large amount of projects going on in Rockland County, including the Champlain Hudson Power Express, which didn't mention the Spectra AIM project in their DEIS. There are also the Levitt project and the West Point Power Express, and she asked how these projects impact the AIM infrastructure, as the Champlain Hudson Power Express project will go over, under, and through the AIM pipes. J. Sheridan said that Spectra was aware of the projects and have talked with the other companies on their proposals. S. Reich, Laborers 754 Union Business Manager, stated that drilling almost always hits the mark and new technology is used. He spoke about the economic benefit and that the last Spectra upgrade created many local union jobs.

2. REF. #4124 - DISCUSSION ITEM – INPUT ON WATER USAGE  
(HON. HARRIET D. CORNELL, LEGISLATURE)

**DISCUSSED**

Dr. Chuck Stead, Director of Environmental Studies, Cornell Cooperative Extension, stated his concerns about the proposed Water Conservation Act, said that he appreciated the opportunity to speak about this important law, and provided the following suggestions towards drafting the law:

**Section 4A1-** the bottom line needs clarification, currently it reads: the watering of plant material and lawns hand watering, it needs to say: the watering of plant material and lawns by hand watering.

**Section 4A2-** This section concerning exemptions needs clarification, as well. There are a number of issues here.

**First** of all the problem time is the summer season. If new building is addressed during the summer an exemption of up to 45 days (month and a half) at this time will impact on current supply. Re-establishing turf, laying in new plantings as in shrubbery and trees really ought to be done in the spring or fall, as that will give the plants (going through the trauma of re-location) a greater opportunity for success.

**Secondly**, there might be an opportunity here for our Master Gardener program to suggest deep rooted native grasses for greater planting success and drought tolerance. One of the hand-outs I have supplied for you concerns *Zeriscape Landscaping* which limits the use of high water dependent plants; takes advantage of water run-off from downspouts and other surfaces; advocates terracing and retaining walls to slow down water run-off; advocates draught tolerant grasses such as tall fescue, fine fescue and perennial ryegrass, efficient irrigation systems, and drought tolerant plants for your garden.

**Third**, the last line of this section references that "exemption permits are granted consistent with recommendations from area experts and technological advances", which leads me to wonder who the experts are? If we are talking about landscapers than we are talking about those with a vested interest in one modality as opposed to another. If we are talking about educators from Cornell we are talking about what may be perhaps the latest information but educators are not code enforcers. I will have a bit more to say about this in Section 5.

**Section 4D1** I was very interested in Section 4D1, the required rain sensors on automatic irrigation systems. This has been something that we have been talking about for years. There is nothing more annoying than to drive past a public park on a rainy evening and see that its sprinkler system is going full tilt. Over watering, along with wasting the resource, pushes oxygen out of the soil, starving the root system of oxygen, while frequent light watering promotes shallow root systems susceptible to winter injury and summer heat stress. Excess water running off lawns carries pollutants (such as fertilizers and herbicides) into our waterways. Another hand-out entitled *Water Wise Gardening* goes into greater detail on this subject. The question I have for you now, is does this proposed law impact on both public and private water users, as obviously there is a strong sense of personal ownership in the private sector that will need to be addressed.

**Section 5B** in reference to violations I am concerned about enforcement. I have been teaching the Fertilization Law here in the county which is required by the county in order for landscapers to get their contractor permits. There is a section in that law that references code enforcement but as has been painfully obvious to the landscapers, there is no defined enforcement mechanism. Even the municipal code enforcements in the towns and villages know little or nothing about the law itself. Since alternate day watering is advised, certainly a good idea, I am at a loss as to how this will be enforced. Mind you I'm not offering any suggestions here but I am very sensitive to laws that may have the best of intentions but have no bite with the bark.

Finally, I have also supplied you with a series of additional hand-outs that have been worked up over the years by our Horticulture Lab: they are *Energy Saving Landscapes, Green Roofs, Rain Barrels, Drought Tolerant Plants, and Rain Gardens*.

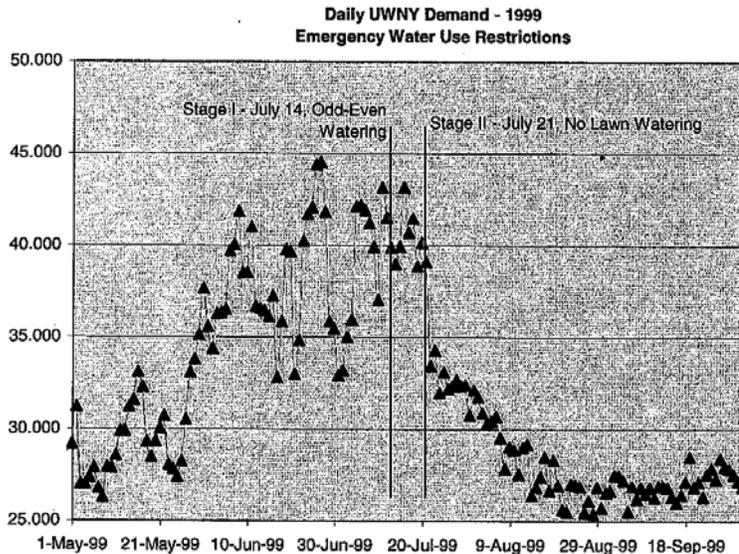
Dr. Stead asked how this draft law would impact on both public and private water users and how would exemptions function and fairness? He added that the Landscape Law passed previously only works for landscapers, as it only educates landscapers every two years, though it is supposed to be for distributors and code enforcers and the public. He said the law failed to educate everyone else and he was concerned that this law may do the same if education is not spread further. He offered his services towards education efforts and said that the Cornell Cooperative Extension supports the Legislature in this effort. Chair Cornell said that the law wasn't written in stone and that the purpose of the meeting was to get ideas. She said that they had already gotten good information from the landscapers and United Water at the first meetings and that some of the language in the draft law was outdated, in terms of lawn technology. Cornell Cooperative Extension's input would be incorporated. A. Christian, Cornell Cooperative Extension Horticulturist, stated that rain sensors are often not accurate if in shaded areas and education was needed on placement for homeowners. She spoke about how the public could be educated on replacing lawns with drought resistant species and said the Cornell Cooperative Extension Horticulture Lab would create a fact sheet that would coordinate with the final language of the law. Chair Cornell said that the Cornell Cooperative Extension is one of Rockland County's prime not-for-profit organizations and she used to be their County Legislative Liaison.

S. Rulli, Department of Health, read a letter from Dr. Ruppert, Commissioner of Health:

Routine water conservation efforts play an important role in ensuring the reliability of our drinking water resources, and we at the Department of Health promote and encourage them throughout the County. Similar restrictions are part of our existing Sanitary Code and they have been implemented as emergency measures to protect the health and safety of the public. During implementation, we have found they can have a significant impact on peak day demands during the summer months, but only when stringent water restrictions were in place that prohibited virtually all water usage for irrigation. Alternate day water usage is typically implemented to spread irrigation out and limit the need for large amounts of water on a given day. This can potentially lessen the need to develop water supply sources that would only be needed to meet peak day demands. However, alternate day restrictions may not necessarily have a substantial impact on the overall water usage and the average day water demands. Respectfully, please consider the following comments and concerns regarding the details of the Rockland County Water Conservation Act.

**Comments on Intended Impact:**

As stated, the RCDOH does have experience with implementing water use restrictions during times of drought, but we have limited experience implementing alternate day watering. During the drought of 1999, alternate day watering (Stage 1) was imposed for a short period before it was deemed insufficient and we were forced to implement more stringent restrictions (Stage 2 - No Lawn Watering). The chart below shows daily demands for 1999, along with the date that each stage was declared. Although not evaluated for a significant period of time, the alternate day restriction did not result in a perceptible decrease in daily usage. On the other hand, the total ban on lawn watering in the Stage 2 restrictions resulted in an immediate reduction in daily demand. It is worth noting that although peak demand was significantly decreased for part of July and all of August during Stage 2, the annual average demand was still above average for the year.



The Legislative Intent appears to be written for the majority of the County served by the UWNV system. However, approximately 10% to 15% of the County is served by other public water systems or private wells. The Nyack Water System serves a population of about 14,000 and the Suffern Water System serves about 10,000. In addition, there are approximately 80 other small public water systems, and we estimate approximately 10,000 private wells in the County. The intentions and potential benefits of the act do not necessarily apply to these other water users in their current situation, but the applicability of the water use restrictions do. Residents that do not use water supplied by UWNV for irrigation may take exception to the water use restrictions being unnecessarily applied during non-emergency situations. In addition, other public water systems may have concerns about the impact on their revenues when their systems can support additional usage.

The definition for water waste would prohibit the washing of impervious surfaces (i.e. driveways before resurfacing, sidewalks, washing cars in driveways, etc.). Perhaps the intent was to keep this from occurring during irrigation, but it would apply to any water usage on an impervious surface that would run off the property. Our Department received a great deal of feedback from the community on the economic impact of water use restrictions on local business when mandatory water use restrictions for drought were developed (i.e. landscaping companies, nurseries, car washes, etc.). It is important to consider those implications when developing requirements of the law.

**Logistical Comments on the law:**

Upon review of the proposed conservation act, there is some ambiguity in the definition and use of the term "potable water." By this definition water is only considered potable when it meets the water quality standards of Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code and the water use restrictions only apply to the use of potable water. All public water systems are required to sample certain regulated contaminants but there are no routine requirement for private wells to do so. If the RCDOH is not capable of determining if the water meets the potable water definition, then the water use restrictions would not be enforceable. The same would apply if a public water supplier had a water quality violation and the water were considered non-potable for a period of time. Further, not all water is intended for potable use. There are a number of wells that are solely used for irrigation, and for which there is no intention or expectation for the water to be potable. As written, these requirements would not apply to non-potable irrigation wells. It is unclear if the intent was to restrict usage for those as well. There are some efficiency and peak usage benefits to irrigating with non-potable sources that have not been unnecessarily treated to meet drinking water standards. Also, potable water can become non-potable when it reaches the user. For example

water is no longer considered potable once it enters irrigation plumbing, a non-potable storage tank, or a pond that could then be used to supply water for irrigation. The way this term is defined and used may not be clear enough to apply in an enforcement setting as intended. This issue and possible amendments to improve clarity may warrant further discussion.

Section 4.A.2 provides mechanisms for exemptions for new turf or plantings, but does not allow for daily watering of grass seed. Based on issues previously raised by the community during periods of drought, this could pose a hardship to some residences, businesses, and golf courses.

Section 5.B requires the Commissioner to issue a citation whenever a violation exists. The section seems to imply that the citation should be issued in the field at the time of the violation. It should be noted that our inspectors will not have all of the information necessary to issue the violation in the field. Specifically, the "person cited" is typically identified in property owner searches from the office. In past enforcement, we have left a notice that states that a violation was witnessed and the formal notice of violation is mailed afterward. It will be challenging to determine the source of the water used for irrigation to ensure it constitutes a violation.

Section 5.C.1(a) instructs the Commissioner to provide written recommendations on corrective actions required with all water wasting violations. The section calls for specific details on what and how corrections should be made. The RCDOH routinely works with responsible parties and their contractors or consultants on appropriate corrective actions for violations of our regulations. As do most regulatory agencies, the RCDOH provides a written description of the violation and what needs to be corrected, but we do not prescribe how the corrections must be made. Typically the contractors and consultants can utilize their experience and expertise in their respective fields to provide alternatives for effective corrective action to the consumer. We would work with those entities to ensure they are pursuing a compliant solution, but the requirement for the Commissioner to prescribe how to achieve compliance should not be part of the law.

Article 5 of the Rockland County Sanitary Code would still require more stringent mandatory water conservation measures when certain stages of drought are declared. The law may need to clarify which requirements would prevail when both are in effect.

**RCDOH Implementation Concerns:**

We have found, through implementation during periods of drought, that we can have a significant impact on seasonal water usage when we aggressively enforce these restrictions. These activities have proven to be very demanding of Department resources. In order to enforce these emergency regulations, resources have been temporarily diverted from other important public health programs including, but not limited to Food Safety, Aquatic Health and Safety, and Housing as well as other Public Water Supply Protection activities. Our ability to effectively implement the restrictions in the proposed act will be dependent upon the funding and resources dedicated to these efforts. If tasked with implementing water use restrictions on a more routine basis without additional resources, the impact on our existing public health activities and outcomes will need to be considered when making decisions about resource allocation.

Effective water conservation enforcement efforts have required nighttime staff presence and surveillance throughout the county. Funding was needed to cover the significant overtime personnel costs to cover these activities. The least labor-intensive option for implementing the Water Conservation Act would be to solely provide complaint driven responses. Since most enforcement response would need to be performed at night, our ability to respond would be limited to the funding available in our overtime budget and staff availability. Further, the capacity of our enforcement system could limit the number of violations we are able to adjudicate.

Other local laws that delegate enforcement to the Commissioner do so by reference to Article I of the Rockland County Sanitary Code. We are uncertain if the Commissioner has the legal ability to impose penalties under her powers without that written into the law. Further, Article I and our enforcement mechanisms require that all cases have the opportunity for a formal hearing. The proposed Water Conservation Act requires a citation without any mechanism for the case to be heard. The Commissioner may not be able to impose citations penalties in that manner.

Section 4.A.2 of the act enables the Commissioner to grant temporary exemptions from alternate day watering for new turf or plants. Our Department has used a similar exemption process with certain stages of mandatory use restrictions in the past. Processing and issuing an exemption for every residence and business that puts in new turf or plantings can prove to be very labor intensive for our Department and may not provide adequate benefit to justify the time expenditures. The exemption process presents a number of enforcement challenges and a mechanism that can potentially be abused. We recognize the need for new turf and planting to be watered daily for a period of time. Perhaps the law could be written to exempt these temporarily, but give more discretion to the Commissioner on how to implement that allowance. Issuing "pre-approved" exemptions may not be the most efficient or effective way to allow that exception.

**Considering a Population Based Approach:**

As a local health department, it is important that we explore population-based approaches for the purpose of achieving positive public health outcomes. A population-based approach is one that targets a population as the subject instead of the individual. (Scutchfield, FD, and CW Keck. Principles of Public Health Practice; Delmare CENGAGE Learning. 2009). Population based approaches can potentially achieve greater results with less resources. It may be prudent to explore how the desired outcomes of the conservation act can be achieved in another way. Regulating anything at the individual level will always prove to be labor intensive due to the large number of those you need to regulate. Efficient public health regulatory programs tend to be designed to regulate the few entities that can impact the greatest population. For example, there may be a greater potential to achieve the desired results with an increasing rate structure for irrigation in the summer months. For example, water users could pay a lower rate for a prescribed amount of "necessary" water usage, and "discretionary" usage above that amount could then be billed at a higher rate. This is a concept that has been applied in other water districts to put more of the cost burden of peak supply on the users that increase the peak demands. It can also discourage excessive irrigation and water waste, and may be more effective than the current summer / winter rate differential. The Department of Public Service staff addressed the potential benefit of such an inclining rate structure in their recent report on the need for additional water supply. Advocating for such changes may be a more effective and efficient way of achieving the same intended outcomes that are sought in the act.

I appreciate the opportunity to offer these comments and hope we can participate in a constructive dialogue on these issues.

Chair Cornell said that there had been a discussion the night before on washing the county's bus fleet and that some feel that they should be done daily, at a cost of about \$800,000 per year. She asked if the DOH had any info on the quantity of water needed to wash cars, trucks, and buses and the increasing rate structure and if they knew of any

communities that use it? S. Rulli said that he didn't have specifics, but knew that it was used a lot. He said that car washing was added to the code and needed to be tested out and that plans were submitted by car washes. Chair Cornell spoke about the great water conservation practices being done by golf courses and said they were looking for models and input on water use for things like swimming pools. Leg. Carey thanked Chair Cornell for having all the parties present, the water company, the environmentalists, and the enforcers (DOH). He asked how many do code enforcement? S. Rulli said that they only do it when there is a drought emergency and that they don't have any dedicated staff. He said that most irrigational usage is private, and when they do code enforcement, they steal personnel from other programs and need overtime pay. Leg. Carey said that if we are serious about this, then we need to put money behind this to enforce it. He said he believes in this, but realistic expectations must be managed and have it be implementable. Chair Cornell agreed and said that she would like to see the budget go towards education, but that we can't overburden the departments. Leg. Jobson said that the public gets upset when regulating, even if it is for the collective good for everyone. If we are following this through to fruition, we need to invest in it with time, money, and personnel. Dr. Stead said that the Fertilizer Law does educate the landscapers, who educate the homeowners, so it does do good things, but the Cornell Cooperative Extension is shrinking, making their ability to educate diminished. They need legislative support to do what they do. S Lerner, Educator, said that change can't be expected in a year or two and grants should be offered to homeowners using water conservation methods. She said it is worth the investment to educate, in the long-term. J. Dreschler spoke about the cost of washing county buses being \$800,000 per year and said that the buses could be washed less and the money saved could go towards these programs. Leg. Carey said that there isn't money in the budget for bus washing. S. Filgeuras spoke about Green Infrastructure (GI) and how it should be required for new construction. A. Englander spoke about GI and stormwater management and the need for implementing restrictions on water wasting appliances.

**MOTION TO ADJOURN: 7:55 PM**  
**CAREY/LOW-HOGAN**

**UNAN**

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