

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
HIGHER EDUCATION
and
ENERGY COMMITTEE
of the
SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATURE
Minutes

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 Wednesday, September 7, 2011.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Legislator Wayne Horsley - Chairman
Legislator Steve Stern - Vice-Chair
Legislator Thomas Cilmi
Legislator Ricardo Montano
Legislator Lynne Nowick

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:

George Nolan - Counsel to the Legislature
Joe Schroeder - Budget Review Office
Joe Muncey - Budget Review Office
Renee Ortiz - Chief Deputy Clerk of the Legislature
Eric Kopp - County Executive's Office
Paul Perillie - Aide to Majority Caucus
Bob Martinez - Aide to Legislator Montano
JP DiMartino - Aide to Chairman Horsley
Dr. Aronoson - Brookhaven National Laboratory
Dot Kerrigan - AME
All other interested parties

MINUTES TAKEN BY:

Donna Catalano - Court Stenographer

(*THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT 2:11 P.M.*)

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Good afternoon, everybody. Welcome to the Economic Development, Higher Education and Energy Committee Meeting of September 7th. And as we are all standing now, may we please say the Pledge of Allegiance.

SALUTATION

May we all stand for a moment of silence for the men and women who are protecting our freedoms across the seas, as well as those marking the 9/11 ceremonies this weekend, the ten-year anniversary of the people we lost during that tragic occurrence.

MOMENT OF SILENCE

All right. Do we have any cards? No? Thank you very much. I'm honored today to introduce to you if you haven't met Dr. Aronson and his able assistant Mike Aarons, who is going to be talking about Brookhaven Labs. As we all know -- by the way, Dr. Aronson is the Director of Brookhaven National Lab. And if it isn't clear, it should be to everyone in the room, that Brookhaven National Labs has put Suffolk County and Long Island on the map. They have -- they have been growing. They have been -- they have been behind so many new projects, whether they're of incubator nature or of academic combinations working with our colleges. They are truly becoming the economic wind under Suffolk County's wings.

I invite them here to tell us some of the new stuff in which they're doing. I think everybody knows about the Collider and a few of the other things that have been around now a couple of years. But I think that we've got to hear about some of the new and interesting stuff; the nano sciences and all those types of things that I know Brookhaven Lab is becoming a pioneer. So with that, I'd like to introduce the doctor and have him explain to us, you know, what is going on, what's happening in Brookhaven. It may be our best -- I was going to say it's a secret, but it's our best secret that is certainly making a difference here on Long Island and our employees. Thank you very much for being here.

DR. ARONSON:

Thank you, Chairman Horsley, for this opportunity to speak to the committee. This is part of letting the cat out of bag, if you want to put it in terms of secrets, because we're making a special effort to be in touch with local stakeholders, Legislators and others to tell them what we're doing at the lab; in particular, and I'll try to focus on this a bit in my presentation, some quantification of the economic impact we're having on the County and the Island and the region based on a recent economic impact study that we've done.

So I'll just go through a few slides here with you, if I may.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Yeah, that sounds great.

DR. ARONSON:

So this is a material like I'd like to talk to you about. I'll just give you a little overview of the laboratory and show you pictures of some of our research facilities. I want to focus a bit on the Long Island Solar Farm, which is a big new facility on site of a rather special nature involving a special partnership. And talk a little bit about a concern that I have for the future, and that is where the next generation of scientific leaders in this country, not to mention just Long Island, but

throughout the country are going to come from. And then I'll talk a little bit, as I said, about economic impact.

So this is the laboratory at a glance, so to speak. It is a laboratory that is owned by the Department of Energy, Federal Department of Energy and primarily funded by the Office of Science in the Department of Energy. It's managed for the department by a company, a limited-liability company called Brookhaven Science Associates. The partners in that are Stony Brook University through the SUNY Research Foundation and Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio.

We currently have about 3000 employees, and that's a growth of about 15% over the last few years, thanks primarily to some big new projects we're currently working on. Most of those folks, of course, live on Long Island. So you can guess that a major component of our economic impact is that the \$275 million in payroll or so that workforce represents is mostly going to Long Islanders.

We have a about \$700 million a year budget, again, mostly from the Department of Energy's Office of Science, but we do do work for a host of other federal agencies, including Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense, National Institute of Health and others. We also started over the last few years to have much more of an impact with the State of New York and are getting funding from NYSERDA and NYSTAR and other State entities. And I'll come back to talk about that later in the context of the Regional Economic Development Council for Long Island that's recently been set up.

So the lab has about 5000 acres of Federal property in the County and in the town of Brookhaven with a lot of buildings on site, some of them very old, dating back to World War II and earlier. A big issue for the lab going forward to maintain its growth and impact on science and technology is to replace a lot of that with modern space, not an easy thing to do these days.

Some of the things we are accomplishing right now to stimulus funds from the Federal Government starting in 2009, and I'll show you those facilities, these facilities are provided by the Department of Energy for the use of researchers throughout the country, in fact, throughout the world. Stony Brook University happens to be the largest of our facilities primarily because of proximity and involvement at the governance level with Stony Brook. But they have been doing research with us in this kind of scale since long before they took over as one of the managers of the laboratory about 12, 13 years ago.

So we are focused on a broad array of different research problems that we're trying to solve, and many of those are very fundamental curiosity-driven quests for knowledge about the fundamentals of matter in space and time and energy, but many are also focused on much more near-term applications for the benefit of society. And we have both of those missions in the Department of Energy.

Looking at work in pure science, I always like to show a slide that has seven Nobel Prize Medals on it, because the lab is very proud to have earned over the last half century seven such prizes for researchers who are either employed at the lab or are among our visitor population.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

That's a secret, seven. That's really impressive.

DR. ARONSON:

It may be a secret, but it's a changing secret. You'll see the latest prize we got was in 2009. So you have to pay attention on a regular basis to keep up with that. Also on this slide, you'll see a picture of Joanna Fowler, a renowned chemist and neuroscientist at the lab receiving the National Medal of Science from President Obama in 2009. An event that we're very, very proud of.

So let me talk little bit about the facilities we have on-site or are building on-site for the research facilities that I'm talking about. First, I'm listing here, because it's actually our oldest facility on-site is the National Synchrotron Light Source. The is an accelerator that is not meant to smash atoms, but is meant to circulate electrons, which as they go around, produce light in all -- the whole spectrum from infrared up to X-rays. And that light can be used the way you might use a microscope to study the structure of matter at very small scales. So it has a big role in basic research to the structure of matter, but it also is provided through a very large user community interested in structural biology; a number of breakthroughs, including the two most recent Nobel Prizes for the lab related to the life sciences and to health and medicine.

So we account among its accomplishments Work on Alzheimer's Disease, breast cancer, AIDS and so on by understanding the structure of the molecules involved in those disease processes and also in environmental technologies as well as in the fundamental sciences. We are replacing that facility, which is actually the first of its kind in the world to do that kind of work and designed at Brookhaven with a new one, because the original one, in the top picture, has now been operating for nearly 30 years and is frankly, no longer the leader of the pack. This technology has spread across the whole world, and there are literally dozens of light sources better than this one operating all the way across the world from Asia to Europe to South America to others.

And so we are now replacing National Synchrotron Light Source II, pictured at the bottom, in a state where -- just a few days ago, that picture was taken. So the conventional facilities are nearly done, and we're in the process of installing the accelerator components in there to replace the National Synchrotron Light Source with the best synchrotron in the world when we get it done in 2014. This is the biggest project that the Office of Science of DOE is currently funding. It's essentially a billion dollar project. It was accelerated with stimulus funds by a year or more and provided hundreds of construction jobs to the area starting back in 2009.

We will have it done in 2014, and we expect our user population to grow by several hundred -- well, more than a thousand additional people from the 2000 or so that work at the present facility to over 3000 working at the new one. Until that new light source is finished, our newest research facility on site is the center for functional nanomaterials. And so to Chairman Horsley's point earlier, nanosciences become a very big deal at Brookhaven. And we have turned this into a user facility also. It has several hundred visiting scientists as well as our own staff of about 50 working there.

They are using nanoscience to impact the energy problem basically. It turns that when you look at materials at the nanoscale, they have different properties than the bulk materials that you're used to seeing with your naked eye. And we've learned how to build new materials with new properties, sort of atom by atom, with facilities like the nanocenter. And we can also use the new light source, which can study materials at the level of nanometers to see what we've done. So the two facilities together will be a great tandem team for furthering our work in energy-related nanoscience.

One thing we've accomplished so far in this area is to develop a new catalyst. We're all familiar with the platinum catalysts in our cars, catalytic converters in our cars. Catalysts are a very important form of matter for accelerating or enhancing chemical reactions, including removing pollutants from exhaust in your car. We have discovered that we can make catalysts using one-tenth of the amount of platinum that a normal catalytic convertor uses, but that would work better and last longer. And we are now working with suppliers to Toyota and General Motors to develop this at a commercial scale.

So we are looking to see our discoveries on building materials atom by atom turned in production at the level where it can actually supply commercial interest in the use of new catalysts. Just one example, we're also working on novel photovoltaic panels in this facility, panels that would be much, much cheaper to build than the present silicone-based ones, but are just as sufficient. So that's

another goal that we have.

Below that picture, you see the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider, and as was mentioned in the introduction, this has been operating for a while now. It continues to produce world news-breaking kinds of discoveries about the structure of matter at the very beginning of the universe. We can create materials, tiny drops of material in this collider that simulate, replicate the way the universe was a microsecond after it was created, because we can get to temperatures that high. We can make the hottest temperatures in the universe with this machine.

Studying the structure of that matter is telling us something about the evolution of all the matter that we see around us today. And it is very basic research, and we continue to do it and it continues to get recognized worldwide. It actually had a worldwide user community. There are a thousand physicists from 50 different countries around the world who come to use that facility.

And finally, on this slide is a picture of a supercomputing facility that we have together with Stony Brook University through the generosity of the State of New York which provided is this computer about four years ago. And it's serving the needs of not only the university and the laboratory, but users throughout the State. In fact, GE and the New York Independent System Operator are together doing modeling on that computer of the grid. And I'm going to come back and talk more about the electric power grid in a little bit.

So here's the lab, a bird's eye view of the lab. You can see -- well, let me just show you what you are going to see. These are the facilities I've just been talking about. And they are located in these locations. So you can see -- well, mostly what you see are the big rings of the accelerators, because that's primarily what we do. Up at the top, you see brick. Down here in the lower left, you see the new light source that we're building. That picture looks like it's older than the one I showed you a minute ago. It's over a year old, so it's way out of date.

In the middle of the picture of the nanocenter, the old light source and a new Interdisciplinary Science Building, which I haven't talked about yet, but which will be the focus of our energy research, and over here, the supercomputer. So the campus -- you are not seeing the whole 5000 acres here. You're seeing the developed part. I will show you later a new development part where the solar farm is located. And this is -- so these are the facilities that, if I might, Chairman Horsley, invite you and other members of the committee or the Legislature to come to the lab and see some of the stuff for yourself. Happy to have Tom Cilmi visiting the lab just a couple of weeks ago. And I think he liked it. We certainly enjoyed hosting him, and we'd be happy to host you and --

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

I would just think that would be terrific. I, for one, would just be thrilled. It sounds great.

DR. ARONSON:

Great. Love to have you come. Okay. Thank you. So, let me now switch to energy and talk a little bit about an emerging piece of our scientific portfolio. We've been working through the nanocenter and our science departments on a lot of the components of this over many years, but have now pulled this together into a coherent initiative. And this picture illustrates a number of aspects of it, which I'll come to on the next couple of slides.

So these are some of the topics we're working on with regard to energy. The electric grid is a big focus of our interest, and that is because the electric power -- well, having been without electric power for five or six days recently, I can personally testify to the importance of it. But we all know that the reliable delivery of sufficient electric power is what the economy is really based on.

And our grid, which is illustrated on the previous slide, sort of showing you up here, the country at

night, you can tell where the power is being consumed. New York has a special problem with electric power distribution, that is congestion. You can't bring any more power through the City of New York to Long Island or to the City itself for that matter. And so upgrades to the electric grid are very important. The infrastructure is aging, and it's pretty much at its capacity ironically, because the capacity is defined by the hottest summer day basically. And we have plenty of capacity at night, and we can't use it because we have no place to store the energy that you would move down from, say, Upstate or elsewhere.

So the grid -- grid scale storage, these are important issues for technological development and economic development. So that's why we're interested in working on them. We have worked on many aspects of the electric energy problem; the grid being the main one. Transmission of electric energy through superconducting wires, which can address both long distance transmission losses, but more importantly for us, the congestion problem in the big cities like New York.

Storage, as I mentioned, is an important issue, because it actually can solve some of the congestion problem by letting us transmit energy at night when it's not used and store it and use it during the day where it needs to be used. Catalytic conversions at the nanoscale, I already talked to you about. And bio fuels, which is illustrated on the previous slides, is another area where our Life Science and Environment Departments are working on.

Some older research that we've done on the efficiency of oil burners at the lab -- sounds pretty pedestrian -- turns out over the past 20 years since it's been commercialized to have saved northeast oil-burning home heaters more than \$25 billion and has avoided hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon being put in the atmosphere. So if you let the benefits of incremental innovation build up, they can become impressive numbers. So we hope to do the same with some of the techniques we have for improving the grid through these various research areas.

And I'll come to the Solar Farm right now. So you probably all know that we have on site -- are building on site, a large solar farm. Actually, we're not building it, it's being built by a commercial company on land that the Department of Energy granted an easement for the use of to sell power through a purchase power agreement to LIPA. This is a very large facility. The largest certainly on the East Coast and maybe in the US right now, although, a lot of big facilities are being planned throughout the country at this moment. It's about 200 acres of land and about 200 local construction jobs were involved in the construction, which is ongoing now. It's a 32 megawatt peak output array with 168,000 modules. Now, I have 40 modules on the roof of my house. A hundred and sixty-eight thousand is a mind-boggling number, because the 40 modules pretty much cover the roof of my house.

They expect to have a 30 to 40-year lifetime. And they will be finishing it soon. And this will also avoid an impressive amount of carbon going into the atmosphere over the next 40-year expected life span of this array. This is an aerial photo of it. And you can see in these sort of blue areas the array nearly finished actually. And this photo was taken last month. And it's kind of an odd-shaped mess. I kind of liken it to a gerrymandered election district.

The reason it's like that is we had to avoid environmentally sensitive land onsite, because the lab site is actually situated in the Pine Barrens. And so we put this on land that was previously farmed or had been planted with indigenous trees by the CCC back in 30s and other things like that to minimize the impact on environmentally sensitive land, including, believe it or not, down in this semicircular region a breeding habitat for the tiger salamander, which is endangered in New York State.

So that array -- let me just stick on this for a moment, because there's one thing I wanted to tell you about as an opportunity for us scientifically and technologically. Yes, we are hosting this right

next to a LIPA substation so that cheap power can be -- the cheapest possible solar power can be delivered to the grid. And we're happy to do that, but we're also benefitting from its presence on site with a treasure trove of data on how large-scale solar behaves in the Northeast where you have clouds, and you have a variation in sunlight during the day on a very rapid time scale compared to the desert environs of most big solar arrays. And so with that data, we can actually understand how best to use this on the grid.

So we will also be able to use the consideration for the use of this land that got from BP Solar to build our own standalone smaller array and use it as a demonstration site for new solar technologies. So there's a tremendous amount of benefit for us scientifically and technically as well as providing a site for LIPA's biggest solar initiative.

Searching for tomorrow's scientists is a big issue for us at the laboratory. We, as I told you earlier, worry about where the next generation of scientists is going to come from. So we have numerous educational programs at all levels from kindergarten through Graduate School at the lab, and over the summer, host hundreds of science interns at all ages from high school through college at the lab with many institutions around the country. And this is just some of the logos of the local universities that participate with us in many of these programs. This is enlightened self-interest, if I may say. Yes, it's good to educate people as a general principle, but I'm worried who is going to work at Brookhaven National Laboratory 20 and 30 years from now.

So this is more on that subject, talking about the various internships we work with, including a novel new one that we have together with Stony Brook University, the Case Institute, which is an institute for training the next generation of accelerator scientists and engineers. As you can see, accelerators are us at Brookhaven, and that's an arcane art with a lot of applications in medical treatment, proton therapy for cancer and, of course, imagining machines and so on. So this is practical commercial application as well as scientific application to develop the next cohort of scientists that can build and run accelerators.

Let me talk a little bit about Brookhaven as an economic engine for Suffolk County. Some of these are facts that I've taken from a book that you have in the packet that I gave you, which is the latest economic impact report that the lab has commissioned. It is based on data from 2009. So this is a little bit about the staff at the laboratory, which has grown, as I said, significantly over the last few years thanks to some of the new projects I've talked about. And it's -- most of the staff actually lives in Suffolk County with a \$275 million payroll and an average salary of a little under \$92,000 a year in FY '09.

Overall, the lab is estimated to create \$650 million of economic impact for Long Island per year and is responsible for jobs far beyond the 3000 people who work at the lab itself. And then there's secondary benefits from the money that we spend on the Island on contracts and subcontracts for the building of our facilities and maintenance of our facilities and so on. We spend a lot of money at local business, especially proud of the amount of that that goes to minority and women-owned small businesses on the Island. Just yesterday, we signed a protege mentor agreement with a locally-owned woman-owned business on the Island for providing services to the laboratory that we're very pleased with. And it's not the first such agreement we have signed recently.

Not least in the economic impact is the fact that we have 4000 scientific users coming into the lab from mostly off the Island every year, and they stay in local hotels and spend money local grocery stores and gas stations and so on. We have an economic impact even at the retail level, because of the large -- it's not exactly -- you might call it scientific tourism. You know, tourism is big on the Island, we bring in scientists into that, and they spend money too.

So we have a strategy for growing the lab. The DOE expects us to have a strategy. We could not

operate without one; this is actually a big business. And so our strategy is twofold; one is to maintain our leadership position in a number of basic research areas. And I told you about some of our nuclear physics discoveries. And the Nobel Prizes speak to a broader range of scientific disciplines in which, we, ourselves as leaders are providing forefront facilities for the world's leaders to come and use.

And the second goal is to expand our impact on society through a greater effort at commercializing our discoveries. So we actually have brought in a new team to do that, new management to take our intellectual property to the market. And we've recently, together with others on Long Island, sponsored a showcase of our -- some of our, I think, ripe for consideration, new technologies to a group of local investors and businesses. We did this just a few weeks ago. And of the five or six technologies we went through in the showcase, I think we got instant inquiries on four of them from local investors and businessmen. So we think this is the way to go in the future to have a greater local economic impact.

Of course, as I mentioned a little bit earlier in connection with New York State, but this is a list of some of the alliances and partnerships within the State that we have either helped to form or have joined in an effort to further not only research on the Island, which I think is a big asset in this area in thinking about economic impact, economic development, but not only the research, but the discoveries that come from it and the commercial potential of those.

And so leading this list here is the Regional Economic Development Council. This is the Long Island version of the ten that the Governor has recently created. I'm proud to be representing Brookhaven as a member of the Long Island Regional Economic Development Council working -- big surprise -- on the energy -- on the innovation and industry working group in hoping to convince the Council as a whole that one of the greatest impacts we could have on everybody's economic development potential on the Island is to reduce the cost of energy on the Island. Now, I think many of the technologies we're working on could do just that. So that's my focus.

What you see here are lists of many other local and Statewide groups that we are currently working with; Accelerate Long Island on the local end; the Smart Group Consortium on the Statewide end and everything in between. So I'm done with that. I hope I haven't taken too much of your time. And thanks for the invitation to let me talk to you about the lab and its economic impact.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Dr. Aronson, I appreciate your comments today. Thank you for being here. It's truly an honor. I mean, when I -- you are everything and the lab is everything that I thought it was, even though it was a secret. Let me ask you a quick question. A lot of us in economic development, we always look to create clusters or pharmaceutical-type corporations or maybe it's green energy corporations, whatever it may be. Where do you see Suffolk and Long Island going in the future? Do you feel we have a really good shot at any particular type of cluster that, you know, is going to make or break our economy? Is there something there that we should be emphasizing that maybe we don't do now?

DR. ARONSON:

Well, I think -- we have actually, the Regional Economic Development Council focused on what we think that economic drivers should be. This may be overly parochial from my point of view, but I actually think the green energy industry has a lot of potential. We have a lot of existing manufacturing enterprise on Long Island, we have a lot of expertise in high-precision manufacturing. A lot of technologies I think can be developed towards new solar photovoltaics, new types of batteries, new generations of --

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

So would this be on the research end or would this be --

DR. ARONSON:

No, no. I think, yes, research.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Because we don't manufacture any solar panels, I don't think, anywhere in the country now. Am I right on that?

DR. ARONSON:

No, I think New York State actually does. I was talking to something called "The Solar Energy Consortium," TSEC, centered in the Central Hudson Valley. I was talking to the president of that just the other day. Actually, New York State has more green jobs, green energy jobs than any other state in the union. Turns out we have a base not on Long Island so much, but we do have a base in the State and an interest in the State through NYSERDA in energy technologies and development of industries out of that.

I think if the Long Island region can make the right sort of play statewide in its strategic plan for the region, energy could be a big part of it. That's why I pushed low-cost energy as a goal for this regional council, because I think that will not only provide opportunities for more research, but it will actually lead to industries that the Island could partake in; that is, they're not heavy-industry, they're not highly-polluting industries, they are dependent on a skilled workforce. So that's an area that at least I think deserves some of our focus.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

That's terrific. That's a good answer, because I know a lot of people feel the same way you do on this particular thing. I love the fact that you are coordinating an outreach for young scientists amongst our colleges here. Education is, clearly to me, one of the bright spots of Long Island. And to coordinate them in a scientific way is good stuff. I'm very pleased that you included both Suffolk Community College and Farmingdale. Both of them have special meaning for me. I think that's great. I thank you for that. Is there anyone else -- yes, Legislator Stern.

LEG. STERN:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Sam, hello. Just to follow up on the Chairman's question, synergy with the lab and Suffolk Community College and Farmingdale and some of the other universities that you cited here, what role do you think can our young people play going forward in assisting you with your efforts not just in scientific terms, but maybe some of the other things that you mention; particularly with taking technology to market and other opportunities that our students and our universities might be able to assist you with?

DR. ARONSON:

I think there's a whole spectrum of opportunities there once you, you know, develop a new model for manufacturing and marketing materials not only to the Island, but to try to become a leader in the country in that particular sector. I think Long Island could have a shot at that because of the assets we have. And one of the main assets is our educational base. I think we currently have a highly-skilled workforce, and if we make the Island attractive enough to retain the students that we ourselves train and graduate, we could have a highly-skilled workforce, you know, forever.

The problem is one that I want to see the Regional Council address, is ways to retain or create and then retain industries here on the Island, attract back or retain the young scientists that we train here on the Island. So I think beyond simply doing the research, I think there will be business opportunities.

I will give you an example of one that I didn't mention at all; but if you talk about the grid and the new grid, an intelligent grid, immediately you come up against cyber security for the grid. The Island has hundreds, maybe thousands of software companies that could grow in response to that challenge and create more jobs for -- my own son graduated from Stony Brook with a degree in Computer Science and is working in that business now here on the Island, so I think there will be more opportunities like that, just to name one example of something ancillary to the research itself.

LEG. STERN:

And when you say that you are working with professionals who can best help guide the lab to take your outstanding discoveries and take them to market, those professionals that you are working with, are they your own professionals; are they inhouse or are they outside professionals that you utilize for that purpose?

DR. ARONSON:

We actually created inhouse -- I shouldn't say created, because we've always had an intellectual property and licensing capability at the lab, but we have greatly expanded that by hiring in new management in the area of technology commercialization and partnership development. So we have several IP lawyers on staff working with this manager and other people who are working the lab itself to ferret out, you know, potential intellectual property that could have commercial value for the nation.

LEG. STERN:

When Light Source II comes online, what happens to Light Source I, does it continue to play a role, is it decommissioned in some way, what happens?

DR. ARONSON:

The machines -- there are actually two machines at the old Light Source that will be decommissioned. They will be completely overshadowed in performance by the new machine, which will have enough, well, spigots, if you want to call it, for light to come out to serve the existing community and much, much more. So we will take apart those machines. They're in a pretty nice building, so we will reuse that building as it stands for office and lab space for that department or others that need it.

LEG. STERN:

Thanks.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Legislator Montano.

LEG. MONTANO:

Quick question sort of off that track. Good afternoon, Dr. Aronson. How are you? I really enjoyed the presentation. One thing I was just going to ask you though, in supporting local businesses page, you talk about 13.6% of the total purchases of goods and services that go to women and minority-owned businesses, is that one category or is that broken up into women-owned businesses and minority-owned businesses? Or can it be broken up?

DR. ARONSON:

It's so not easy to break up actually.

LEG. MONTANO:

It's not? Okay.

DR. ARONSON:

There's lots of overlap as it turns out. But that number represents the total for both.

LEG. MONTANO:

For both. Okay. So you don't have a way of doing two separate categories?

DR. ARONSON:

I think the best thing for us, and I can certainly get the data for you if you'd like to see it, is to look at the businesses that we're working with. And some are in both categories, so we could try to slice and dice the numbers that way.

LEG. MONTANO:

I would be curious to know which of the businesses that do -- and also what types of businesses are involved in goods and services. Thank you. Appreciate that.

DR. ARONSON:

Okay. I'll be happy to supply that information.

LEG. MONTANO:

Good. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Legislator Cilmi.

LEG. CILMI:

Not a question really, just a statement, Doctor. I just wanted to take a moment to say thank you again to you. Yourself and Elaine and Mr. Aarons were very, very gracious hosts. And I found the tour, as I explained, incredibly fascinating and the facilities are just amazing. What goes on there is -- I posted something on a Facebook page when I got home that night, and it said, "A world of science on 5000 acres." And that's -- it truly is a world of science going on there. You know, you couldn't have been more of a gentleman. And the information was really, really invaluable and presented in such a way that it made it very, very interesting at a level that somebody like me, who's not a nuclear physicist, could understand. So I just wanted to say thanks again.

DR. ARONSON:

Well, thank you. You are certainly welcome. That was very stimulating conversation we had. We talked about a lot of stuff, including the planetarium, as I recall. So thank you for that. And I'm hoping to do that with others of your colleagues to see the lab. And Tom can tell you that kicking the tires is worth even more than the pictures I showed you.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

There you go. JP, maybe we could put that on the list of things to do is, you know, an invitation for the committee and if any other Legislators would like to come. I think that's a good thing. Is there anything else? Any other further questions? All right. That being the case -- one more quick thing, and I don't want to get you in a long comment about this, but how does the budget look for the future? I know you are highly reliant on the Department of Defense. How do we look in these troubled times?

DR. ARONSON:

From what I can see -- and the Senate is currently marking up the Energy and Water Bill, which is where our -- the Department of Energy's money comes from -- I'm moderately hopeful about 12,

assuming that the House and the Senate bills don't come too far apart. I'm a little worried beyond that frankly. And anybody who's not worried beyond that is not paying attention. It's a little scary what could happen to federally-funded research in the out years.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

In the out years. Being those years when an election is not next year. We understand that. Okay. Are there any further questions? We are good? Doctor, thank you very much. And thank you very much for being there for us and being the wind under Suffolk's economic development -- because I think we are in for some good stuff in the future not only from you but Cold Spring Harbor and universities and working together. And if this Legislature could play a part, we'd be there for you.

DR. ARONSON:

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Mike, thanks for your part too, by the way. Moving to the agenda at this time.

1703 - Adopting Local Law No. 2011, A Local Law to establish the Gabreski Airport Conservation and Assessment Committee. (Schneiderman)

That apparently needs a public hearing. Motion to table, seconded by Legislator Stern. All in favor? Opposed? So moved. **Tabled for Public Hearing (VOTE: 5-0)**

1746 - Accepting and appropriating year two of a grant sub-award from Tidewater Community College for a Department of Health and Human Services Health Information Technology Project, 100% reimbursed by Federal funds at Suffolk County Community College. (Co. Exec.)

Would someone like to make a motion on that and also include it on the Consent order? Legislator Cilmi, seconded by Legislator Nowick. All in favor? Opposed? So moved. **Approved and Place on the Consent Calendar (VOTE: 5-0)**

1761 - Allocating and appropriating funds (Phase X) in connection with Downtown Revitalization Program (CP 6412). (Co. Exec.)

LEG. MONTANO:

Motion.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Make a motion by Legislator Montano, seconded by Legislator Cilmi. Do you want -- Carolyn, is there anything you would like to add on this issue? Just maybe gives us -- this is, what, the \$500,000?

MS. FAHEY:

In the 2011 Budget, there was \$500,000 in the Legislature's Capital Program 6412. The County Executive's Program, 6418, had no funding this year. The panel solicited applications. We received 25 applications ranging from requests of 204,000 to 6000 (sic). And then the panel recommended, and what you have in front of you, is to fund 15 projects on the range of 7000 to 99,500.

CHAIRMAN HORSLEY:

Okay. We have a motion. Any questions of Carolyn on this issue? All good? Okay. All in favor?

Opposed? So moved. **Approved (VOTE: 5-0).**

I think that completes our agenda today. Thank you very much. We will get a hold of Brookhaven Labs and see if we can come up with a date.

(*THE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED AT 2:58 P.M. *)

{ } DENOTES BEING SPELLED PHONETICALLY