

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, HIGHER EDUCATION & ENERGY COMMITTEE

of the

Suffolk County Legislature

A regular meeting of the Economic Development, Higher Education & Energy Committee of the Suffolk County Legislature was held in the Rose Y. Caracappa Legislative Auditorium of the William H. Rogers Legislature Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Smithtown, New York, on October 11, 2006.

Members Present:

Legislator Wayne Horsley • Chairperson
Legislator Ricardo Montano • Vice Chairperson
Legislator Thomas F. Barraga
Legislator Lynn Nowick

Members Not Present:

Legislator Jonathan Cooper

Also In Attendance:

Ian Barry • Assistant Counsel to the Legislature
Gail Vizzini • Director of Budget Review Office
Renee Ortiz • Chief Deputy Clerk of the Legislature
Brendan Stanton • Aide to Chairman Horsley
Sharon Cates•Williams • Commissioner of Information Technology
Jim Morgo • Commissioner of Economic Development
George Gatta • Suffolk Community College
Charles K. Stein • Suffolk Community College
Kevin Rooney • CEO, Oil Heat Institute of Long Island

Minutes Taken By:

Lucia Braaten • Court Stenographer

[THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT 1:05 P.M.]

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Good afternoon, everybody. Welcome to the Economic Development, Higher Education, Energy Committee meeting dated October 11th. And as we are all now standing, will we stand for the Pledge of Allegiance? Rick, you want to do it?

LEG. MONTANO:

Sure.

(Salutation)

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

And may we also have a moment of silence for all those who are protecting our freedoms throughout the world.

(Moment of Silence)

Thank you very much. Please be seated. All right. Again, good afternoon. Sharon, does your schedule permit? Can you stay a few minutes after the public •• the presentations or ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yeah.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Okay. All right. We'll begin with the public portion of our meeting today. And may I start with the eminent Kevin Rooney?

MR. ROONEY:

Oh, my God. I never wanted to be referred to as Your Eminence. Otherwise,

I wouldn't have left the seminary.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, for the record my name is Kevin Rooney, and I'm the Chief Executive Officer of the Oil Heat Institute of Long Island. I simply wanted to take a moment to thank the members of this committee, and specifically the current Chair, Mr. Horsley, and the former Chair, Ms. Nowick, for their strong and unyielding support of the HVAC Program at Suffolk Community College. The fact that this program will continue to go forward, will be housed in a new facility sometime in the not •too•distant future, will provide an opportunity for men and women to gain a skill, gain an education, and the tools necessary to get a job and become productive members of our society is a great credit to the •• to the strong support of this committee and the Legislature as a whole. And I simply wanted to go on record that my Association really, really thanks you for all that you did in making that happen. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Thank you very much, Mr. Rooney. And we •• and I'm sure the consensus of this committee, as well as the full Legislature, is that we're proud to be behind it. Mr. Gatta, George Gatta from the Suffolk Community College.

MR. GATTA:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. I wanted to provide the second portion of the testimony today on the HVAC Project and Program. Following the Legislature's approval of the appropriating resolution at its meeting on September 19th, which had a condition placed within that appropriating resolution requiring the College to do a couple of things, one of which was to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with relevant unions related to not having our program be in competition with that being offered by those trade unions, we drafted within a couple of days and forwarded to Steamfitters Local 638 a draft Memorandum of Understanding. I'm pleased to report that within a few days after receipt of that, they did send us a slightly revised MOU. They asked for a couple of changes that we could agree to and one that we could not. Subsequent to that, I've written to Mr. Jack Torpey, the President of Steamfitters. I did have a discussion with him yesterday advising him that we could not agree to restrict the program or the curriculum to residential systems. Our existing curriculum, both State education and SUNY approved curriculum, includes commercial systems.

So we had that discussion yesterday, it was a positive discussion. We agreed •• he agreed within a few days he would get back to me. He needed to have some further discussion with his Board. And I'm looking forward next month reporting to you that, hopefully, we will have resolved the issue with the Steamfitters and we can move forward with the project as planned.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Legislator Montano.

LEG. MONTANO:

Excuse me. George, was that the only union? I forget the legislation specifically. Was there ••

MR. GATTA:

It wasn't ••

LEG. MONTANO:

Was there one or two?

MR. GATTA:

The language within the appropriating resolution was not specific.

LEG. MONTANO:

Okay.

MR. GATTA:

It said relevant unions. The main point of contact had been Mr. Torpey at the Steamfitters. I had asked him at one point if he would contact, and I certainly will follow•up •• the Sheet Metal workers did attend ••

LEG. MONTANO:

That's what I thought.

MR. GATTA:

•• one meeting. However, I have not heard from them. But we will •• we will close that loop as well.

LEG. MONTANO:

Okay. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

All right. Are there any further questions from the Legislature? By the way, Mr. Gatta, I was duly impressed. Yesterday I had the opportunity of visiting Suffolk Community when Senator Clinton came and taught a college class. And that was truly a special moment I think in the history of Suffolk Community, but as well as Long Island, and I was very impressed. Congratulations on that coup.

MR. GATTA:

Thank you very much

LEG. NOWICK:

I taught classes there. You aren't impressed?

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Ms. Nowick wants to let us know that she also taught classes there and we were equally impressed. Chuck Stein, Charles Stein of Suffolk Community College.

MR. STEIN:

Good afternoon. I just wanted to for the record state that as a result of the negotiations with the Guild of Administrative Officers and the approval of the Board of Trustees of the College, we support I.R. Resolution 2180, which you will be voting on today, which talks about the approval of that contract. We believe it's a fair contract and just wanted to get that on the record.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Thank you very much, Mr. Stein. Appreciate your comments. Are there any questions from the Legislature? Thank you. All right. Before I introduce Dr. Aronson, I'd like to call up Sharon Cates•Williams, our Chief Information Officer and my fellow Co•Chair on the WiFi Commission •• Committee. What do we call it? WiFi.

MS. WILLIAMS:

We're a committee.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

We're a committee, yes. There we go. Sharon, again, let me •• before Sharon starts, if you would recall, in the last Legislative meeting, the full Legislature, there were some questions involving the LDC and WiFi. I've

asked Sharon to come down today, address this committee, as well as coming in front of the full Legislature to see if there are any questions to make sure that we're all moving in the same direction.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Right.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Thank you, Sharon.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

And welcome.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Thank you. And good afternoon to the committee. The first thing that I want to point out is I think that there has been a little confusion around this project and exactly what we're trying to accomplish, so I just wanted to start out by reiterating some of the things that we have said in the past.

This project is to provide outdoor internet service to residents, as well as schools, municipalities, etcetera, here on Long Island. Now the reason why we have Nassau County included in this project, in this committee process, is because New York City is already doing WiFi, Connecticut is doing WiFi, and so is Westchester. So if Suffolk County were to try to implement an outdoor wireless service on our own, imagine a resident that lives here in Suffolk County that travels to New York City, or Connecticut, or Westchester County. They would have a void, they would experience a void once they hit the 300 square miles of Nassau County. So it makes sense to have Nassau sitting at the table with us, so that as we design this infrastructure, we make sure that we cover all of Long Island.

So I think one of the questions that came up was why we don't have an MOU with Nassau County at this time, and the reason why is because we're still in the planning phases. It's just a committee of people sitting down, planning out this wireless infrastructure. So, at this time, there's really not a need to have an MOU with Nassau. But will there ever be a need to have an MOU

with Nassau? Yes, there will. Not only with Nassau County, but we'll also have to do the same thing with school districts, libraries, Suffolk County Water Authority, perhaps the MTA. Any company that we plan on installing a wireless device on the LDC, and not the County, but the LDC would be the entity that would create these MOU's, and the LDC would sit between the responder, meaning the person who's implementing the system, and the residents or the County.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Very good.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

So I hope that that answered that question.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Okay.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

And if anybody has any other questions about the project itself, I'd be happy to answer those as well.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Sure. Legislator Montano.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes.

LEG. MONTANO:

Hi there. How are you?

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

I'm good.

LEG. MONTANO:

Good. I remember this coming up in the Legislative full session, but I don't have the resolution in front of me. This LDC that was being incorporated had certain representation ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes.

LEG. MONTANO:

•• and it allowed for one representative to be either chosen by or come from Nassau County?

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes. There will be three Directors appointed by the County Legislature. There will be one •• I'm sorry, two Directors by the Suffolk County Executive, and one representative from Nassau.

LEG. MONTANO:

How will that person be chosen?

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

We're going ••

LEG. MONTANO:

The Nassau person.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

It's one Director shall be appointed by the Nassau County Legislature.

LEG. MONTANO:

Okay. The only question I had was in terms of doing a Bi•County activity.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Right.

LEG. MONTANO:

It seemed at the time, and I didn't know why, that the Board structure was set up so that it was, you know, more tilted to Suffolk County. And the question I have is that would or could that impede your negotiations with Nassau at some point down the road if we're actually doing a Bi•County proposal?

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Well, in the beginning, when the County Executive announced this initiative back in January during his State of the County speech, I had approached Nassau at that time and asked them if they were interested in participating in this project, and, at that time, they were not interested. So when we put the

initial 15-member committee together, we chose people that were from Suffolk County, because, at the time, it was a Suffolk County initiative. But then something happened, and it had something to do with a New York Times news story.

LEG. MONTANO:

Okay. I didn't read that one.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

And then they decided that they wanted to be a part of it, so ••

LEG. MONTANO:

Okay. And this ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

And since then, I have included quite a few Nassau County representatives. We have •• in addition to the 15-member committee, we have what I call advisors, and that's where members from Nassau sit, from their IT Department, I have representatives from •• you know, academic universities in Nassau, etcetera, etcetera.

LEG. MONTANO:

Right.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

So we have ••

LEG. MONTANO:

Right. And, you know, what I'm getting at is I just didn't want to see this get into a turf war ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Right.

LEG. MONTANO:

•• at some point in the process, that as little ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

No. They're ••

LEG. MONTANO:

We had some questions about that.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

They're sitting right there next to us and working alongside of us, so, you know.

LEG. MONTANO:

Thank you, Sharon.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Okay. Sharon, just quickly, Counsel whispers in my year, well, we can't compel them to place the Legislature to appoint somebody to the Commission, which is absolutely true.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

That's correct.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

However, we have had good indication from the Legislature.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

I've spoken to Legislator Mejias, who is in charge of the Committee ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Right.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

•• that would involve WiFi. He has concurred with this. He says that he wants •• he wants in ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

•• as they have been very forthcoming, that's saying this is •• "We want to be part of this operation as well."

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes. And the County Executive himself, Suozzi, and, you know, his office, they're interested in the project.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Have they spoken?

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

And they've spoken positively about it, so ••

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Right. May I also add to the members here of the committee that I have •• we have attached a copy of the WiFi resolution to your packet here today, so that in case you have any quick questions.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Right. And representatives, our representatives from Nassau were involved when we put together the RFI, so ••

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

That's right.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yeah.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Sharon, why don't you just go over just the basic process of how this is going to lay out, where we are with the RFI ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Okay.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

•• the RFP, and the installation, etcetera.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Well, we've put out an RFI over the summer and we have received 15 responses, which is really, really good, especially when you look at the names

of the companies that have responded. We also received a couple of letters from a few key players that said that they weren't going to respond to the RFI, but they would see us at the RFP process.

We're going to be putting the RFP together and it should go out before December 31st. And the thinking is we will get the responses back sometime, say, end of January. We'll probably spend February and March, because it's going to take awhile to go through that, and we want to do it •• we want it to be a thorough process. We'll take those two or three months to review the RFP's, and then, at that point, we'll decide who will •• and I don't want to say •• it's not a bid, because the County is not paying for this, so I'll just say we'll decide who the vendor will be that will install this network.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Okay. May I also add, if I just lead you a little here, Sharon, that the committee, which that is •• that comprises the WiFi Committee is, to say the least, a Blue Ribbon committee and ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

And is representative not only of government, but certainly of private enterprise ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

•• and academia across Long Island, and is probably the most august group I've seen put together in one room ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yeah.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

•• ever in Suffolk County.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yeah, it's pretty impressive.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

I mean, it's impressive.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

And we receive requests every day, you know, people want to be on the committee, they want to be a part of it. I receive lots of E-mails from residents that want the service. Many of them think that the service already exists and they want to know how they can sign up, so it's been pretty impressive.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Yeah. As well as libraries and ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes. I've sat down with BOCES, as well as the libraries and, you know, they're all excited about this.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Okay, yes.

LEG. MONTANO:

Quick.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Please.

LEG. MONTANO:

Quick question, just for •• to refresh the conversation. The RFP is coming out through the County, or is that something that's envisioned through the Local Development Corporation?

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

It would be coming through the LDC, yes.

LEG. MONTANO:

Okay. And then one of the questions that we had was the liability factor in terms of the LDC and how you're going to raise the seed money for that. Do you •• can you just refresh me on that?

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

The seed money.

LEG. MONTANO:

For the corporation, for the LDC. Are we going to be putting money into it as a County?

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Would you like to?

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Sure.

LEG. MONTANO:

And I don't have the legislation.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

No. You're doing great, Rick. The concept, as it has been played out to date, and again, a lot of the stuff we're making up as we go along, it's never been done before, it is truly a private •• private/public enterprise. And what we are envisioning is •• and we have reached out to certain players in the field to see if they would like to cosponsor or sponsor the actual WiFi installation process. So it could end up with you pick your name, much like a sports stadium. It could be the Suffolk • Nassau, and you pick a name of a company that you might envision that could involve themselves with that, and that is how the initial monies are going to play out to build the system itself. And so it would be sponsoring rights. The Counsel is heavily involved with this whole process to make sure that we're not misstepping. But the LDC is critical in that, one, the liability issue is not on the County ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Right.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

•• but will go do the LDC.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

There were questions about will the County incur debt, will they be able to issue debt, and the answer is an LDC, by law, can, but there's no intention ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

No.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

•• of any debt being issued by the LDC. It's just not •• it's not in any way in the cards that we envisioned the WiFi process to go along.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes, that's correct.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

What other questions came up? Any ••

LEG. MONTANO:

No. I think that was it.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

I want to make you guys happy guys.

LEG. MONTANO:

Thank you very much.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes, we want you to be comfortable with this.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Absolutely.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

We are moving towards the future.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Yes.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

There you go.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Okay.

LEG. MONTANO:

I could sit at a cafe and open up my computer and just plug in, right, like they do on the commercial?

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Absolutely.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

And you can sit at the beach, which is even better.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Yeah.

LEG. MONTANO:

Okay.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

We're looking. We're going to be talking to State parks.

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

As long as you protect the laptop from the sand.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Are there any further questions of Ms. Williams? Any further questions?

Okay. Sharon, thank you very much ••

MS. CATES • WILLIAMS:

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

•• for coming down. We appreciate it. All right. It is with distinct pleasure, as a member of this body, to introduce our presenter today, Dr. Samuel Aronson, who is the Director of the Brookhaven National Laboratories. And I've got to tell you, we took a tour of Brookhaven Labs last week, the week before, and not only is it impressive, but we got the distinct feeling that the people, the employees of the Brookhaven Labs are particularly proud of Dr. Aronson, because he came up through the ranks and he's one of theirs. And they all noted this, I mean, from the gate, the guy at the gates, "Oh, you're going to Dr. Aronson? Oh, okay. He's all right, we like him."

And also, may I add that, and I don't want to steal any thunder from you, that I've seen over the last week, now that I'm looking at these issues, that Brookhaven National Lab has been in the forefront on two issues within the last week, and maybe you might, you know, at some point in your conversation like to go through that, because it puts Long Island on the map, and that's why we're here today, to talk about economic development of Long Island. Dr. Aronson.

DR. ARONSON:

Thanks, Chairman Horsley, and thanks for the opportunity to address the committee. I wanted to •• I will touch on some of the points that you just mentioned later in my presentation. And what I really wanted to do was give you an overview of the Laboratory, how it fits into what I see its main missions are, that is creating science, which is a worldwide enterprise, and also creating economic growth for the region and the County. So I'll spend some time talking about both. I'll start off with some discussion of the history of the Laboratory, and then lead us through the science, and finish up with some of the economic impact and the opportunities for the future.

So the Laboratory was founded in 1947, so we're coming up on our 60th Anniversary, on the site of an Army base, Camp Upton. Some of those buildings still look familiar to me, unfortunately, from working at the Lab. We have a plan for the future and we're acting on it now to modernize the infrastructure of the Lab. You can still find some World War II buildings around the site, though.

This Laboratory is one of the Department of Energy's National Laboratory System, and it's the only multiprogram laboratory in the northeast region. This is a map, which is a little too small for you to see, I'm afraid. All those dots represent labs in the National Laboratory System, and these bull's•eyes

represent the multiprogram laboratories in Brookhaven you can see up there in the northeast.

We've been operated as a contractor•operated Federal facility since 1998 by an entity called Brookhaven Science Associates, which is composed of Battelle Memorial Research Institute and Stony Brook University, and has sitting on the Board of the Directors representatives of the Presidents of these prestigious northeast universities. At present, Shirley Kenny is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of that company, so she's my boss.

A little more on the background. The Laboratory has over its 60•year existence garnered six Nobel Prizes for users of the Laboratory and for scientists at the Laboratory, and I put a little icon for each of those six here. And I won't spend time discussing them, except to mention that the lower two represent awards just in the last couple of years, one for a Brookhaven Chemist for making important discoveries on neutrinos from the sun, and the other in the lower right having to do with work by a medical researcher from •• biological researcher from Rockefeller University.

The Lab has a staff that's over twenty•five hundred people at the present time. It has •• its existence is to provide user facilities for the nation's and the world's researchers. And we have over 4,000 guest researchers every year coming to the Laboratory from all over the world.

The annual budget is nearly half a billion dollars, and most of that comes from the Department of Energy, some from other Federal agencies, some from other entities.

We sit on a fifty•three hundred acre site east of here, and I'll go through this view of this site in a little more detail later.

So what's our mission? We carry out both basic research and applied research. And I hope, Wayne, you got to see some of both when you visited us. These are frontier programs in science, and they can be characterized in the ways I've described here. As I mentioned, our main reason for existence as a National Laboratory is to serve the scientific and technological community with research facilities, so we build, and operate, and also use those facilities, and I'll describe some of them later. We develop advanced technologies to address the national needs, and, of course, the main focus of that right now is the nation's energy needs and energy security in the future.

We do basic research and disseminate the knowledge gained and educate new generations of scientists and engineers. We have a fairly extensive educational program at the Lab, which I'll describe to you later.

We also worry about the strength of the nation's workforce in science and technology, an area which is under some threat of foreign competition, and something that's attracted the attention of government at the highest levels finally this year with the President's budget for Fiscal '07. It has very substantial improvements in education for physical sciences, mathematics, and education related to those. We also take it as our charge to raise the awareness of the public and the literacy of the public in the area of science and technology.

As you'll see later in my talk, we •• in the process of doing all this, we generate a large economic contribution to the County, to the Island, and to the State, and this is •• so I'll go through a little bit of a detailed economic impact analysis, which we had carried out a couple of years ago, later in the talk. It's important to note that this is, to a very large extent, as you saw earlier, based on Federal money, so it's money that I think would not be on the Island if it weren't for the presence of Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Our major programs are numerous. We, as I mentioned before, are a multi •program laboratory. We work in all of these fields, in nuclear and particle physics. High energy physics is another name for that. We study the properties and the chemistry of materials, and this is a very important area of research for developing alternative energy sources. We do other energy research, including environmental research, and we do research on energy conservation and on improving the efficiency of the way we use energy, including oil for heat. We work in national security and nuclear nonproliferation for the U.S. government for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and others. We have outstanding programs in neuroscience and medical imaging, and I'll show you some pictures from that later, as well as in structural biology. And becoming more important for us is advanced computing, and I'll describe a new State •sponsored initiative for supercomputing at Brookhaven later on as well.

So here is the same picture I showed you earlier with a little bigger view, and some facilities shown here, and I'm going to talk to you a little bit about the science of several of these facilities. The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider, that's our big atom smasher. The Space •• the NASA Space Radiation Laboratory,

it's an interesting new application of our accelerator complex. We'll also talk about work being done at the Light Source, work being done in nano technology, and this is the new center that we're building for nano technology. The computing building is here. That will be the site of the new supercomputer, and some of the medical and biological work that we do in brain imaging. I'll talk about all those a little bit. So let me get into that, then.

So the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider, or RHIC, and this is I think widely known about in the local public, because we invite the community in every summer to take a look at this and other facilities every •• on Sundays at the Laboratory, we have open houses, and so many people have gotten in to see both the tunnel, where we have super•conducting magnets, three•and•a•half mile long strings of super•conducting magnets that move the very high energy beams around, and some of the detectors, which are bigger than a house, that we use to do our research, although we're researching the very, very small here. In fact, it takes very big equipment to do that.

The other pictures you see here are displays of what the interactions that we study at this facility look like in the computer. And what we're doing is colliding beams of the nuclei of heavy atoms to make •• to search for new forms of nuclear matter, including matter that we think existed at the very beginning of the universe, and we think we've actually created that matter. It has some surprising properties, as I had mentioned down below. It behaves in the laboratory, according to our measurements, like the most perfect fluid ever studied in the laboratory, and this was a surprise and was cited as a top physics story by many publications over the last couple of years. And the American Institute of Physics even called it the top physics story of 2005, all fields included.

At the National Synchrtron Light Source, we use a particle accelerator, not to collide particles together, but to produce beams of light in various parts of the spectrum, and use that very intense and very focused light to study the structure of biological systems and materials, solid state systems, and so on. I've listed some highlights here, including the Nobel Prize that I mentioned earlier for determining the structure of a protein that's important for the way our nervous system works. So this is a current facility depicted here called the National Synchrtron Light Source. It is the first general purpose such source for the nation's researchers that was built by the Department of Energy, and is now the oldest one in the system, because we've been running

it for more than 20 years, and is due for replacement. So we are, in fact, designing and hope to get permission to start constructing soon a replacement for this, which will, again, be the world's best light source.

In the Center for Translational Neuroimaging, that's a mouthful, which basically means that we're using complementary tools together, both PEP imaging and magnetic resonance imaging together to give us better understanding of the structures and the operation of the human brain under certain conditions. And we've made a lot of news, including recently, as Wayne mentioned, in the study of what goes on in the brain during various clinical phenomena, like drug addiction, including food addiction, attention deficit disorder, depression, and aggression, and other clinical features of people you can actually tie those to activity in certain parts of the brain, and gives you a way to develop treatments that may be not the conventional kinds of treatments that you •• that we're used to for addressing those problems, but ones that are more targeted and more focused, more science based in the sense that they're based on the activity in the brain. This is really important research in terms of application in the near future for treatments, and so it's something that we continue to push our research ever farther in, and have to actually develop new funding strategies to do that, because the Department of Energy is happy to fund us to build the kind of tools we need to do this, but is not •• doesn't think it's its mission to fund clinical research, and so we then have to go to NIH or other places to continue that work.

I mentioned the NASA Space Radiation Laboratory. This is a novel use of one of the accelerators that actually feeds the RHIC machine that I described earlier, lower energy machine that's part of the chain of accelerators that we use. But it produces beams at an energy that makes it very interesting to NASA, because those energies and those particle types that we can accelerate mimic cosmic rays in deep space. And to the extent that NASA is interested in the survivability of biological organisms like us and over long periods of time in space, this facility has become really the key for their biological research. And so we conduct experiments for dozens of biological and medical researchers in this facility every year, enabling them to do different kinds of precise radiation of samples, bacteria, or other biological samples, and study the effects of different components of the cosmic rays that people expect to encounter in space.

This facility is still growing. It's been running for several years, and it's

attracted new funding to the laboratory from NASA to help us build a new component in our accelerator complex, which will give them a broader spectrum of particles that can be studied here, and will also give our RHIC facility more capability as well. So this is a case where a customer other than the DOE is helping us enhance a DOE facility.

Nano Science. I mentioned this earlier, and this building that you see up here is a soon to be completed new building, an 80 million dollar enterprise to house the world's best tools for doing nano science and nano technology. Let me just stop and say what I think nano technology and nano science means. We're studying here the properties and the behavior of materials in •• when we're talking about these materials assembled in sizes on the order of nanometers. Nanometer is a billionth of a meter. So you can think of objects which are in their size, 10,000 times smaller than the width of a human hair, and now you're in the nanometer regime, and you find that materials have very different properties when they're that size than they do in the bulk. You're all used to thinking of gold like in your wedding ring as a fairly inert material, it never rusts after decades. But when gold is built up into particles that are just a few hundred atoms or less in size, so nanometers in size, has very different properties, is very reactive and can be used as a catalyst in certain kinds of chemical interactions that will lead to new technologies for energy production, for clean energy, and for other properties besides energy, but it has medical applications as well. This is a tremendous field. Brookhaven is lucky to have one of the five nano centers that the Department of Energy has chosen to build around the country, and it will be operating this spring.

I mentioned earlier that we need a new light source. We need a light source upgrade from our venerable workhorse, the oldest one in the system, and this is a little bit about that. We are currently preparing a design for a state •of•the•art light source called NSLS2, very imaginatively, and it's able to produce beams which are thousands of times brighter than the current machine, and the brightness of the beams, the amount of light particles you can put on a sample in a given size •• of a given size, that's the key to doing more and more precise and far•reaching research with these kinds of tools. So the combination of this light source, together with the Nano Center, really will make this a unique place in the country for the study of nano science and nano technology, because we can make the nano structures that we're interested in at the Center for Functional Nano Materials and then study their structures and their properties at the Light Source. Having those two

facilities side by side is an unbeatable combination, and it's attracted a lot of attention from the State of New York in terms of support. So the State has •

- the Governor has promised, once we get permission to build this facility, to provide us 30 million dollars to build a science institute that would go along with this facility.

Let me just say a few words about the spectrum of research that we do there, from fundamental research to practical discoveries. I think you can characterize scientific research in three •• with three terms, curiosity driven, you can ask yourself, you know, fairly basic questions, how does the universe work, how did we get here, where are we going kinds of questions, and you can do research on these without any particular idea where you're headed, but that's always the well spring of any new ideas. Then there's what I would call use inspired research. In other words, how •• you could ask the question, "How do we address the nation's energy needs in the 21st Century?" "What kind of technologies can I bring to bear to that?" Those questions are motivated by trying to solve a particular problem. And then you can get down to a more applied level and ask "Well, solar energy, how can I make solar cells more efficient?" And then that's a more narrow and directed kind of research. And we do research at Brookhaven at all three levels. And some of it, you know, I can't defend as having an immediate goal in mind. It's really curiosity•driven and it's an intellectual enterprise, and something that people always want to do when they can. They want to ask those kind of tough questions. And I defend them on the grounds that that's the intellectual base from which these use•inspired and applied research enterprises grow. You can't stop doing •• asking the fundamental questions, or pretty soon you'll run out of fundamental answers with which to answer the applied questions, if you get what I mean.

Some of the things that we've done at Brookhaven have led to real practical advances, the use of L Dopa for Parkinson's Disease, the use of thalium tracer for heart stress tests. That was developed at Brookhaven. I told you before about some of the biomedical imaging we're doing, and that seems on a path to lead to new treatments for addiction of all kinds and other psychological disorders. The work we've done over the years with advances in oil burner technology. Is Kevin still listening? I don't know. This has actually saved millions of dollars for residents of the northeast. And we have developed and are developing new approaches to vaccines for Lyme Disease and others. There are many. This is just a few.

I wanted to talk a bit about our concern for the environment at Brookhaven. We •• I won't spend •• I won't read through this whole slide, but I just wanted you to know this, and I'll leave you with copies of this if you are interested in some of the topics. And some of it connects directly to our own research, and some just directly to our stewardship for the property that we have the good fortune to live on. We have a very strong program, which is supported by the Department of Energy and Pollution Prevention, and have recycled and found techniques for disposal of industrial waste that have saved the Lab lots of money and won lots of awards. We've received an international certification for environmental standards called ISO 14001. We're the first DOE site to have that, and so on. I'm not going to spend more time on this now, but there's a tremendous amount we could discuss on this subject.

Educational Programs. I mentioned that we have a large number of these programs. And we're living in an unfortunate time at the moment, because DOE doesn't •• is not too constant in this area, and sometimes they're very pro education and sometimes they aren't spending any money on it at all, but right now they're spending a lot, and we're growing our programs and we're doing very well with these programs. We have many students on site, especially over the summer, many high school science teachers on site that we are training in the latest techniques and, in general, inspiring them with science as it's done in the field, as opposed to the way it looks in the textbooks, and many hands•on workshops, and DOE and other sponsored internships and programs from •• all the way from grade school to graduate school.

Let me come to now the issue of economic contributions, and I'm referring to •• you can see on this slide the cover of a study done by Pearl Kamer in 2005 looking at the economic impact of Brookhaven on the State, and the numbers are staggering, I would say. They show that over a ten•year period, Brookhaven, through its direct spending on Long Island and creation of jobs and secondary jobs, has injected more than four•and•a•half billion dollars into the State economy. And if you look at how this plays itself out through the economic system, there's a leverage factor of around two on that in terms of jobs created and money generated. 2004, which is the year after this study, is no exception, again, about a half a billion dollars of funds expended by the Laboratory and led to a similar twofold multiplication in business created in the State. The projection going forward looks similar, if not better, as the Lab's budget continues to grow.

I'm going to finish up with this slide, and just remind you that there are a number of very important partnerships, many with the State University at Stony Brook, that Brookhaven is engaged in. I've listed three of them here. We are getting, again through the good Offices of of the State Assembly this time, 26 million dollars to build a 100 Teraflop Blue Gene Super Computer at the Laboratory, and the money will come through the State University, and so it's a •• we're now designing a joint partnership science institute to take advantage of this resource, which will probably be the biggest •• the most powerful computer when we install it next year that's available in the open sector, in other words, not behind some fence in a defense laboratory. So that's something that's going on right now, and I'm working directly with the Provost at the University to develop the plans for this center.

There's a Center for Environmental Molecular Sciences. That's, again, a Stony Brook/Brookhaven collaboration, looking at the behavior and the interactions of environmental contaminants at the molecular level down here at the surface, and also a new, again, State•funded Energy Center for Stony Brook University, which Brookhaven will partner in with them in terms of doing research there. So this is a terrific counterpart to our complex of Nano Center and Light Source at Brookhaven. We'll have a state•of•the•art Energy Research Center on Stony Brook's campus just •• or the old Gyrodine site next to the campus coming soon.

So I think that's all I really wanted to share with you, unless you have questions about the Laboratory and where it's headed. I'm a Suffolk County native and I •• so I care about how this impacts the County, and I think it's all positive from my point of view. And thank you for your attention.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Thank you very much, Dr. Aronson. We do appreciate your outlining what the Lab does. To many people, the Brookhaven Labs is •• it's over there.

DR. ARONSON:

Right.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

And everyone knows it's there, but they really don't know what they do and that's •• it's so good to be enlightened on this issue. Obviously, Legislator Barraga has a quick question. I see ••

LEG. BARRAGA:

Dr. Aronson, good afternoon. Thank you.

DR. ARONSON:

Good afternoon.

LEG. BARRAGA:

I know you're over there, and even when you explain it, I'm not too sure what you do. But let me ask you a question.

DR. ARONSON:

Sure.

LEG. BARRAGA:

About three or four years ago, there was a public hearing, and it was a joint Senate/Assembly Committee Hearing in Nassau County and it dealt with the whole concept of homeland security, and it specifically keyed in on the use of shipping containers to transport nuclear devices. And it was pointed out by the Coast Guard and others that with the right size device in an area, much like 9/11 and Ground Zero, if that device went off within a mile of the destination, anywhere from 750 to a million people would be killed almost instantly, and then, with radiation beyond that, the next several days, maybe another three or four hundred thousand.

During the presentations, there were a number of scientists who came from Brookhaven National Lab, and they indicated to us they were working on technologies to detect nuclear devices in these shipping containers where a device could be, for example, pointed at a ship, and within minutes, if the technology was honed, they can go through the entire ship and determine whether or not a nuclear device was on that ship in any shipping container. But after the presentation, I never heard to much more about that. Are you still working in that area? Because it's still a major weak area for us with reference to homeland security in this country. Everybody talks about these shipping containers, but, yet, the technology does not seem to be there to really detect it. You're sort of depending upon friendly countries to do what they're supposed to do, and if a ship comes out of a so-called country that's not friendly with the United States, maybe we take a look at it, maybe we don't. But you've got 5 million of these shipping containers that come into the City, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey annually every year,

and very, very few, 2 or 3% are checked. So it makes us very vulnerable from the standpoint of terrorism. Can you kind of enlighten me a little bit what's been done or is ongoing at ••

DR. ARONSON:

Yeah, I think I can. And, in fact, I regret not having put a couple of slides in my presentation on this, because the answer is yes, Brookhaven is still working on this and trying to garner more support from the Department of Homeland Security for this work. We're developing •• and this is an interesting feature of a multi•program lab, because the department that's developing it is making heavy use of technologies that we've developed at places like RHIC to detect particles for, you know, fundamental research. But the same technologies apply to detecting particles from any source, either particles that you generate and scatter off objects to sort of X•ray them, if you will, or particles that originate in radioactive objects. And so techniques to image things inside of containers with •• it turns out you need pretty big detectors to do that. Some of the detector implementations we use in the Lab are too small for that, but •• so a study is going on to scale those up. And we're using, to some extent, Homeland Security money to do that.

I think part of the issue there is that Homeland Security, I would characterize their RND program as somewhat in its infancy and somewhat chaotic, and a little bit political. And so Brookhaven has, to my way of thinking, gotten insufficient funding from Homeland Security, given our proximity to New York and our core competencies in this area. We could do with more and are doing what we can in this area with the funding we do have. We're always looking for new ways to increase the funding in that area.

LEG. BARRAGA:

Is that money, the funding, does that come, in your case, directly from the Federal Government to the Lab, or does that come through the State?

DR. ARONSON:

No, it's Federal money.

LEG. BARRAGA:

Any idea how much you've gotten in the last several years?

DR. ARONSON:

These projects, there are many of •• unlike some of the big programs I've

talked to you about, many of these projects are small, and they're numerous, and they last for a year or two. So I can't tell you the total •• the value of the contracts currently in place to do this kind of work, but it's around 10 million, I would guess.

LEG. BARRAGA:

Because the only reason I bring it up, the scientists from the Lab at the time seemed pretty optimistic in their presentation that maybe with the right funding and the right research, and the continued emphasis in the area, they'd be able to take this problem on in three or four years and solve it. But, unfortunately, what happens, in fairness to them and to you, is that, you know, when things •• when months and years go by and nothing further happens after 9/11, you know, the interest begins to wane, and you wind up having a lot of money spent on something called homeland security that winds up in some little village Upstate and a guy gets two new fire trucks, or something, you know, and justifies it ••

DR. ARONSON:

Right, right.

LEG. BARRAGA:

And •• or whatever. But ••

DR. ARONSON:

I think the money and the intention are there, and, certainly, the interest in doing this is still there at Brookhaven. I think some maturation of the department and of its RND strategy needs to take place before you would call this stable and aimed in the right direction. I think it's not from the lack of interest at the Laboratory and wanting to pursue these things. We're doing what we can with the resources we have. And we have an entire directorate, which I touched on just briefly, in the area of nonproliferation and national security. They have a department devoted to this kind of work almost exclusively, and another department that touches on it. And so we're still working on it. We haven't given up working on it. And I think these are not very sophisticated applications of this technology. In other words, I think it's •• it could be viewed as, to a large extent, an applied or engineering type of development that we need to do at this point to make the detectors of the size and sensitivity that would be required for this job, and then deployment would come after that. But it's a long process and it's, I would have to say, not being done in the best way from Washington right now.

LEG. BARRAGA:

All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

It's interesting, Dr. Aronson, that I saw last night on Katie Couric, the imminent source, that she •• they were showing a piece of equipment that was built at Brookhaven Labs on the national news just last night on radiation detectors for port issues.

DR. ARONSON:

Right.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

I mean, so just this is last night's 6:30 news. I just happened to remember it. So, in fact, apparently, they must be doing something in the field.

LEG. BARRAGA:

But it's just such a dangerous area for the United States ••

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Oh, yeah.

DR. ARONSON:

Right.

LEG. BARRAGA:

•• when you take a look at the negative potential associated with that. You know, one four-foot nuclear device with the correct megatonage being able to kill a million people in lower Manhattan, I mean, it's •• you would think that there should be tremendous emphasis on us. Because everybody admits, it's a huge gap in our homeland defense criteria.

DR. ARONSON:

I'll give you one interesting example of how the Federal Government works in this area that doesn't seem exactly optimized. We have been involved at Brookhaven, the same Director of the Laboratory that I mentioned just before, in the Urban Dispersion Program, studying the propagation around in the city of chemicals or biological contaminants, and they've done tests in the City. Brookhaven scientists have helped with these tests. It actually turns

out to be a fantastic outreach opportunity, because lots of City school kids were used in helping to do these monitorings. But that •• the responsibility for that program actually moved away from Brookhaven, which is right next to New York City, and moved to a laboratory on the West Coast for reasons which •• I mean, it just followed a particular individual, and now it's coming back to the Lab. So there are forces of sort of, I wouldn't say evil, but sort of indecision or misdirection that you have to deal with, as well as the technological problems in order to continue to make steady progress in the direction you want to go.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

All right. Thank you very much. Ms. Vilorina•Fisher.

D.P.O. VILORIA•FISHER:

Hi, Dr. Aronson. I was in the back listening while I was eating my lunch, we have speakers in the back, and I was facinated by your presentation, and I wanted to thank you for being here. But I also wanted to comment on the range of resources that you provide for Suffolk County when you talked about the inquiries that are made that come out of curiosity. Well, that's a tremendous resource for us, although it's more esoteric, because so many of our school children who look at •• who have the potential of growing up to study science have an opportunity at Science Sundays to learn about the Lab, and youngsters doing research who mentor with some of the scientists from the Lab, and the utilitarian part of it, the research that's applied. I attend •• I visited Tom Butcher and Chris Krishna and the work that they were doing with the oil burners.

DR. ARONSON:

Right.

D.P.O. VILORIA•FISHER:

And because they saw how interested I was, they invited me to come to a biodiesel conference as a panelist. And when I left that conference, before the end of the day, I had three pieces of legislation put together on biodiesel. And so you have •• that was a direct economic impact on our economy here. Our Commissioner of Economic Development is here and he •• we work together and we cut the ribbon on biodiesel manufacturing plants, and that was a direct outcome of exposure that I had at BNL, so thank you.

DR. ARONSON:

Well, I thank you for your comment. I'm wondering if you're asking whether we shouldn't be doing more of that kind of stuff.

D.P.O. VILORIA • FISHER:

No. I'm saying thank you for what you're doing.

DR. ARONSON:

Okay.

D.P.O. VILORIA • FISHER:

Because I believe that all types of inquiry bring a different type of resource to Suffolk County, and I think that inquiry that comes out of curiosity. You know, certainly, I was inside of RHIC before it was operational and it's fascinating. You know, that little piece of •• speck of gold spinning around there can •• what one can learn from that. So that's very exciting. But the applied science also feeds us in a different way. So thank you very much, and thanks for your presentation.

DR. ARONSON:

You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

All right. Unfortunately, we're encroaching on the next committee's time. But, Dr. Aronson, I just want to just to wrap this up, and besides saying thank you, and that we should into the future have a relationship with the Labs. But thinking that, you know, here we are, we have Suffolk Community College, we have members here that are part of the faculty and part of the Administration of the College, and that there could be synergies into the future that we should be discussing for such a prominent lab to be here and having such a wonderful Community College. There's some synergy that might be able to come from that, as well as our concern as a committee that companies that spin off of the Brookhaven Labs, that we maintain them and keep them, so they don't go to California, that they stay right here in Suffolk County. These are the interests that a local Legislature would want to further, and so I'm not sure we can do that here today, but, certainly, I want to venture out into the future and see what we could do.

DR. ARONSON:

I would really like to do that, because after all, even though we do science on a world scale, it's a local enterprise, and I don't like to see star researchers

moving to California any more than you do. So there's probably opportunity for us to work together on how we build and retain a world class high tech culture here.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Excellent. As you know, we're a little expensive, so it's good to have good paying jobs in the community.

DR. ARONSON:

Right.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Thank you very much, Dr. Aronson.

DR. ARONSON:

You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

It's been a pleasure. And come back again, and we should talk. And if you've got any time you want to get together, you know, we're here.

DR. ARONSON:

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Great. Thank you very much.

LEG. NOWICK:

Thank you. Very interesting.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

All right. We'll be moving to the agenda. Please, Commissioner Morgo, is there anything that you'd like to bring to our attention before we go through this or ••

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yeah. I'll be very quick, Mr. Chairman. First of all ••

LEG. LINDSAY:

Turn your mike on.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

First of all, I want to commend you for inviting Dr. Aronson and the Brookhaven National Lab here. It's an incredible resource. And as you said, people just think it's out there. As a matter of fact, however, as I think you know, Wayne, the Department has been working very closely with the Lab. One of the things that the Lab was concerned about is the high cost of their energy, and we've been working with them with powerful jobs in the State's Economic Development and Energy packages and we've been somewhat successful. In addition, interestingly, the Lab came I think by my second month on the job to talk about the housing needs. They're extremely interested in what's going to happen in Yaphank. They want a share of it for their staff and their visiting scientists, and they are members, I'm happy to say, of the County's Employer Assisted Housing Program. They have had four, five employees go through that program and benefit from the County's program, so that's a positive.

So, again, I commend you. You're •• it's a good idea. And I thank you for inviting me when you went on the tour. I've been there since I've had the job about four times, but ••

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

We missed you, Jim.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yeah. Well, I miss being there, Wayne.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

There you go.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Just very quickly on the agenda. On I.R. 2167, on the Downtown Program, two things. Yourself, Legislator Horsley, and Legislator Browning asked me about the funding for the program going forward. I want to mention that the funding is there in a Capital Program, 6412. The only difference going forward is that the funds are not going to be taken from the Operating Budget, but from a bondable program. And the reason for that is that it goes further to the panel's idea of creating projects, or at least recommending projects that the Legislature creates, that will have permanence, that will be bondable. So that's the only change. It's 500 million dollars ••

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

I like it.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Five hundred thousand. Don't we wish it. Five hundred thousand dollars next year, as it was this year, and this year there will be a little bit more from money that wasn't spent in previous rounds. I should tell you, too, this is I think going to be important to you, that yesterday the panel met and came up with its recommendations for next year's round. They'll be laid on the table on next Tuesday, so you'll be considering them before the end of the year, so that ••

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

And how many rounds are there going to be per year?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

There's only one round.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Just one, okay.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Okay. So the process is working, it's going well, and the different recommendations will be before you. And my staff and I will be here to answer any of your questions, along with panel members, if you'd like them.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Okay. From BRO, is there anything, Gail, that being in the Capital Budget that we should know about? Because I know that you're concerned.

MS. VIZZINI:

Is this the money that was 6412?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yes.

MS. VIZZINI:

Transfer from the Operating ••

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yes. So it's going to be bonded instead of Operating.

MS. VIZZINI:

I think the Commissioner has a clarification to make along the lines of there is no Operating money to support this endeavor, but it is in the Capital, and the intent would be that you would be bonding the \$500,000.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Right.

LEG. MONTANO:

Right, that's what he said.

LEG. NOWICK:

That's what he said.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

That's what I said.

LEG. MONTANO:

He said that.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yep. One other thing on 2167, and I'd just like to clarify this with Ian Barry. Ian, Carolyn tells me, Carolyn Fahey of my staff tells me that she spoke to you yesterday about the intent of 2167, and that the intent simply, and if I'm misstating it, Ian, tell me I'm misstating it, was just to make the panel permanent, to give it a kind of perpetuity, right?

MR. BARRY:

Yes, that's right.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Okay.

MR. BARRY:

That was our discussion yesterday.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yeah.

MR. BARRY:

There was a little bit of confusion about getting rid of the Fourteenth Resolved Clause, but the intent is just to make it permanent.

LEG. BARRAGA:

Can I make •• can I ask a question?

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Sure, of course.

LEG. MONTANO:

And I have some, too.

LEG. BARRAGA:

Jim, the \$500,000, is that for the ongoing expense of the panel?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

No. That ••

LEG. BARRAGA:

What is that for?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

That goes directly for the recommended projects. It's capital costs for the recommended projects. The panel ••

LEG. BARRAGA:

In the past, this was always done through the Operating Budget?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Right.

LEG. BARRAGA:

And now this is all going to be bonded?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yep. The ••

LEG. BARRAGA:

Is that •• do you think that's the right way to go on this?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

I think, you know, one thing it does, Legislator Barraga, is it ascertains that the projects are more substantive than they were in the past. In other words, there were things that were funded in the past that wouldn't be able to be bonded, things like, and no offense against any of the people who think these things are good and they can be very good, but things like banners or fall•aparts, or whatever, for the downtown. Those •• they serve the purpose, they were good, but now we're looking to fund more substantive bondable ••

LEG. BARRAGA:

See, my concern is that when I see things like this, I've had •• there have been many instances in the past where costs that are really associated with the Operating Budget are pulled out and you do bonding. And, as a result, that Operating Budget looks as if it's, you know, not much growth, or maybe you're reducing it. The reality is you're shifting dollars from an ongoing normal expense to a bonding, which is going to be paid over a period of years.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yep. Yeah, that's right. But I think it was more in the intent of what's being done than for the shifting ••

LEG. BARRAGA:

Oh, there's always a rationale for it.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yeah.

LEG. BARRAGA:

I'm just thinking philosophically and I could ••

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

No. I understand your point.

LEG. BARRAGA:

Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Okay. And if I could just mention two unrelated things?

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Sure, please.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Number one, this is by way of an invitation, and I know that you folks know about this. The Cooper Beach Development in Downtown Patchogue that came through this committee and the Workforce Housing Committee, the lottery for the selection of people who will have the right to buy the workforce homes is tonight at 7 o'clock at the Patchogue Performing Arts Center in Downtown Patchogue. You, of course, would be welcome to attend and participate.

And the other thing that I wanted to mention is that at your Legislative meeting next Tuesday, there's going to be a Certificate of Necessity, a CN, for a planning steps resolution for a workforce housing development in Downtown Sayville on Greeley Avenue in Sayville, sponsored by the Presiding Officer, directed specifically towards •• specifically for volunteers, community volunteers, fire fighters, EMS folks. And Legislator Lindsay is talking to many of the local •• oh, he's here. I didn't even realize he was here. Is talking to the local fire departments, because, as you probably know in all your districts, getting volunteers for these incredibly necessary services is becoming more and more difficult because of the cost of housing in Suffolk County. So that CN will be before you next Tuesday.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

All right.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Okay. I don't have anything, unless you have questions for me.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Congratulations, Presiding Officer Lindsay. That sounds like a great bill. Excellent. Legislator Montano.

LEG. MONTANO:

Did you want ••

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

And then Lynne.

LEG. MONTANO:

A quick question.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Do you want to follow up on that?

LEG. MONTANO:

Jim, just so I'm clear, the 500,000 was shifted from the Operating Budget to the Capital Budget for the Downtown Revitalization.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yes.

LEG. MONTANO:

But there was also about 600,000, I think, in the Operating Budget last year, correct me if I'm wrong, that went to Chambers of Commerce. That is not the same money and that's a separate item, which was deleted this year?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yeah.

LEG. MONTANO:

Is that what we're dealing with?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

What you're going to be voting on when you approve or don't approve the projects that are going to be recommended to you, that money is already there, and ••

LEG. MONTANO:

In the 2007 Capital Budget.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Right.

LEG. MONTANO:

Am I correct on that?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yeah, the ones that are coming forward now.

LEG. MONTANO:

Did I get that right?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

The 2006 money is already there.

LEG. MONTANO:

Okay. That's ••

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yeah.

LEG. MONTANO:

All right.

MS. VIZZINI:

What you're referencing is a one•time County Executive initiative for the Chambers of Commerce.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Oh, you're talking about something different. Okay.

LEG. MONTANO:

Right, yeah. There were, there were two items.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

That's right.

LEG. MONTANO:

There was the Downtown Revitalization money, that's in the Capital Budget •
•

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yeah.

LEG. MONTANO:

•• for 2006?

LEG. NOWICK:

Seven.

LEG. MONTANO:

Seven.

MS. VIZZINI:

The one time.

LEG. MONTANO:

Yeah, I know, we did it, that's why I'm asking. It's in there, right?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yeah.

LEG. MONTANO:

That's in 6412?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

If we're talking about the same thing, yeah, 64 •• what is it?

LEG. MONTANO:

6412 I wrote down.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

6412 is yours, is the Legislature's.

MS. VIZZINI:

That money is in the Capital, it's just not in the Operating for '07. That's the money you would have to bond.

LEG. MONTANO:

Right. But that's the money for the Downtown Revitalization.

MS. VIZZINI:

Correct.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

For your program.

LEG. MONTANO:

Our program. But then, on top of that, there was an additional 600,000, I understood, that funded Chambers?

MS. VIZZINI:

It's actually 451,000. It was Operating money. It was a one-time County Executive initiative that is not continued ••

LEG. MONTANO:

This year.

MS. VIZZINI:

For 2007.

LEG. MONTANO:

Okay.

MS. VIZZINI:

But it's •• appears to be estimated as it will be expended in '06.

LEG. MONTANO:

And that was a one-shot, that's not •• that's •• okay.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Yeah. That was the one that went to distressed communities that really needed that shot of economic development.

LEG. MONTANO:

That was the \$50,000 ••

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

That's right.

LEG. MONTANO:

•• for each Chamber. Okay.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

That's right.

LEG. MONTANO:

All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Okay. Legislator Nowick.

LEG. NOWICK:

Yeah, unrelated. I just wanted to take an opportunity to thank Jim Morgo and Michelle Stark. Recently, in Smithtown, we had an opportunity for downtown revitalization, economic development, if you will.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Economic development for sure.

LEG. NOWICK:

At its finest. We had a, I guess •• that wasn't •• that was Hollywood Production coming into Head of the Harbor.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Well, actually, Legislator ••

LEG. NOWICK:

They were from New York, but ••

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

It was a •• three European countries, the U.K., United Kingdom, France and Germany, a production, international production.

LEG. NOWICK:

An international production coming to Head of the Harbor, which is in the Town of Smithtown. And for any of you have done •• who have done business with any Incorporated Villages and Boards of Trustees, these people are to be commended, because I know that you were out night and day, and day and night, and I went to one of the meetings with you, and it was a very well conducted meeting, but Jim has really done his work and really deserves accolades. These Boards are like cults. I mean, you have to be •• you really have to have patience in dealing. And I know you went back and forth, back and forth, back and forth. And I thank you from my Town, because you got it approved.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Thank you Legislator. Not now, but Mr. Chairman, you may very well ••

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

I love my Villages.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

You may very well want to consider looking at motion picture production as an economic development engine for this County. This production has already spent well in excess of a million dollars, and the ripple effect for Suffolk County alone will be 4 million. And what Legislator Nowick is referring to is really, if you look at economic development in Suffolk County, really the question. And I'm sure she was not saying anything negative about the Village of Head of the Harbor.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

I didn't take it as such.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

But what she's talking about, really, is something endemic to the •• doing anything on Long Island and that's the fragmentation, where the mutiplicity of different approvals from a Village, from different Boards at the Villages, to the Towns, and that's really what you were ••

LEG. NOWICK:

That's exactly what I'm saying. No, no. The Board ••

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

It was said so well.

LEG. NOWICK:

•• does their due diligence in protecting what they were doing. This particular time was they wanted to put in a temporary dock. That Board of Trustees was protecting Head of the Harbor. They were doing their job. But it's difficult in dealing with that, because everybody has an opinion, environmental or otherwise, and you also have to go from the different branches of government for the Village and to the Town and to the County, and that's what you did, and that's what I'm thanking you for.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

And for •• and for businesses, in this case the motion picture business, time is money and they can't handle delays, and that was really what the problem was.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Very interesting.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

But, seriously, Wayne, that might be something that you really do want to look at, because Suffolk County is really in the right position geographically, so close to New York City, and we have some beautiful places for folks to shoot.

LEG. NOWICK:

This movie, who is that Naomi Watts?

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Naomi Watts. I remember her.

LEG. NOWICK:

Okay. So ••

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

She's going to be starring in it.

LEG. NOWICK:

•• there you go. So thank you.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

And so good to hear.

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Thank you for your help, too. Legislator, thank you for showing up and helping.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Presiding Officer, did you want to ••

LEG. LINDSAY:

No.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Okay. Thank you very much ••

COMMISSIONER MORGO:

Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

•• Mr. Morgo. Any further questions on any of the other issues? Okay.

Let's move to the agenda. First of all, the tabled agenda.

1747 • Adopting Local Law Number • 2006, Local Law to establish the Gabreski Airport Conservation Assessment Committee.

LEG. MONTANO:

Table.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Subject to call or ••

LEG. MONTANO:

Subject to call, yeah.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Okay. Motion to table subject to call. I'll second the motion. All those in favor? Opposed? So moved. ***(Vote: Tabled Subject to Call 4•0•0•1; Not Present • Leg. Cooper)***

Tabled Memorializing Resolutions. M•031 • Memorializing Resolution in support of replacing LIPA's appointed Board of Trustees.

LEG. MONTANO:

Motion to table.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Motion to table by Legislator Montano. Is there a second on the motion? I'll

second on the motion. All those in favor? The motion has been **tabled**.
(Vote: 4•0•0•1; Not Present • Leg. Cooper)

Introductory Resolutions. 2090 • To impose moratorium on aviation related construction at Gabreski Airport pending Master Plan adoption. Motion ••

LEG. MONTANO:

Motion to table.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Motion to table by Legislator Montano, I'll second the motion. All those in favor? Opposed? So moved. **(Vote: Tabled 4•0•0•1; Not Present • Leg. Cooper)**

2167 • To establish a permanent Downtown Revitalization Citizens Advisory Panel. That's what we were just discussing. I'll make the motion to approve. Is there a second on the motion?

LEG. NOWICK:

Second.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Second by Ms. Nowick. All those in favor? Opposed?

LEG. BARRAGA:

Negative.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Legislator Barraga votes in the negative. The motion carries. One, two, three. Three•one? Right. Three to one. **(Vote: Approved 3•1•0•1; Not Present • Leg. Cooper).**

2180 •• oh, we have Legislator •• we have Presiding Officer. Are you voting on that as well.

LEG. LINDSAY:

Unless you need me.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

No, don't need you. I think we're good. I don't know where Jon went.

LEG. MONTANO:

We don't need him.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

I just lost Jon. We don't need him, we got it.

2180 • Authorizing the County Executive to execute an agreement with the Guild of Administrative Officers, Suffolk County Community College, covering the terms and conditions of employment for employees covered under the Bargaining Unit No. 4 for the period of September 1, 2005 through August 31, 2011. Seeing no other motions, I'll make a motion to approve. Any second on the ••

LEG. NOWICK:

Second.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Second on the motion by Ms. Nowick. All those in favor? Opposed? So moved. Congratulations. **(Vote: Approved 4•0•0•1; Not Present • Leg. Cooper).**

Memorializing Resolution 73 • Memorializing Resolution in support of regulating the emission of carbon dioxide by electric generating facilities. I'll make the motion to approve. Is there a second on the motion?

LEG. BARRAGA:

Second.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Second by Legislator Barraga. All those in favor? Opposed? So moved. I believe that ••

LEG. MONTANO:

That's it.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

•• is the business in front of the committee. Motion to adjourn by Legislator

Montano, second by Legislator Nowick. All those in favor? So moved.

[THE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED AT 2:20 P.M.]

{ } Indicates Spelled Phonetically