

## **Caroline Town Board Meeting Minutes of November 10, 2011**

The Town Board Business meeting held on November 10, 2011 at the Caroline Town Hall was called to order at 7:00 p.m. by Supervisor Don Barber.

### **Attendance:**

Don Barber, Supervisor  
Dominic Frongillo, Councilmember  
Linda Adams, Councilmember  
Toby McDonald, Councilmember  
Pete Hoyt, Councilmember

### **Recording**

**Secretary:** Marilou Harrington, Town Clerk

**Also present:** Bruce Murray, Bert Cooley, Frank Proto, Aaron Snow, Rebecca Dewitt

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### **Privilege of the Floor**

Bruce asked about the comprehensive plan and how the Town Board viewed its purpose. Councilmember Pete Hoyt answered that he thinks the comprehensive plan is an expression of sentiment. Councilmember Dominic Frongillo said it is a guideline for land use and development. In addition, any land control should be laid out in the comprehensive plan. Councilmember Toby McDonald said he viewed the comprehensive plan as a guideline to be referred before making decisions. Supervisor Don Barber agreed with Dominic and then Councilmember Linda Adams said it is a broad outline typically used as a first step for communities that perhaps might take additional steps toward a zoning process.

Frank Proto-Congratulated the 2012 election winners and wanted to thank the people who had served on the board but will be leaving the board in the coming year.

Frank Proto- Asked about what was happening with FEMA water issues in the Town and if there would be any help for the individual land owners. Councilmember Linda Adams answered that the Water Shed Committee has put together a spreadsheet of the various water problems seen in the Town of Caroline, (in part brought to the committee's attention by town residents). She has a committee report that will be submitted but typically, in these situations, that is what takes priority is the public bi-ways and bridges.

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### **Reports**

#### **Don Barber, Town Supervisor**

Correspondence of Note:

1. NYMIR Safety Inspection- No items

Report:

1. Posted Code Enforcement Position with County Personnel- a few applicants to date – deadline 11/28
2. Office of State Comptroller audit of IT – part of 3 county study (Sullivan, Broome and Tompkins)

3. Several meetings with FEMA- Bank Road, Beaver Creek- engineering with TG Miller; Boice Creek and 600 road. see attachment 3
4. Attended meeting with 13 other municipalities on Cable Franchise contract negotiations
5. Health Consortium- investigating 2 person and medicare supplement
6. NYMIR and AoT will develop Road Use Agreement Language template

### **Cindy Whittaker, Highway Superintendent (given by Toby McDonald)**

See attachment 1

### **Frank Proto, County Representative**

The governor gave permission to raise the tax cap up to 2.9%, they got the 5.5% down to 3.99 %. The 1% difference amounts to about 7 cents per \$1000. Some of the county programs were affected by the budget. Many of the senior citizens programs were saved but the recreation partnership took a loss of about \$1400.

T-Cat experienced 16 drivers called in sick today. There was little to no rural service today. There is a contract negotiation being worked upon but no one knows if the “sick” drivers had to do with the contract or not.

The Water Resources council drafted model ordinances for the towns. The towns will get a copy of the ordinance when completed.

There is a county job opening for the secretary/treasurer of the administrative system.

The county will be receiving monies out of the universal funds for broadband.

### **Toby McDonald, Town Board**

Pleasant Valley Electric will meet at the annex building and historic town hall to hook up fire and water level monitors to the historic building panels this coming Friday.

### **Dominic Frongillo, Town Board**

no report

### **Peter Hoyt, Town Board**

no report

### **Linda Adams, Town Board**

Watershed Committee meetings are the 3rd Tuesday of every month in the historic town hall at 7:00pm

The work to stabilize the area near the Central chapel Road Bridge has been finished and the area was seeded. Tompkins county is quite far along in finishing the project around the Boiceville road bridge. Watershed committee has made a recommendation to their Town board that a water quality reserve fund be established.

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## **Town Business**

### **Discussion and Action Topics**

- Transfers (8:00)
- Approve Abstracts: Highway, General, Lighting (8:05)
- Adopt 2012 Budgets- Town, Caroline Fire protection district, and Lighting District (8:20)
- Adopt Flood Plain Administration Local Law
- Water Quality Improvement Reserve Fund
- Caroline Smart Climate Resolution

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**Transfers****Resolution 141 of 2011**

Motion was made Don Barber by; Seconded Dominic Frongillo

**FUND TRANSFERS**

Resolved, the Caroline Town Board hereby authorizes the Supervisor to transfer 2011 funds as follows:

**\$ 97.50** from General Fund Account A 1220.103 Supervisor Typist PS to  
General Fund Account A 1220.102 Supervisor Bookkeeper PS

**\$ 200.00** from General Fund Account A 8710.4 Conservation CE to  
General Fund Account A 3620.4 Code Enforcement CE

**\$ 500.00** from General Fund Account A 5010.2 Highway Admin EQ to  
General Fund Account A 5010.4 Highway Admin CE

**\$ 100.00** from General Fund Account A 1620.4 Town Hall CE to  
General Fund Account A 8810.4 Cemeteries CE

**\$ 575.04** from Highway Fund Account DA 5130.11 Machinery PS OT to  
Highway Fund Account DA 5110.11 Repairs PS OT

**\$ 500.00** from Highway Fund Account DA 5140.1 Misc PS to  
Highway Fund Account DA 5112.11 Cap. Imp. PS OT

**\$ 1,500.00** from Highway Fund Account DA 5140.1 Misc. PS to  
Highway Fund Account DA 5140.11 Misc PS OT

\$ 110.00 from Highway Fund Account DA 9010.8 Retirement to  
Highway Fund Account DA 9050.8 Unemployment

\$ 1,691.12 from Highway Fund Account DA 5130.2 Machinery EQ to  
Highway Fund Account DA 5112.2 Capital Improvement

\$ 6,337.91 from Highway Fund Account DA 5140.4 Misc CEto  
Highway Fund Account DA 5142.4 Snow and Ice CE

\$ 16,000.00 from Highway Fund Account DA 5130.2 Machinery EQ to  
Highway Fund Account DA 5110.4 Repairs CE

**Adopted** Barber: Aye; Frongillo: Aye; Adams: Aye; McDonald: Aye; Hoyt: Aye

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### **Approval of Abstracts**

#### **Resolution 142 of 2011 Streetlight Fund Abstract**

A motion was made by Mr. Barber and seconded by Mr. Frongillo to approve payment for the Streetlight Fund voucher numbers 20 and 21 for \$570.37.

**Adopted** Barber: Aye; Frongillo: Aye; Adams: Aye; McDonald: Aye; Hoyt: Aye

#### **Resolution 143 of 2011 Highway Fund Abstract**

A motion was made by Mr. Barber and seconded by Mr. McDonald to approve payment for the Highway Fund voucher numbers 194 through 206 for \$ 80,259.

**Adopted** Barber: Aye; Frongillo: Aye; Adams: Aye; McDonald: Aye; Hoyt: Aye

#### **Resolution 144 of 2011 General Fund Abstract**

A motion was made by Mr. Barber and seconded by Ms. Adams to approve payment for the General Fund voucher numbers 345 through 378 for \$14,469.59.

**Adopted** Barber: Aye; Frongillo: Aye; Adams: Aye; McDonald: Aye; Hoyt: Aye

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**Resolutions**

**Resolution 145 of 2011**

Motion by Mr. Barber: Seconded by Mr. Hoyt

The Caroline Town Board hereby adopts the 2012 Budget for the Town of Caroline including debt service in the amount of \$1,742,390.00 using \$150,000 of unexpended fund balance to bring the total amount to raise by taxes \$1,233,375.00.

**Resolution 146 of 2011**

Motion by Mr. Barber: Seconded by Mr. Frongillo

The Caroline Town Board hereby adopts the 2012 Town of Caroline special district budget for the fire district in the amount of \$71,360.00

**Resolution 147 of 2011**

Motion by Mr. Barber: Seconded by Mr. McDonald

The Caroline Town Board hereby adopts the 2012 Town of Caroline Lighting District budget in the amount of \$7,500 (monthly) and the amount to raise by taxes in \$7375.00.

**Adopted** Barber: Aye; Frongillo: Aye; Adams: Aye; McDonald: Aye; Hoyt: Aye

Adopt Local Law # 2 of 2011

**Resolution 148 of 2011**

**A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36**

Motion by Mr. Barber; Seconded by Ms. Adams

**SECTION 1.0  
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

**1.1 FINDINGS**

The Town of Caroline Town Board finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Caroline and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

**1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- (1) regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or

- which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
  - (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
  - (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
  - (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
  - (6) qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

**1.3 OBJECTIVES** The objectives of this local law are: (1) to protect human life and health; (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions; (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; (6) to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and, (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

## **SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS.**

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this document shall be interpreted so as to give them the same meaning as they have in common usage and so as to give this document its most reasonable application.

**“Appeal”** means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

**“Basement”** means that portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

**“Building”** see "Structure"

**“Cellar”** has the same meaning as "Basement".

**“Crawl Space”** means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

**“Development”** means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

**“Existing manufactured home park or subdivision”** means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is complete before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

**“Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision”** means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

**“Federal Emergency Management Agency”** means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

**“Flood”** or **“Flooding”** means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

"Flood" or "flooding" also means the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

**"Flood plain" or "flood prone area"** means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flood").

**"Floodproofing"** means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

**"Historic structure"** means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- (2) certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- (3) individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- (4) individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

(i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or

(ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

**"Local Administrator"** is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Code Enforcement Officer, Building Inspector or employee of an engineering department.

**"Manufactured home"** means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term does not include a "Recreational vehicle"

**"Manufactured home park or subdivision"** means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

**"Person"** includes any individual or group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association, or any other entity, including State and local governments and agencies.

**"Start of construction"** includes substantial improvement and means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

**"Structure"** means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

**“Substantial damage”** means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

**“Substantial improvement”** means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. The term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- (1) any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (2) any alteration of a "Historic structure", provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure".

**“Variance”** means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a flood plain management regulation.

## **SECTION 3.0 ADMINISTRATION**

### **3.1 Permitting Official**

The Town of Caroline Code Enforcement Officer hereinafter referred to as the “Local Administrator” is responsible for receiving applications, examining the plans and specifications and issuing permits for the proposed construction or development.

### **3.2 Permit Requirements**

No person shall erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, improve, move, or demolish any building or structure without first obtaining a separate permit for each building or structure from the Local Administrator.

No man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, shall be commenced until a separate permit has been obtained from the Local Administrator for each change. No manufactured home shall be placed on improved or unimproved real estate without first obtaining a separate permit for each mobile home from the Local Administrator.

### **3.3 Application**

To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file a permit application on a form furnished for that purpose. The form must be completed and submitted to the Local Administrator with a fee, established by Resolution of the Town Board before the issuance of a permit will be considered.

### **3.4 Permitting Procedures**

- (1) After reviewing the application, the Local Administrator shall require any additional measures which are necessary to meet the minimum requirements of this document.

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(2) The Local Administrator shall review proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by Federal or State law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 V.S. C. 1334.

- (3) The Local Administrator shall review all permit applications to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is in a flood prone area, all new construction and substantial improvements (including the placement of prefabricated buildings and mobile homes) shall: 1) be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure, (2) be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage and (3) be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
- (4) The Local Administrator shall review subdivision proposals and other proposed new development to determine whether such proposals will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a subdivision proposal or other proposed new development is in a flood prone area, any such proposals shall be reviewed to assure that (i) all such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage within the flood prone area, (ii) all public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage, and (iii) adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards;
- (5) The Local Administrator shall require within flood prone areas new and replacement water supply systems to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems; and
- (6) The Permitting Official shall require within flood prone areas (i) new and replacement sanitary sewage systems to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters and (ii) onsite waste disposal systems to be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

## **SECTION 4.0**

### **VARIANCE PROCEDURE**

#### **4.1 Appeals Board**

- (1) The Subdivision Review Board as established by the Town Board shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Subdivision Review Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Subdivision Review Board may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Subdivision Review Board, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
  - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
  - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
  - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
- (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

- (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
  - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
  - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
  - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
  - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
  - (xi) the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
  - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 4.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Subdivision Review Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

#### **4.2 Conditions for Variances**

- (1) Variances shall be based upon a hardship that runs with the land and shall not be issued for economic or other personal hardships.
- (2) Variances shall be issued upon (a) a showing of good and sufficient cause, (b) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in significant hardship, and (c) a determination that the variance will not result in increased flood risks, create nuisances, cause fraud or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws and ordinances.
- (3) Variances to this Local Law shall be consistent with requirements for variances to other Local and State law, code or regulation.

**Adopted** Barber: Aye; Frongillo: Aye; Adams: Aye; McDonald: Aye; Hoyt: Aye

#### **Resolution 149 of 2011**

Water Quality Reserve Fund

Motion by Ms. Adams: Seconded by Mr. Frongillo

RESOLVED, that pursuant to Section 6-c of the General Municipal Law, as

amended, there is hereby established a capital reserve fund to be known as the "Water Quality Reserve Fund" (hereinafter "Reserve Fund"). The purpose of this Reserve Fund is to accumulate moneys to finance the cost of a type of capital improvement. The type of capital improvement to be financed from the Reserve Fund is the construction of projects including flood mitigation, stormwater management, and illicit discharge mitigation requiring testing - design - construction. Activities of public benefit to stabilize and or enhance our water bodies' quality (streams and tributaries and wet lands) which

positively impact and maintain existing capital investments: public byways and water resource dynamics.

The chief fiscal officer is hereby directed to deposit and secure the moneys of this Reserve Fund in the manner provided by Section 10 of the General Municipal Law. The chief fiscal officer may invest the moneys in the Reserve Fund in the manner provided by Section 11 of the General Municipal Law, and consistent with the investment policy of the Town of Caroline. Any interest earned or capital gains realized on the moneys so deposited or invested shall accrue to and become part of the Reserve Fund. The chief fiscal officer shall account for the Reserve Fund in a manner which maintains the separate identity of the Reserve Fund and shows the date and amount of each sum paid into the fund, interest earned by the fund, capital gains or losses resulting from the sale of investments of the fund, the amount and date of each withdrawal from the fund and the total assets of the fund, showing cash balance and a schedule of investments, and shall, at the end of each fiscal year, render to the Board a detailed report of the operation and condition of the Reserve Fund.

Except as otherwise provided by law, expenditures from this Reserve Fund shall be made only for the purpose for which the Reserve Fund is established. No expenditure shall be made from this Reserve Fund without the approval of this governing board and such additional actions or proceedings as may be required by Section 6-c of the General Municipal Law or any other law, including a permissive referendum if required by subdivision 4 of Section 6-c.

**Adopted** Barber: Aye; Frongillo: Aye; Adams: Aye; McDonald: Aye; Hoyt: Aye

#### **Resolution 150 of 2011**

Climate Smart Communities Resolution: Pledge for Community Adoption

Motion by Mr. Frongillo: Seconded by Mr. Barber

WHEREAS, the Town of Caroline believes that climate change poses a real and increasing threat to our local and global environments which is primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels; and

WHEREAS, the effects of climate change will endanger our infrastructure, economy and livelihoods; harm our farms, orchards, ecological communities, including native fish and wildlife populations; spread invasive species and exotic diseases; reduce drinking water supplies and recreational opportunities; and pose health threats to our citizens; and

WHEREAS, we believe that our response to climate change provides us with an unprecedented opportunity to save money, and to build livable, energy-independent and secure communities, vibrant innovation economies, healthy and safe schools, and resilient infrastructures; and

WHEREAS, we believe the scale of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions required for climate stabilization will require sustained and substantial efforts; and

WHEREAS, we believe that even if emissions were dramatically reduced today, communities would still be required to adapt to the effects of climate change for decades to come,

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that Town of Caroline, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate will

### **1. Combat Climate Change by Becoming a Climate Smart Community**

Set goals to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to predicted climatic changes. Establish a task force of local officials and community members to review the issues and propose a plan of action. Designate Energy Independent Caroline to oversee climate change initiatives and publicly report on progress. Work cooperatively with similar task forces in neighboring communities to ensure that efforts complement and reinforce one another. As an official signal of commitment and for access to technical resources, sign on to a widespread climate campaign such as ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability - Climate Protection campaign.

### **2. Set Goals, Inventory Emissions, Move to Action**

Gather data, inventory GHG gas emissions, and establish baselines for local government operations and community sectors. Develop quantifiable interim GHG emission targets consistent with emission reduction goals and propose a schedule and financing strategy to meet them. Encourage stakeholder and public input and develop an action plan. Report emissions to The Climate Registry (TCR), which has developed a standardized method for reporting emissions inventories; use ICLEI and TCR's tools to track and evaluate progress.

### **3. Decrease Energy Demand for Local Government Operations**

Adopt a goal of reducing electricity use by 15 percent from projected levels no later than 2015, potentially addressing the areas of existing public facilities, new public buildings, infrastructure, and vehicle fleet and commuting.

### **4. Encourage Renewable Energy for Local Government Operations**

Supply as much of the local government's power, heat and hot water needs as possible from solar, wind, and small hydro through purchase or direct generation.

### **5. Realize Benefits of Recycling and Other Climate Smart Solid Waste Management Practices**

Expand the "reduce, reuse and recycle" approach to waste management in local government operations and in the whole community. Reduce the amount of solid waste generated -- promote backyard composting, implement volume-based pricing and educate residents on how to prevent waste. Promote reuse by organizing community-wide yard sales, and providing a space for drop-off or trade of reusable goods. Provide recycling receptacles in local government buildings and outdoor spaces, require duplex printing in government offices, compost food scraps and green waste, and adopt a comprehensive green purchasing program.

## **6. Promote Climate Protection through Community Land Use Planning**

Combat climate change by encouraging low-emissions development that is resilient to climatic changes. When updating land use policies, building codes or community plans, include provisions to combat climate change; reduce sprawl; preserve and protect open space, biodiversity, and water supplies; promote compact, transit-oriented, bikeable and walkable communities; promote infill development; minimize new development in floodplains; maintain or establish healthy community forests; and promote best forest management practices and encourage tree planting, especially along waterways, to increase shading and to absorb carbon dioxide.

## **7. Plan for Adaptation to Unavoidable Climate Change**

Evaluate risks from unavoidable climate change, set adaptation goals and plan for adaptation. Identify climate change impacts (such as flooding, drought, and extreme temperatures) that could affect the community. Identify areas such as water supply and sewer infrastructure that may be at risk due to sea-level rise and future changes in climate. Factor risks into long-term investments and decision-making. Execute climate change adaptation and preparedness measures through local government planning, development and operations, giving priority to the highest risk areas.

## **8. Support a Green Innovation Economy**

Identify opportunities to incorporate climate protection, sustainability and environmental goods and service industries into economic development plans. Encourage workforce development training and school curricula that support the emerging green collar job sector, including renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as climate smart solid waste management practices. Procure climate smart goods and services for local government operations and support modernizing of local and national electricity grids.

## **9. Inform and Inspire the Public**

Lead by example. Highlight local government commitment to reducing energy use, saving tax dollars, and adapting to changing conditions. Demonstrate the benefits of energy savings, energy efficiency, and renewable energy projects by hosting open houses; distributing fliers; holding local meetings; working with school districts, colleges, and universities to develop climate change curricula and programs; engaging faith-based communities in climate protection; and regularly communicating community climate protection goals and progress to constituents.

## **10. Commit to an Evolving Process**

Acknowledge that research and policy on climate protection are constantly improving and evolving. Be willing to consider new ideas and commit to update plans and policies as needed. Compare successes, cooperate and collaborate with neighboring communities to redirect less-effective actions and amplify positive results.

**Failed** Barber: Aye; Frongillo: Aye; Adams: Nay; McDonald: Nay; Hoyt: Nay

Discussion:

**Councilmember Dominic Frongillo** - listed the 10 points of the resolution (see resolution above). The reason to pass this resolution in addition to doing good things it allows increasing grant opportunities

that has this designation. They (in the grant process), literally look at whether or not the community is a climate smart community that is registered with them which would give an extra amount of points on the application.

**Supervisor Don Barber** – Asked if the if the grants are only available for municipal or public structures or are they available for municipal covered private support like the Town of Caroline did previously for low and medium income families. Dominic said his understanding is the grants go beyond just municipal support.

**Councilmember Toby McDonald** – Doesn't have a problem with most of the resolution, much of it is things that the town is doing already, and being more energy efficient and saving money is always a good thing. He commented though about not liking the word "pledge" used in the resolution. The Town will "pledge" to do these things. This makes it seem like a commitment rather than a choice. This is where he feels that there is a risk with this resolution. Dominic agreed that the word pledge could be removed.

**Councilmember Pete Hoyt** – Asked what is the point of the resolution? Dominic responded the reason for brining the resolution forward now is the County is working toward an multi-municipality grant and they can get extra points which could increase the opportunity for the Town of Caroline to eligible for grant funding. Linda stated it is the county that gets the extra points. Dominic said yes but they are the lead agency and it would help the application process in the future for the Town of Caroline.

**Councilmember Linda Adams** – Spoke about section 6. and the reference to "reduce sprawl". The Town of Caroline was one of the two highest for increased population. Dominic believes the intent of this is that the resolution is eluding to that the Town will in general be looking at these kinds of thing but not making any decisions in regards to changes. He thinks it should be made clear that in no way should this resolution be usurping the comprehensive plan and that the wording of this resolution can be changed to reflect that.

The board talked about amending the resolution to remove the word "pledge" and change the word "will" to the wording "seek to" and remove the text under 1-10.

## **Resolution 151-2011**

### **SPCA Contract for 2012**

Motion Don Barber: seconded by Linda Adams

The Town board authorizes the Town Supervisor, Don Barber to sign a contract for 2012 with the Tompkins County SPCA.

**Adopted** Barber: Aye; Frongillo: Aye; Adams: Aye; McDonald: Aye; Hoyt: Aye

## **Resolution 152 -2011**

Motion Don Barber: seconded by Linda Adams

The Town Board authorizes the Town Supervisor, Don Barber to proceed with professional services agreement with T.G. Miller.

**Adopted** Barber: Aye; Frongillo: Aye; Adams: Aye; McDonald: Aye; Hoyt: Aye

Adjourned on a motion by Mr. Barber and seconded by Mr. McDonald the meeting adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Marilou Harrington, Town Clerk