

Village of Lordstown Board of Trustees of Public Affairs

April 16,

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RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS
MEETING OF THE LORDSTOWN VILLAGE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
1455 Salt Springs Road, Lordstown, Ohio
April 16, 2019
4:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr. Kevin Campbell, President
Mr. Michael Sullivan, Vice-President
Mr. Thomas Dietz, Board Member
Mr. Darren Biggs, Supt. of Utilities
Ms. Cinthia Slusarczyk, Clerk
Mr. Christopher Kogelnik, Engineer
ALSO PRESENT: Mr. John McGoran, Republic Services

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS taken before me, DEBORAH LAVELLE, RPR, a court reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio on this 19th of April, 2019.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll call this meeting to order.

Please stand with me for the Lord's Prayer and Pledge of Allegiance.

LORD'S PRAYER

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL:

MR. CAMPBELL: Roll call, Cindy.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Kevin Campbell.

MR. CAMPBELL: Here.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Thomas Dietz.

MR. DIETZ: Here.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Michael Sullivan.

MR. SULLIVAN: Here.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Darren Biggs.

MR. BIGGS: Here.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Cinthia Slusarczyk, present. Chris Kogelnik.

MR. KOGELNIK: Present.

APPROVAL AND CORRECTION OF MINUTES:

MR. CAMPBELL: Do we have any minutes? I know you had some printed, but I don't have the --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Oops. Yeah, March 19 minutes.

MR. CAMPBELL: March 19. I know I reviewed them online.

MR. SULLIVAN: Make a motion to approve.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll second. All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

MR. CAMPBELL: Motion carries, minutes approved.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Sorry about that.

MR. CAMPBELL: No problem.

CORRESPONDENCE:

MR. CAMPBELL: Any correspondence, Cindy?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. No Public Comments. No public at

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this time.

NEW BUSINESS:

3. Recycling with Republic Services

MR. CAMPBELL: We're gonna dive into the New Business. But if it's all right with everybody, since Republic Services is here I'd like to honor his time and kind of jump him up. Unless you want to sit for the whole meeting.

MR. MCGORAN: No.

MR. CAMPBELL: We'll go ahead.

MR. MCGORAN: My daughter made me a nice meal for dinner tonight, so I'd like to get home.

MR. CAMPBELL: I notice some recycling changes.

MR. MCGORAN: Pass that down here. I sent this letter to Cindy a while back but revamped it for today's meeting. There's a lot of fluff in there. And then we get, you know. But really I'm here to ask for two things today; and I'll just state first, talk about adjustments of rates, and then number two is to talk about what we're gonna -- you know, what we're gonna take to the curb moving forward as recyclable items. Then I have another package I'd like to share with you as well, and I'll take one here and I'm gonna pass -- there's six copies there. Do you want to take that and pass that around. So you know, the thing that Republic's working with across the country right now, that recycling's broken and -- we're not trying to eliminate recycling, but recycling is broken. And we need to fix it.

MR. SULLIVAN: Who broke it?

MR. MCGORAN: Well, I have to say that at least two parties that broke it. Number one was how we're doing things at the curb is broken. And the other part that broke it is China broke it. And none of them for the wrong reasons but some for the right reasons. And so it's broken. And so I'm not gonna go through a lot of these slides, but let's go ahead and go to the first page here and talk about how recycling has kind of changed over the years. The very first thing that's changed is newspaper. And you know, we used to do newspaper and that was the -- years ago the number one item in recycle bins was newspaper. Today it's basically non-existent. In 2000 we had 18 tons of newsprint and 2015 we were down to 2 million tons. Since 2015 it's even reduced further. If you go to the bottom where it has a little picture of bottles, this plastic bottle (indicating), 48,000 bottles used to make a ton of plastic; now you need 92,000 to make the same ton of plastic.

MR. CAMPBELL: They made it so thin.

MR. MCGORAN: And we go through a lot of education to prepare for these meetings, and one thing that's kind of strange about these bottles is -- if you take this bottle and stack it 8 high, the bottom bottle won't crush. If you put a 9th bottle on top of those bottles, the bottom bottle will start to compress. It's not this bottle but this bottle (indicating). But it's that dynamically built now that they are trying to make it as thin as possible. So what does that mean for plastic bottles is for us to get a ton of recyclables now in this type of recycling, you have to put twice as many bottles across the line. More time, more energy to get to. It's kind of a little bit of just how -- you know, how things have changed. Also too it talks about Tide bottles. The old Tide bottles they were HDPE, which is a very good plastic; and now you have PET, which is not quite as good, don't quite get the kind of money that it does. But this is just showing that products are changing as well. On the next page, real quickly on this next page it talks about what did China did. Well, China was taking -- 40 percent of all materials recycled in America was going to China, and they used to accept a certain amount of contamination. So it says here China was officially accepting 3 percent contamination. In late 2017 and early

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2018 China says 3 percent or 5 percent is no longer acceptable, it has to be a half percent contamination or we won't take it. As a matter of fact, they started sending stuff back to the United States saying it's contaminated, put it back on the boat, you own it. It doesn't sound like a lot when you're recyclables, but it's a gigantic change. And all the plants were built for 3 to 5 percent; they weren't built for half a percent.

MR. DIETZ: What is contamination?

MR. KOGELNIK: I was gonna ask the same thing.

MR. MCGORAN: Contamination, plastic bags -- plastic bags get into it meaning -- so with cardboard you might have paper into it. If its paper, there might be plastic in it, there might be glass in it, or it can be HDPE and they want PET and the plastics were getting co-mingled into different types of plastic. And just plain old garbage too.

MR. DIETZ: I mean, what was contaminating the plastic bottles?

MR. MCGORAN: Well, so number one, this is a No. 1 plastic, okay. So you might have 1's here and they want No. 1's. But No. 2s might get contaminated into it, a plastic bag might get contaminated in it, glass might get contaminated in it. So they said we can't have it anymore. And so China said hey, this is a new rule. The whole world then said hey, if it's good enough for China, it's good enough for us. And then it got back to the United States, and people that are using it in the United States who -- in the past 3 to 5 percent contamination; no, now say half percent. They say if it's good enough for China, Indonesia, Vietnam, it's now good enough for us. So you could have the time and energy to sort the material greatly increased because now you can't have the contamination. And for a long time they accepted it and they just said no more. Picture this, on average every day the United States was sending 1,000 -- you think about those big cargo ships, those big boxes, United States was sending to China a thousand of those every day. It's 3 to 5 percent of them are contamination, that means they were getting 50 of them a day. So when they were done doing what they had with them, 50 of them a day were garbage. Every day we were sending 50 boxes of garbage, and finally China said we don't want your garbage anymore.

MR. CAMPBELL: We've got enough of our own.

MR. MCGORAN: That's really what precipitated this. On this next page, if you look to the left here you'll see China took 1.2 billion tons of plastic in 2017, and in 2018 China took 70 million tons. They went from 1.2 billion tons to 70 million tons. Greatly changed quality, but also changed supply and demand. Then we had to find places all around the world that would take it. You see, the U.S. exported nine hundred -- on the very left you see U.S. exported 950 million tons of plastic in 2017. In 2018 they can only get 667 million tons. So they lost -- we exported 233 less tons of plastic in 2018. Do you see these numbers there?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes.

MR. MCGORAN: To show you supply and demand changed. The next page was really just talking about how much material stream has value in 2017 and 2018. 2017 only 64 percent of the material had a value, in 2018 only 35 percent of the material had a value. And we'll get to that a little bit more in detail, but just to show you that less than half the material in the recycle bin today has value.

MR. CAMPBELL: Would you --

MR. MCGORAN: Let's just skip page 6 and 7 for right now. I'm gonna skip page 8 for right now. Page 9 just talks about as an industry we're out there trying to let people know what's going on in the business. You know, we're really trying to educate folks, and that's why I'm here today. Page 10 just talks about we're trying to do a lot more things now with education. We really ramped up our brochures. We're looking now to do more on digital stuff, meaning more on social media, whether it be Facebook or

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on internet pages for the Boroughs and townships and villages, we're trying different things. You know, considering doing different things like magnets for reference guides, trying to really change what we're doing educationally moving forward. Page number 11, I'm not sure if it's upside down in your -- I'm not gonna talk about page -- let's skip to page 12. And so page 12 has a lot of things going on here. I think this is really, really important to let people know this. So if you go to the far right there's a pie chart there. And that pie chart talks about on average in North America what is in the average recycling container: 67 percent of its paper or cardboard, 11 percent is other materials, 1 percent is newspaper, and you have plastics and you have glass and you have other. That's just kind of giving you a run-down that typically the majority of what's in the recycling bin is paper. One percent of its aluminum. You know, 4 percent of it's glass. But you know, it's not colored so it's kind of hard to let you know. But if you go across the bottom you'll see five dots. And those five dots say of the aluminum that we can recycle today we're only recycling about 18 percent of it. Other metals we're only recycling about 37 percent. Paper we're recycling about 67 percent. Plastics about 9 percent and glass is 26 percent. Just kind of giving you an idea that there's a lot of material out there that we're not recycling. Now to me, what's the most important thing on this page is the bar graph. And so often I'm gonna ask you folks hey, we don't want to recycle glass with you but we do want to recycle aluminum. What this graph tells you is for every ton of aluminum that's recycled we save 1.9 tons of carbon footprint. Aluminum comes from mines down in South America. It has to be mined out of the ground, it has to be shipped up to North America. It has to go through a whole smelting process, a lot of water, a lot of energy to get aluminum from --

MR. CAMPBELL: Raw.

MR. MCGORAN: And get it on the skid, it takes a lot of energy. Now conversely glass, for every ton of glass we recycle we're only saving one-third of a ton of carbon footprint. Almost negligible. Why is that? Because to go out and get virgin sand is not very expensive to get virgin sand. But when you're trying to recycle glass, you can't mix it. When you're trying to make a clear bottle, a green bottle or brown bottle, you have to stick to the glass by itself, clear, brown or green. You can't mix them and then make them into new glass.

MR. CAMPBELL: It don't work.

MR. MCGORAN: You gotta have virgin sand, you've gotta have clear glass. You gotta have virgin sand and recycle green glass. You have to have virgin sand to make brown glass and you add brown into it. So it's too expensive for us to sort glass. I notice out there by your recycle bins what does it say up there; thank you, but no thank you on the glass. Why? It contaminates everything. First of all, it contaminates the plastic, the paper. It ruins the machines and, you know, it has no value. Nobody wants it. Ironically, if you look at this thing here, what do you think has the most value when we go to sell it?

MR. SULLIVAN: Paper.

MR. MCGORAN: Aluminum has the most value. What has the least market value? Glass we actually pay someone to take away the glass. Economics -- people don't realize this, but recycling is all about economics and all about energy. What we spend in energy, carbon footprint. What we're asking is to take glass out of the bins, just like, you know, it's out of your bins here. We want to get glass out of that. We also want to eliminate Plastics 3 through 7. Now what is 3 through 7? Those are your yogurt cups, your Dixie cups, those types of things are, you know. But the basic stuff that you use day-in day-out is this type of material (indicating). All of your Coke bottles, your water bottles, your lemonade

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bottles, those are all 1s and 2s. If it has a smaller neck, it's a 1 or 2. The old Tide bottles that have a thin neck, those are 1s or 2s. We're not asking you to get rid of that. How has commerce changed in this country? We don't have newspaper now, but we sure have a lot of cardboard. Who doesn't get something here shipped to them by Amazon or by Macy's or by Home Depot or Target? It all comes in boxes now. So we want to gather that cardboard. We want to gather that. So we're saying no more glass, but there's plenty of aluminum out there, we still want paper, we still want cereal boxes, we still want pretzel boxes, we still want pizza boxes that are clean, okay. Let me give you a real quick synopsis of how you asked earlier who broke it. So let me tell you about the other part, how it's broken. This is kind of my little analogy of how it works. Last September my daughter that lives in D.C. and she lives in a big high-rise, and she moved from the third floor to the first or fourth to the second floor. And so we're -- as the day goes on I'm unpacking her boxes. And I'm an avid recycler, so I go down to the second room about noon. I put the recycling out there. I put the recycling in the recycling area. But next to it is those clam shells you get at the deli, they're real thin and plastic, those aren't recyclable. I take them out of the bin and put my cardboard there. Come downstairs two hours later, same room, now there's pizza boxes where those clam shells were and they are full of grease. Grease messes up with pulp, that's why you don't want the pizza boxes, the grease gets into the pulp and costs more money. So in and out it's about 8:30 at night, and the recycle room has gotten fuller throughout the day. I take my last bit of cardboard down, and I go down there and there's a box with plastic like from crunchy plastic, and there's -- I call them the Dollar Tree hangers, there's metal hangers and there's the plastic real thick hangers. Are any of those in any literature that you've ever seen? No. So now I grab the plastic out of the box, I throw it down the chute. I get the three hangers; I throw them down the garbage chute. And by the way, there's a metal tension rod on top of it. Is that in anything we've ever said? I take the metal tension rod; throw it down the garbage chute. And to me that's the synopsis of what's wrong with recycling. To your part of the story, in that room do you think there was one sign that said what was recyclable and what wasn't recyclable. No. So everybody is to blame. Kind of bring you back full circle, I told you I would get you there. A, we have to educate; and B, we have to do what they need to do at the curb. Now last thing I talked about, go to the very last page of what I handed you here. And the numbers are kind of small here, but I'm gonna show you this is three scenarios of what's happened over the last three years. So if you go to the far right 2016, and you'll see at very bottom here it says residue. In 2016 only 10 percent of what was in the recycle bin was residue, okay. If you go back to 2017, it says 24 percent. If you go back to 2018, it's 25 percent. So what we're saying is people are getting very lazy at the curb. They keep throwing stuff in there that's not recyclable. They keep throwing in stuff like garden hoses, they throw kids toys' in there. Those things are all recyclable in the right fashion, but at the curbside program they're not recyclable. Another example would be at the very top line it says UBC, which is used bench containers, aluminum cans. They paid \$700 a ton in 2016. In 2018 only paying \$490 a ton. If you go down here to cardboard, OCC, old corrugated cardboard, you'll see it was paying \$100 in 2016 a ton. In 2018 it's paying \$60. Now if you look down -- then if you go here where it says net rebate, in 2016 our market basket was rebating about \$17 a ton. In 2016 -- 2017 it was down to \$15 a ton, and in 2018 we're now paying \$67 a ton to get rid of recyclables. Now that's -- so that's how the market has changed. And I'm sure you've all -- I don't know if you've seen on TV called the China store, so it's broken. But two things, we have to A, educate people; and

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B, I've been in those meetings, well let's not recycle anymore. That's not the point, that's not what we're trying to do. We're trying to fix something that's broken. We own 80 recyclers around the country. We're --

MR. CAMPBELL: It's still a direction that we need to keep focus on. It just needs tweaking and education and people being more diligent about what they put in there.

MR. MCGORAN: And this is not gonna happen overnight.

MR. CAMPBELL: We all know that.

MR. MCGORAN: We've taken on the burden over the past year of this, but now we're out in front of hundreds of communities or thousands of communities across North America right now, so we're asking for two things. We're looking for an adjustment of 80 cents per unit for one year. And in one year we're going to come back and say let's look at this whole situation. If it's changed, we'll change it. We'd like to make the change effective July 1. Number two is we'd like to re-educate the customers July 1 as well and, you know, put out new literature saying no glass, no plastics 3 through 7. And one thing I failed to mention through all of this, plastic bags. Probably the biggest mistake people make around this room. They take their beer cans, pop cans, they tie the bag up and throw it in the bin. Every one of those bags has to be torn open. That's probably one of the biggest mistakes. I was at a function, and they're tying the bags up and throwing in the recycle bin. Just think about that. Thousands. And so what happens with the plastic bags is two things. A, they get into the paper and the other plastics and they get stuck in the machines. And we're trying to keep costs down. You actually have to get into the machine to cut the bags out every eight hours. So 10 percent before we did single stream, we could manage it. But now we have to change it. If you have paper bags and put newspaper in there that's no problem because paper bags -- the machine will eventually bounce the paper out of the boxes. But plastic when it's tied shut you can't.

MR. CAMPBELL: You don't want the plastic bags anymore.

MR. MCGORAN: Giant Eagle and Walmart, they take them. They have a big box in front of the store.

MR. CAMPBELL: All the same.

MR. MCGORAN: They have a truck going back to the distribution center or many of them have a baler in the back, so they stuff all those bags into their baler, squish them, tie them up with metal straps, and they send them away. That's in bulk.

MR. CAMPBELL: And they are not contaminated, they are all bags.

MR. MCGORAN: So that's the difference between -- so the one thing I always forget is that bags -- what we're trying to do, get bags out of the waste stream and clean it up. So that's really what we're out.

MR. CAMPBELL: How does that adjustment affect our -- I mean, you said 80 cents is gonna be our adjustment.

MR. MCGORAN: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Is that per month, per quarter.

MR. MCGORAN: Per month.

MR. SULLIVAN: So now they're paying what, \$3?

MR. MCGORAN: \$2.40 -- an additional \$2.40 a quarter.

MR. CAMPBELL: \$2.40 a quarter.

MR. MCGORAN: We're just trying to find something here. If -- you know, if there's a number out there that you think we can work at that is close to that that you think John, can we go with something different, I'm willing to listen. We're trying to find something because it's changed. I mean, like every day unfortunately right now it's getting worse, meaning -- on last Friday Amazon decided that any box that's 17x17, any products that's bigger than 17x17x20 has to come ready-shipped. Which is meaning

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right now, if you buy something from Amazon they put it in a cardboard box. Well, starting in 2020 if it's bigger than 17x17 and you want to sell on Amazon, your box has to be ready to ship. So what happened is the industry said oh my gosh, we need less boxes, the price of cardboard fell 30 percent in one day because Amazon said heck with that, we're -- when we get it from you it's gotta be ready to go, we're slapping a tag on it and it's gotta be shipped. So my whole point is that we're even feeling the pressure even more now. So we'd like to ask you to consider this. There's two pieces to this.

MR. SULLIVAN: Why do we have to send everything to China? We don't have plants to do the recycling and turn them into aluminum or whatever we're gonna turn them into?

MR. MCGORAN: You have plastic and paper which is the biggest thing going to China. Aluminum, more of that was staying here of materials. But China sends all these boats over with finished product, and they need something back. Another example would be what China's doing different now is China has bought three large paper mills in the United States. What they're doing now is they're making the pulp here in the America and they're drying it out --

MR. CAMPBELL: And then shipping it.

MR. MCGORAN: So when all the paper gets there it's all useable stuff. Another tidbit here, if you look at paper there are fibers in paper. People don't realize this though, but you can only recycle papers so many times because the fibers keep getting shorter and shorter and shorter. So there's a plant down in Fairmont that we service. Every day they send 100 tons of off-spec that they can't use because paper fibers get so small that it becomes junk. So they sent 100 tons, one plant.

MR. SULLIVAN: Send it where?

MR. MCGORAN: China was taking all that paper over there. This is one day, one plant had 100 tons of paper that was worth nothing. It's that goopy stuff that comes out and you can't use it. Another tidbit of what's happening with the business.

MR. DIETZ: Bubble wrap.

MR. MCGORAN: Garbage. Peanuts, bubble wrap, styrofoam, throw it in the garbage.

MR. CAMPBELL: Air packs.

MR. DIETZ: Insulin pens, what do I do with them?

MR. MCGORAN: They don't go in the recycling, that's for sure. Two choices there, you can either put them in a Tide bottle and put them in the garbage.

MR. DIETZ: No, the pen itself.

MR. MCGORAN: You mean when you put -- the needle or the pen?

MR. DIETZ: The pen.

MR. MCGORAN: Throw it away.

MR. DIETZ: It's garbage?

MR. MCGORAN: Yeah, absolutely.

MR. SULLIVAN: So the plastic -- like, you know, I use a breathing machine at night and it comes in -- the refills come in a pretty heavy plastic.

MR. MCGORAN: Throw it away.

MR. SULLIVAN: It's no good?

MR. CAMPBELL: If it's not that particular stuff.

MR. SULLIVAN: And the plastic that you through?

MR. MCGORAN: Throw it away.

MR. SULLIVAN: None of that's good?

MR. MCGORAN: We're trying to recycle in volume. When you get to the plant it sorts things -- there's a camera that figures out what to

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sort. And you know, you can't sort that stuff by hand, it's just too labor intensive. So there's a machine that knows how to read things, and it pushes things off in different directions. It's super, super sophisticated. It's got these big belts the length of this table, and it comes across. And when it gets to Cindy it says I'm looking for No. 1 plastics, and the camera knows what No. 1 plastics are and it comes to Kevin and it blows it off and places it into a bin. Everything else falls down. It goes around the corner, we're looking for No. 2s. So it blows it out and goes to the second bin. Goes to milk jugs, you have white color and ecru. Everything has to be separate; clear, ecru and white, it all sorts by machine.

MR. SULLIVAN: And that would be a one and that would be something different.

MR. MCGORAN: One or two. They are on the bottom. Typically you can see on the bottom. This is No. 1. That's probably No. 1 too. There's a little symbol on the bottom that tells you. So the motto was if in doubt, throw it in the recycle bin.

MR. CAMPBELL: In if in doubt, throw it out.

MR. MCGORAN: No. 1 most likely. No. 1.

MR. CAMPBELL: When in doubt, throw it out.

MR. DIETZ: All right. I was told by one of you guys when you get your cat litter stuff tie the bag shut because that goes in the garbage.

MR. MCGORAN: Yeah.

MR. DIETZ: And when it's tied shut, they don't open it.

MR. MCGORAN: The garbage, no. Huh-uh.

MR. SULLIVAN: So where will we be at with the bags at the curbside?

MR. MCGORAN: I hadn't contemplated changing the price of the curbside -- the bags.

MR. CAMPBELL: This is just recycling adjustment. Well, we don't have -- everybody has recycling in Lordstown, some are just bags. That's what we're bringing up. The people that are just bags are --

MR. MCGORAN: Correct. They can recycle.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Not curbside.

MR. MCGORAN: You're right, correct. So that won't affect --

MR. SULLIVAN: The bags are just garbage.

MCGORAN: Yes.

MR. DIETZ: That's something I would like to see if we can change it because I've went three weeks now and I still don't have a garbage can to put out.

MR. MCGORAN: Well, you can go bags.

MR. DIETZ: Well then, I can't recycle at the house.

MR. CAMPBELL: It sounds like you're gonna be throwing more away.

MR. DIETZ: No, I don't eat at home anymore.

MR. MCGORAN: You have the smaller of the two bins, right?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No, we don't have the 96 gallon totes.

MR. MCGORAN: That's right.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, so back to this -- this \$2.40 you're trying to increase to the recycling cost that our customers will see --

MR. MCGORAN: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: -- per quarter --

MR. MCGORAN: Kevin, again we're just trying to find a partnership somewhere. If 80 cents is too much you say John, I'll take -- I mean, at this point we're just trying to get something in the door.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, I'm just trying to portray our side of it from, you know, the headaches we went through to implement it, and it did smooth out and we had a lot of positive review for the recycling over the

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years. Of course, there was always the heat of is it really saving our garbage expense was the question we were asked over the years. Is this recycling now and this stuff is being old, is it helping our actual garbage cost. I'm gonna ask that question to you.

MR. MCGORAN: Recycling does not save cost no longer. Absolutely not. Used to get --

MR. CAMPBELL: I understand from the recycling side. But initially it was kind of sold, and instead of paying to throw it away and we're taking it and selling it, now we've lost that.

MR. MCGORAN: There's no question it costs more to recycle today. But most people will pay that cost. We've done the studies that people are willing to pay. We're asking 80 cents, we're asking for less than a cup of coffee today to kind of help offset --

MR. CAMPBELL: We implemented the recycling and it wasn't that much, and you know how the response went. It was like three bucks a quarter to start it if I remember.

MR. DIETZ: It was three bucks a quarter.

MR. MCGORAN: It was.

MR. CAMPBELL: Now we're close to doubling it to keep it.

MR. DIETZ: You're going to add \$2.40 on top of the three bucks, so it gonna be \$5.40.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's close to doubling it to keep it. I know we'll have backlash.

MR. MCGORAN: You know what's even funny hear, and it's not coincidental. The only thing here on this page number 5 or 6, you'll see it says up here used to be a dollar, and now at the very bottom it says \$5.50. Ironic that's where we're at this point.

MR. CAMPBELL: What page are you on?

MR. MCGORAN: Page number 6. It talks about recycling costs then and now. Zero, and then the far left look at the very bottom. It's just ironic that that's where we're at now to do services, it's about \$5.50 a month because of all the things that have changed.

MR. CAMPBELL: I understand. I understand.

MR. MCGORAN: Not only is the material worth less and it's that it cost a lot more to process it now. So --

MR. CAMPBELL: And ultimately yes, I do believe that it's the proper thing for -- you're paying to put it in a hole in the ground, you're not going in the direction for our environment that you need to focus on. There are still things that can be recycled and used. You have to focus on the avenue of the right thing to do with that aspect of it, and part of it is education. I know I would like to have something out to our residents before we have a rate increase, you know, because just to say here, recycling's changed things, there are changes on some level of it, because it's not gonna be -- it's not like it's not gonna be noticed, let's put it that way.

MR. SULLIVAN: For sure.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Our annual rate adjustment based on the fuel is due. Is that in addition to this?

MR. MCGORAN: Well, we can look at them together because fuel -- I mean, now remember fuel is on a twelve month average. Now fuel has gone up significantly in the last month, but I don't see it changing much because it wasn't much -- you know, there wasn't much change in fuel until the last month or two because it's a twelve month running average. I don't think that it's gonna change the rate very much. But if we -- we can -- if we're gonna -- I agree with you, we shouldn't do both. Is that fair? That's kind of what you're saying, it's gotta be one or the other. We're just trying to find a partnership with this as we move forward with that.

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But it would only be one, not both.

MR. KOGELNIK: I have a question. I know that part of what you want to do and what you seem and what Republic seems to be good at is the education component, and I commend you for that. But is there ever a point when you guys recycle out or you eliminate the old containers that you put the recyclables in and bring in a new container for everybody? My wonder is, you know, the education part, could you emboss like inside on the container itself what to put in the container?

MR. MCGORAN: And there's advantages to that and there's disadvantages to that. The disadvantage is if something changes. Now if something changes, we have to go back and emboss other things.

MR. KOGELNIK: How often do you change out those containers?

MR. CAMPBELL: They're pretty durable. Mine's like brand new.

MR. MCGORAN: And our company motto is -- if you do see it on the very last page it talks about it's called recyclingsimplified.com. You'll see we have all kind of pre-paid literature for that. Our motto is clean, dry and empty. If -- because if you put -- actually recycle properly you don't put food and you don't put stuff that has food in it in the recycle bin because people don't realize it, it gets dumped on the floor. And most time it's indoors, but truth be told it still brings rodents, you know. If you don't -- because for me -- to me I was like peanut butter jar in the garbage or wash it out.

MR. CAMPBELL: It costs too much to clean this thing out.

MR. MCGORAN: Because now you're using energy to clean it out. Peanut butter jars, I throw them away. But you leave the residue in there, and the little rat guys like to come find those peanut butter jars. People catch rats with peanut butter. Most of these things are indoors but they're not sealed tight. They're big warehouses that there's a lot of things going on. So they do bring critters. We're trying to avoid critters. But yes, education. We're -- I've got it with quite a few communities already. You know, we're pounding out the education.

MR. CAMPBELL: Along that I like Chris' idea. I like that just popped into my head, and it might be easy to do and beneficial. You have a sticker and they put a sticker right on top of the lid, here's what's acceptable. Now it's your containers anyway. And if you have to change it, you put something over top the sticker. I know it's the cost of the stickers.

MR. MCGORAN: They're pretty expensive, the stickers.

MR. CAMPBELL: Just an idea. But it would be on everybody's containers, and it's a one-shot deal and done.

MR. MCGORAN: We've been doing direct mail; we've also been developing new websites for all communities. Here's a nice four-page thing, all the dos and don'ts of your process. We're now also looking into doing more stuff on Facebook as well as community magazines.

MR. CAMPBELL: And social media is a good bang for your buck. Mailing, I'll be honest with you, I don't know if I'd spend the money.

MR. KOGELNIK: No, that's a waste.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's expensive, and it goes right in the recycling bin unopened and not red.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I hate Spectrum.

MR. MCGORAN: Like magnets, we're trying to do different things. We've already got canned digital ads on Facebook.

MR. CAMPBELL: Have they started yet? I mean, because I really haven't seen --

MR. MCGORAN: We're just coming in this area. I've been working in the Pittsburgh marketplace. I did a T.V. interview this time last week. And in Pittsburgh it's big, I mean, we've really come full

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circle. And it's bigger in Pennsylvania because it's mandated recycling, so it's a little different how it happens over there. And we're -- you know, we're changing and it's changing every day. It's changing, but we're trying to do some different things right now and -- but no, we're willing to listen to do potentially doing things on the lids.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, you said that this will be reviewed in a year.

MR. McGORAN: Yes.

MR. SULLIVAN: Is it -- I'm thinking if we could go like \$1.90 rather than \$2.40, when they come to beat us up at least we could tell them we did something.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well look, if there's any adjustment for the surcharge, see where we're at with that, we'll see and we'll look. And you know, I think we can do something to help out the situation for you guys. You've been a good partner with us, and I think it's a good program. Unfortunately, it's just changed and between education and the market it's --

MR. SULLIVAN: What are you talking about, the fuel price?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Every year our contract permits an adjustment to our monthly rate based on fuel, the transportation. So if the cost of fuel rose, our contract monthly price gets adjusted to accommodate for that fuel adjustment. If it goes down, then our contract price goes down. So last year I think the way we fell, in the months that we fell we just got nipped -- like if we would have done one month different we would have had a change, a difference in our contract price. That's why I'm curious where we're at today with the fuel. Because if you put 80 cents out there and we have another 20 cent increase on fuel, it's not \$2.40 it's \$3.00 now.

MR. McGORAN: I think we agree that, number one, is that we would only want one or the other. And two, I think I can get back to you tomorrow, to get it under -- less than \$2.00 per quarter. Let me get that verified and I can -- so I can send you tomorrow what we're projecting for, you know, where the fuel thing is so we can -- we know where we're at and come back to you and say hey, we can make that number work.

MR. SULLIVAN: One or the other.

MR. CAMPBELL: I agree with Mike, we need to because we're gonna take a hit.

MR. SULLIVAN: We're gonna take a hit but to be able to tell them we did --

MR. McGORAN: Make it stick, try to bring it down. I mean, we're talking a cup of coffee a month.

MR. CAMPBELL: We understand, we do.

MR. McGORAN: It's not -- and last thing I will say and I will stop talking because I get crazy about that, people will say you're taking less so why is it costing more.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's what's marketable.

MR. McGORAN: We're still taking everything. The glass will go into -- from this bin into that bin. We're just not taking all of it, we're not changing anything. Today it's broken, we need to fix it. We can't fix it overnight. And this won't happen overnight, this will take time. The biggest contract in Pittsburgh, how they're doing is now is the first year there's no glass and they're kind of looking the other way. But in year two they can fine a municipality \$150. For every truckload that comes to the recycle that's contaminated, they're gonna charge-back the tune of \$150 a truckload.

MR. KOGELNIK: That will get your attention.

MR. McGORAN: That will get your attention. I had a cousin of mine in town last month, and she's in Kansas City. They actually have people

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going through the bins, and if they find glass in your recycle bin you get a warning. If they find it a second time you get a citation for \$25, a third time citation for \$50. People get really crazy about that. We're not looking to do it, we're looking to change over time.

MR. CAMPBELL: Where it's functional again.

MR. SULLIVAN: I agree with Kevin on the mailing. I have the retirees from Lordstown, and I send out a newspaper quarterly and I send out a flyer every once in a while. And I just sent one out, and the newspaper hit about two weeks before that. And people came to the meeting and go I didn't know that was gonna happen. I go well, what the hell.

MR. MCGORAN: Well, we'll try some different ways. One way we can do it too is if we robo-call everybody. My town where I live back in Pittsburgh, when they changed recycling they did robo-call out to everybody in the town and said hey, starting November 1 no more glass, no more plastics.

MR. SULLIVAN: We're set up to do that.

MR. CAMPBELL: Robo-call, yeah.

MR. SULLIVAN: I think that would be much more effective.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I would like to --

MR. MCGORAN: We're willing to work with you guys, any suggestion on how we can --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Get it out there.

MR. MCGORAN: And do it economically. So how are we gonna follow-up next month, how we can go about that. I'll get you the information, we can come back and do that.

MR. SULLIVAN: That sounds great. It doesn't sound great, but sounds good.

MR. KOGELNIK: Excellent presentation.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's educational.

MR. SULLIVAN: I was surprised the number of plastics that I put in that you don't want.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, you said it best. When in doubt, recycle it. Nobody was recycling. Now they are recycling and they are throwing everything in and no, wait, we can't recycle it.

MR. MCGORAN: And another point is China was willing to take it and the mills here were willing to take it, and they said we're getting way too much junk and that's kind of what happened. Thank you for your time. Now you gotta get down to your other business here.

1. Warren Water

MR. CAMPBELL: Warren Water. Oh yeah, I forgot I was gonna call Franco and actually give him a heads-up. Is there anything, any discussion? He hasn't contacted me about any meetings. Has he come to you, Cindy, about any meetings that have come his way?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Nothing. In regards to the Warren water, it was to sell for Trumbull Energy Center. Paul did draft that letter and sent a letter on February 26 to Steve Remillard telling him.

MR. SULLIVAN: See, I read your e-mail.

MR. CAMPBELL: I thought it was being sent to Franco. So there was a letter sent to Steve?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Franco's letter was drafted by Vito that had a little too much teeth to it, and you asked that it not be sent.

MR. CAMPBELL: But we did send one to Steve?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: We did not. Harrington, Hoppe and Mitchell did.

MR. SULLIVAN: But they sent it in for Lordstown?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yes, on behalf of Lordstown.

MR. CAMPBELL: Did we get any response from them?

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MS. SLUSARCZYK: Absolutely none.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's good information.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: But at end of the day, verbally Warren's been told and TEC has been informed in writing.

MR. SULLIVAN: In writing.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Good, good. We'll keep our ears to the ground.

2. A Resolution recommending that Village Council authorize the Village of Lordstown to enter into a master agreement for funding of legal, engineering and construction costs with Clean Energy Future-Trumbull, LLC for the Trumbull Energy Center Project.

MR. CAMPBELL: Number 2, a Resolution recommending that Village Council authorize the Village of Lordstown to enter into a master agreement for funding of legal, engineering and construction costs with Clean Energy Future-Trumbull, LLC for the Trumbull Energy Center Project. So that is -- is this what came through today?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No.

MR. CAMPBELL: The plans that came to Kelly?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: This is for a master agreement for engineering and legal services for the Village with TEC. And this was tabled last month. Council said no, there is nothing out there yet.

MR. CAMPBELL: So this is still just an item to sit here?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: You said leave it on ours.

MR. CAMPBELL: Recycling we just covered with John.

4. Grease Traps

MR. CAMPBELL: Grease traps. Do we have any updates on the grease trap? I know you weren't here at our last meeting, we talked about it briefly, about what was -- that you found that Trumbull County doesn't have it on the residential side, it's more on just a commercial/industrial side.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Well, Warren doesn't have it. Here's the letter from Bruce if you -- but nothing has come about since then. That was in February.

MR. SULLIVAN: Didn't you say that -- Darren, that you were having a problem with residential grease traps?

MR. BIGGS: Not with residential ones. The problem I had -- he was writing up something for, Chris was I believe, to have it put in there with the grease traps and whatever else. We looked at Trumbull County for a guideline on there. I just brought to his attention that we have grinders that, if we say -- because they don't deal with residents -- well, residential ones. Well, with us they don't have grinders, we do, it could be an issue. So we can't have exactly what Trumbull County has wrote up. That was my concern with that.

MR. CAMPBELL: So do we have an idea of a direction? We're talking about adding this into our Rules and Regulations, correct, so we have something with teeth if there's issues with it? Did Trumbull County have any kind of penalty with that, what they had set up?

MR. KOGELNIK: Penalty being if you don't have one and we require one we're gonna charge you something? I don't know if they have that. That wasn't what I had asked them. The person I spoke with at Trumbull County is Bill Durst. Let me get back in touch with Bill and find out some of that. Because it's my understanding that the Village wishes to utilize a grease trap wherever you guys think it's a potential harm for the collection system that receives the waste, whether it be residential, commercial, institutional or industrial, you didn't care. I think in

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Trumbull County that is different if memory serves me correctly, they wouldn't install that normally on a residential house.

MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah, I think even on Tod Avenue, those two or three that we have grinder pumps, even though they belong to Trumbull, Trumbull said that the grinders were our business, not theirs.

MR. KOGELNIK: But it wouldn't be much to just basically put a standard detail into your 11 by 17 construction standard details that we made for you. The more intricate actually is how you prescribe that in your Rules and Regulations and then how you enforce it. So that's what I'd ask for the Board to consider is what's your wish list for that. Or do you want me to come up with that?

MR. CAMPBELL: I really don't know what to put figures to it for. I guess Darren would have an idea of like what damage cost would be for it.

MR. BIGGS: Unless you want to do a penalty. Obviously you would have to put the time involved in it, whatever we needed, whatever time the guys went out to do anything, all that would have to be --

MR. DIETZ: How many have we had? Have we had any grease --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yes.

MR. SULLIVAN: Is there a way that we can put something in the grinders that protects that where the grease traps don't fill up.

MR. KOGELNIK: In my experience this is just the normal cost of sewer service is, you know, if you have a grease ball that amounts into a collection system downstream of the resident's discharge, that that is just built into the cost of the sewer service rather than having a separate grease trap for every domestic user. That's not typically how it's done. That doesn't mean that that's how it has to be. I'm just saying that if, you know, normally if you're cleaning out your sanitary sewers on a routine basis, maybe annually, you get to take an observation inside of there as to what the condition is, whether or not you actually have a recurring grease problem in there. You're gonna probably see that a lot more frequently in the trailer parks and whatnot because there's not as much infiltration getting into a system like that as compared to a bigger municipal system that just washes that material down to the --

MR. CAMPBELL: Dilutes it a little.

MR. KOGELNIK: Down to the pump station or treatment plant. It's just a smaller system. So you're probably seeing that at the higher concentrations in the trailer park. So --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: We have had residential ones where -- I don't know if Darren was part of the department, but when they first connected, I believe Bruce cleaned out a five gallon bucket out of the grinder station at a home, one home. Not only did he do it once, but he had to go back six months later and do it again. They were put on notice if that happens again you're gonna pay to have the grinder repaired and replaced. I think that's what they're asking for, not necessarily the -- so much in one spot. But we have, I know for sure, three residents, if not five, I was just in looking at documents today for Darren where we had sent letters and they were don't put grease down the drain. We sent out the old materials and told them we were there once and did it as a courtesy, the second time from here on out you would be paid for time and materials.

MR. KOGELNIK: All right. So just to confirm, the locations you're really concentrating on are what is coming into each one of the grinder pump systems.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Uh-huh.

MR. KOGELNIK: So grinder pumps systems are normally at your right-of-way line, but in some instances they are near the house?

MR. SULLIVAN: Quite a few are near the house.

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MR. KOGELNIK: Understand, some grease traps normally stink really bad.

MR. CAMPBELL: How is a grease trap used to --

MR. KOGELNIK: It's kind of like a septic tank. The material comes in the tank and settles out, the grease floats. If you ever go to the pump station you see that crust there. So the water and the liquid part will just go out the exiting pipe and into the grinder pump unit and then be pumped to the collection system.

MR. CAMPBELL: But the trap still needs cleaned out then?

MR. KOGELNIK: It does, yes. And you know, they really would require a different level of maintenance than only a septic tank. Septic tank is size and it's more -- the material coming in is more predictable, whereas a grease trap it's not, it's what they took in, you know. But still the level of maintenance that goes along with that is gonna be significant, and the amount of complaints that you could get could be significant because just of the smell. So you might be solving your grinder pump problem, but you would be doing that knowing that you would have some maintenance to do.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, I think that's what we're saying some though. We want to cover the maintenance when that happens.

MR. BIGGS: I think the main thing we needed in there is for the grease. That's the main thing. And that's what he looked up at first, trying to get a guideline from Trumbull County. They don't deal with residential, so just to use theirs was not gonna work for us because then we won't have the authority to say, like Cindy was saying, here's your letter, don't do it again or you'll be charged. As far as I'm concerned, if it needs a grease trap or something else I don't think we should be responsible for it anyway.

MR. CAMPBELL: It would be on their line before it goes.

MR. BIGGS: I don't think we need to pick up the maintenance for something they are doing. And that goes along with the grinders then.

MR. SULLIVAN: What you're saying is if the system plugs up that you tell them to call a plumber?

MR. BIGGS: If their what?

MR. SULLIVAN: If we're not responsible for the maintenance on that, well that's what they would have to do if we're not responsible or they could do it or whatever. It's theirs. As far as I'm concerned that's theirs. I know we take care of the grinder pumps and we're made responsible for those, but later on I'll go on about these grinder pumps. Not today, but I'll hopefully give a speech just like he did and maybe --

MR. CAMPBELL: Change some heads-up?

MR. BIGGS: Yes, exactly. The only thing we wanted right now, I believe, is to have something in there so that we still have control over like they can do whatever they want. That's yours, you take care of maintenance.

MR. CAMPBELL: To give you something to work with then.

MR. KOGELNIK: It tells me more accurately this is our grinder pump system, yes it would be installed on the homeowner's lateral pipe before it gets into the grinder pump.

MR. CAMPBELL: At their cost.

MR. KOGELNIK: But it's enforcement and maintenance. If you are willing to deal with that you could have a clear grinder pump system.

MR. CAMPBELL: That I they install it, don't main continue it, it flushes because it could happen, all of a sudden they are getting a back-up into their home because they didn't clean their grease trap.

MR. KOGELNIK: But if you put -- if it's in the Rules and Regs, it's there.

MR. CAMPBELL: And if that situation comes where they're

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installing, we'll make them highlight and understand this is yours.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And the criteria, they go out and clean it once and the next time he tells them you have to put --

MR. CAMPBELL: Right now we're cleaning grinder pumps, and we're billing time and material to fix it up. And -- but if we have it in here and say you don't listen, I think --

MR. BIGGS: It's not necessarily we're gonna put one in that with a grinder pump. We want the authority to say we're gonna charge you and this is what you need and it's gonna be on your bill. That's all it is. Not saying we're gonna do it. Hopefully it never comes to that. But we need --

MR. DIETZ: Need it in writing.

MR. BIGGS: That's right. Hopefully we never have to deal with it, you know, but --

MR. DIETZ: But you got some people no matter how many times you tell them, they're still gonna dump there french fry oil down the drains. And they -- you can't -- until you put it in black and white --

MR. CAMPBELL: Until you send them a bill.

MR. DIETZ: To protect everybody, it's gonna have to be --

MR. KOGELNIK: All right. Let me ask this. Who's gonna pay for the capital cost on the first installation of the unit?

MR. DIETZ: The grease trap?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The homeowner.

MR. DIETZ: It's on them.

MR. KOGELNIK: Is the Village gonna install the unit?

MR. DIETZ: No, I don't think we should.

MR. KOGELNIK: So you're basically giving them a standard to comply with, here's what you have to do by this date. And if you don't build it by this date and inspect it by this date, you're gonna be fined.

MR. CAMPBELL: That sounds like a good way to approach it. Very good, yipee.

MR. DIETZ: That's the only thing some people understand is that it costs them money.

MR. CAMPBELL: We're pretty much all that way. Money hurts.

5. A Resolution recommending that Village Council authorize CT Consultants, Inc. to proceed with development and construction of the Imperial meter manhole project in conjunction with the Lordstown HomeGoods distribution center water and sanitary sewer utility relocation project.

MR. CAMPBELL: Next one, a Resolution recommending the Village Council authorize CT Consultants, Inc. to proceed with development and construction of the Imperial meter manhole project in conjunction with the Lordstown HomeGoods distribution center water and sanitary sewer utility relocation project. So we have that, right? Yep.

MR. DIETZ: What's this for, CT?

MR. SULLIVAN: And I don't -- you know, this is good and this is what we agreed to. But there's nothing here saying whether those thirteen houses are coming to us or not.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Well, the letter is attached as the exhibit.

MR. SULLIVAN: Oh, is it?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Any other questions on that Resolution?

MR. SULLIVAN: From the beginning of the -- well, I guess from Reuther Drive down to the trailer park, is that all residential?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, uh-huh.

MR. SULLIVAN: Our side of the street, that's all residential.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, until you get to Imperial itself. Their

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offices are up front, but all the others are homes.

MR. DIETZ: Now there's homes on Pritchard Ohltown to that, that way.

MR. CAMPBELL: There's no sewer on Pritchard Ohltown down towards the union hall. This is --

MR. DIETZ: The other way.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes. But those are gonna run the other way and down, correct?

MR. BIGGS: A couple homes right there are gonna come.

MR. CAMPBELL: A couple of them, right. But if it goes down the other way --

MR. BIGGS: Basically the hill. And there's a dead area in there that splits off street the way Trumbull County has it now.

MR. CAMPBELL: What did you say about 11 homes?

MR. BIGGS: Eleven homes are tied in, I believe.

MR. CAMPBELL: That are gonna come to us. Any other questions on it?

MR. BIGGS: I got a question on it. This is just about the meter manhole since we're on here? We talked about a grease trap being put over there in the trailer park to catch all those. That's all come from them over there. Are we still talking about doing that or --

MR. KOGELNIK: Bruce had talked about a -- what I call a whole-house grease trap. And no, we told Bruce that's not a good idea to do that as one unit coming into there. And our mechanical engineers are who had given the reasons why.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Can you give Darren the reasons why?

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay. So anyways, because of the nature of how that flows into -- would flow into an overall tank, it would cause an inordinate amount of maintenance on the part of the Village to do that.

MR. BIGGS: Or the part of Imperial.

MR. KOGELNIK: Or the part of the Imperial. And we just didn't see how that would be practical for you guys. And we have never done anything like that as one unit coming into your pump station from receiving all of that coming into one grease trap.

MR. CAMPBELL: You're saying it's gonna be more problematic installing it?

MR. KOGELNIK: Believe me, we understood that. There's other ways of handling grease in a pump station. But that just did not seem like the common sense way to do it. And I did review that with Bruce, and it seemed like he understood it.

MR. SULLIVAN: But if there's other ways to do it, what are they?

MR. CAMPBELL: Don't put it in there.

MR. KOGELNIK: There's end point results -- or I'm sorry, end point solutions being at the end point, at the pump station. And you could do more mixing at the pump station to keep it in suspension, you could add chemical to the pump station. Of course, these two things that I just brought up, they add cost.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, maintenance.

MR. KOGELNIK: But you know, the cost of the grease trap and the cost of the maintenance you're gonna have and the smell that's gonna generate from that is also gonna be something you would have to deal with as well.

MR. DIETZ: Is there any way we can have language that if it becomes a problem in that pump station at Imperial that they can be charged for the chemicals to treat the grease?

MR. SULLIVAN: I take it that's kind of where you're at. You think that should be on Imperial rather than us.

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MR. BIGGS: Same with any grease trap. We just talked about any reason. I mean, this is the trailer park over there, they are all paying pad fees and all that for everything. We got a lot of grease over there, there's a lot of homes and we get a lot grease. If we were going to put in a meter manhole I thought it was time because we do put chemicals in there now and spraying out. We're constantly doing that for the trailer park. I knew we discussed that before and I discussed about the maintenance, and I didn't feel it should be Lordstown's anyway. And that's the same as we just talked about. But you haven't heard anything else, so I thought I would bring it up.

MR. KOGELNIK: Let me say that good trailer parks -- again, you don't have the luxury of a lot of I&I washing that down into a pump station or a treating plant. A lot of people don't understand that. They didn't appreciate that. But it's the most concentrated and difficult waste often to convey, to process at a trailer park. You get everything from rags, grease, et cetera, okay. And a lot of people don't understand that wait a second, we should make them pay more because it costs more to process that waste. That's the exact -- and you know, if you're in a business and those people over there, that community, unfortunate as it may seem, you know, they all have a pump station right there, and that pump station is just a conventional pump station, it doesn't do anything more than the other pump stations, okay. But you know, you could build one that achieves some of that pre-treatment. That's not what was built over there. And as a result of what you're talking about doing, one way or another it gets down to money. And you said it Tom, so money solves all of these problems, one way or another.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's just whose nickel it's on.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah. You're gonna have always more maintenance at that station, always. And your maintenance is gonna be increasing now that you have that meter manhole there. You're gonna have to visit that meter manhole on a daily basis, check it out, make sure the probe is clean so you're getting a good reading. That's what you're signing up for.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, I understand we're signing up for that. But why can't we --

MR. KOGELNIK: Why can't you charge them more?

MR. SULLIVAN: The extra cost charged?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah. You should be able to. You can --

MR. DIETZ: Did you say we can't?

MR. KOGELNIK: You can, C-A-N.

MR. CAMPBELL: It would have to be in the agreement with Imperial. Like if we had a water agreement.

MR. KOGELNIK: If Imperial was dumping gasoline down and they were permitted to, would you charge them the same as --

MR. CAMPBELL: I guess when that system was designed and they knew it was a trailer park, how come the system wasn't designed a little better.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well for one thing, the station was designed before the treatment plant was de-commissioned. So I'm not so sure -- was the pump station designed with the understanding that the treatment plant was coming out and then all of the trailer park?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yep, absolutely.

MR. CAMPBELL: It was. It was. But obviously it wasn't designed because they knew it was a trailer park, there was no secret there. And if it's a pretty known issue of dealing with that flow, that it -- if there was nothing put in place to handle it any different --

MR. KOGELNIK: I'll be honest with you, if trailer parks are

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notorious for higher strength waste, then that station should have been a little bit different.

MR. CAMPBELL: We all know that station's been plenty of headaches, and obviously it's not gonna be headache-free, ever.

MR. KOSELNIK: Now one thing I did talk to Bruce about that was a relatively simple idea, he has always understood the concept of mixing in the wet well. You could drop a small pump down into that wet well, I'm talking a really --

MR. CAMPBELL: Keep stirring.

MR. KOSELNIK: Coming out tangentially. And they actually have mixing systems like that, that you could simply drop down into the wet well to keep it in suspension.

MR. CAMPBELL: I think it's Darren's call and if it's worth --

MR. KOSELNIK: That's how a lot of grease problems are solved.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mix it up and push it out.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Would it not create a problem in the line from Pump Station 4 to Pump Station 1?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, are we moving the problem down the road?

MR. KOSELNIK: That is a good question. Sometimes the conveyance of a product from one part of the system to another is a wonder. For example rags, these shop rags nowadays they just do not come apart and sometimes they would congeal, come together, to form something even more difficult to get out than a grease ball. And some people wonder why didn't I just send it down to the other pump station. Well, they figured out that that's just a conveyance of the problem.

MR. CAMPBELL: And it snowballs.

MR. KOSELNIK: You understand hey, I need to take the problem out right there. And so they do some pre-treatment and so that you have things that just basically mass rate that material and then discharge it to a home. Much the same way Republic just stated that they do their containers. So that's the level of pre-treatment that you know a lot of the -- not many typical trailer parks, but some do require some of that, that level of pre-treatment.

MR. SULLIVAN: Who would put rags --

MR. KOSELNIK: Who? A lot of people.

MR. CAMPBELL: People don't pay attention.

MR. SULLIVAN: Where?

MR. KOSELNIK: Mechanic shops, truck stops are notorious for that. They're the worst.

MR. SULLIVAN: But like in the trailer park where would they do it, down the toilet or --

MR. KOSELNIK: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Are we wanting to alter that, pass that, where are we at with it?

MR. BIGGS: I was just wondering if we were going to move forward. I haven't heard any -- I know we were talking about the grease traps. I know we discussed it before. And since the metering manhole is going forward, I was just wondering if that was the right -- I didn't want it to get lost. I didn't realize there was a --

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll be honest with you, I might have missed it, but I don't recall even discussing that in a meeting. So it might have been something you and Chris discussed.

MR. KOSELNIK: It was. It was.

MR. CAMPBELL: But I agree, if it doesn't -- if it's just adding more work and not fixing our problem, I'm not sure it's the best solution for us to put that in there.

MR. BIGGS: Well, definitely not.

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MR. CAMPBELL: What should we do?

MR. BIGGS: Even if it was, I wouldn't want the responsibility of it.

MR. SULLIVAN: Of the grease trap?

MR. BIGGS: Absolutely not.

MR. SULLIVAN: No matter what we do, we should put something in there or talk to the trailer park about. Just like if we said a homeowner, if you're jamming it up and we got labor hours to clean it out --

MR. CAMPBELL: That's why we need it in our Rules and Regs, and enough that we could include situations like we just discussed that we can say here, we're out here every month cleaning this.

MR. SULLIVAN: It sounds like, from what you said, just the meter itself is gonna be pretty labor intensified.

MR. KOGELNIK: It would be, yes. So you're gonna be taking a look inside that meter vault every day to make sure the probe is clean. Luckily it's only a six foot deep pit. You should be able to see it pretty clearly from up on top of the ground. So one thing that you're -- you know, on the grease trap that we were talking about, you would actually need a vac truck to come in. So that's the level of equipment and maintenance that you would need on something like that. You don't have that, you won't want that, so --

MR. CAMPBELL: All right.

MR. SULLIVAN: I think just something in the Rules and Regs.

MR. CAMPBELL: We'll definitely start with that.

MR. SULLIVAN: Let them know that it's on their nickel after the first time.

MR. KOGELNIK: I have it written down.

MR. CAMPBELL: So are we ready to pass this then? Any other questions? **I make a motion that we pass this Resolution.**

MR. DIETZ: I'll second.

MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

MR. CAMPBELL: Resolution passed. Do you have one we can --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yeah. I'm sorry, but I didn't look at the number. I believe it's going to be 4, but -- it will be four.

MR. CAMPBELL: 2019-04.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: While they're signing that, I wanted to make the Board aware that the Village is moving forward to removing the recycling bins that we do have. They are going to be removed.

MR. CAMPBELL: All of them? Even the one that's donated?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The recycling one is Republic Services, and that has not been discussed with me or said anything about it. But the ones for Geauga-Trumbull, they contacted Geauga-Trumbull to --

MR. CAMPBELL: Geauga-Trumbull isn't closing out, we're just pulling out --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The Village is working toward getting out of the program. If I wouldn't have caught part of the conversation and asked, I would not know that.

6. Lordstown Plaza Landlord/Tenant Deposits

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. We're down to our last new item, it's the Lordstown Plaza Landlord/Tenant Deposit issue. Rocky from the Lordstown Plaza contacted me after he had been notified that he had a new tenant come in and that he would be responsible for the water account. So he asked to

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talk to me about why we did it and how it affects him. He wanted to explain his situation, his side of it. And he understood why residentially how we have issues and headaches and issues that come to the office of the Village and issues that surrounded that. He asked that it consider from the Board that we make a separate kind of like small business or corporate, I guess, description or division for that situation at the plaza. He said from his side he said one, it makes it very difficult for him to police and manage because it's not like a residential home where it's kind of the same usage. If I get another laundromat in there it's gonna be high, it's gonna be low, all kind of reason why it's complicated his life. He says it makes that property less valuable to him and harder to sell, if you're trying to sell it to someone else they don't want to be put in the situation we're putting him in. So he wanted me to bring to the Board and ask to consider to, you know, make a section that would basically have that small business or commercial or whatever we have that we could classify it as and have it back to the way it was where we would take care of the account separately rather than, you know, the landlord take care it. So that's what I'm bringing to the Board. I was trying to think of other situations or businesses in the Village that are similar to that, to the Lordstown plaza. Is there any?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Well Nese's, both sides of that unit, there's two units there but it's all billed to one. He will still get individual bills for each unit, it's not like he's getting a master bill for the plaza and divides between the tenants.

MR. CAMPBELL: Right now he's in a limbo state or this -- has it been switched over.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: We weren't making anyone switch over. We just weren't taking new tenants.

MR. CAMPBELL: When the new tenant came in, we said you're gonna bill separately. I assume if the plaza sold we would flip it.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Keep in mind, he's the one that didn't want to pay individual deposits, he wanted it grouped, and he paid a deposit because he's a customer. Some of these actions came about because of him.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, some aspects of it.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I'm not saying all of them can.

MR. CAMPBELL: Have there been other -- I don't want to say complaints or concerns brought to the attention that since we've changed, or has this been like the first one that's a tenant/landlord issue that we have had to address.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The only one I had was the landlord also, that she said she thought I was happy now because it would be less work for me. Other than that, that was the only comment that was made about the tenant/landlord situation.

MR. SULLIVAN: I guess maybe the apartments would.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The apartments are under a master meter, and they pay for every unit under one meter. He has multiple meters. Each unit over there is still metered and will continue to be metered, he will just receive the bills. Like I told -- he goes well, how am I supposed to handle it. I'll mail you the bills. You're welcome to distribute them to your customer and tell them they're responsible for the water bill. If he needed an interim reading he could the meters, it's not rocket science behind the meters either. But it is an inconvenience for the landlord.

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh yeah, but it's work either way.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: But it's the same inconvenience, if not more, for the Water Department. So -- but that is your call.

MR. CAMPBELL: So that's what he wanted me to bring to the Board. I mean, do you understand his request that he's bringing? I told him I'm just one person, I can bring it to the Board. I asked him to put some stuff

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in writing. At least I don't think he sent anything, he didn't send me anything.

MR. SULLIVAN: I don't know, I don't see why we should give him any special dispensation.

MR. CAMPBELL: The only thing he was standing upon was that he wants to be considered because he's not residential, he's a small business or, you know, whatever. I think there's like two classifications it might be classified as. I didn't spend the time to look it up. I believe he said Niles does it that way. He said Niles has residential like we have, and they have their business or corporation stuff separated and handled from that side of it. I said I don't really know if it's true or not.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I can check with Niles because I work with her quite a bit.

MR. CAMPBELL: If you would. I think that would at least give us something to look at. Does Warren do something similar? A different headache.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I don't think there's consistency.

MR. CAMPBELL: You meant just on how they treat everything?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Even in their own -- and we're on record so that's why I'm stopping. But I can say that today we had an issue with the tenant on Henn Parkway that skipped out and didn't pay that bill. The owner came in, paid the bill, told him it had to go into his name. He said so be it and made an application and did it without a complaint. That's a much bigger facility but it is for a tenant, not multiple tenants. So that was done today.

MR. CAMPBELL: I think it would be our due diligence to check and see what Niles has, if it's different, and if it is how it's different. And you said you have a decent relationship to ask him.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Oh, yeah.

MR. CAMPBELL: And if you don't mind giving them a call and saying how is this working for us guys, is it working pretty well or we wish we would have done different or we're looking into changing it ourselves. I know we're running long, so appreciate your time on that.

OLD BUSINESS:

1. TJX - Water and Sanitary Sewer

MR. CAMPBELL: Old Business, TJX Water and Sanitary Sewer. I know this project is quickly kicking in gear. This I think is a proper place to talk about what Kelly got in today, and that's what Cindy has there. So I was a little confused on the e-mail because it didn't sound like everything was together for the BPA in it.

MR. KOGELNIK: Are you talking about the signing of the title sheet?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes. What does that mean?

MR. KOGELNIK: Well last week we had met, and Darren had not received the final updated title sheet with a revision of, what was it, 4/15 or four -- I can't remember what the date was. But anyways, that was fixed.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Huh-uh.

MR. KOGELNIK: It was mentioned in the e-mail here.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: It was mentioned. But the sheets that were delivered still have the 3/25 revision on it.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's what she was showing me.

MR. KOGELNIK: Let me just pull up the e-mail.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Here's the email, from Jeff. If it makes it easier for you.

MR. CAMPBELL: If I understood correctly, you said that that date's pretty important, that we need to be accurate.

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MS. SLUSARCZYK: This still says 3/25/19, final review set. Now whether Terrance seen what they were --

MR. KOGELNIK: Reference on the cover sheet has been changed to the prior version of plans that had been reviewed by all, namely those dated 3/25/19. Is that correct?

MR. CAMPBELL: That's what's on here is 3/25.

MR. KOGELNIK: So that's done. There are still a few items being worked out on their end, MS, so the plans will not yet be complete in time for Tuesday's BPA meeting. That's what Kevin means, particularly with respect to the water connections. We kindly ask that you consider signing the cover sheet and returning it to MS for them to include in their MSI submission so the Ohio E.P.A. can get under way. Through the planning and zoning officials as per all other prior submissions so that they will be conveniently located for pick up prior to the BPA meeting. So in essence, the cover sheet that's dated with the revision of 3/25 encapsulates everything that everybody has reviewed so far, aside from the water line connection details.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I believe, Kevin, the last time we got this to sign it had another date on it. Nobody had received that yet. They moved it back, the date, which I have right here, the 3/25 one.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That's what they did, they changed the date so that --

MR. KOGELNIK: I'm in fear of signing it based on what's written there, okay.

MR. CAMPBELL: What is that? I mean, sorry for my ignorance. I just don't know how important is that cover sheet for --

MR. KOGELNIK: This cover sheet's significance is important from the standpoint that the Village and me myself have reviewed this for PTI permit to install for their permit application to the Ohio E.P.A. It's not meant to be this is what the Planning and Zoning office has reviewed, and the Village Planning Commission has accepted, all right. So -- and Cindy actually said the right thing a couple weeks ago, we should have received this before. Typically when you do a permit to install you do that almost like at the end of the preliminary design phase or in the beginning of the final design phase so that you can get that to the department for them to review so that you can have the confidence to complete the design. But in this particular case they're doing it at the very end. So in some respects you get to see the final design, but in other respects we're being hurried along here to sign this thing at the tail end. So I'm okay with signing this right now. I didn't want to sign the last one because it had that date on it. And Darren had not seen that version, and we feared that this version might have had information in there that Kevin didn't have.

MR. CAMPBELL: What date should I put on here, today's date or --

MR. KOGELNIK: Not Kevin, I'm sorry. Darren.

MR. CAMPBELL: Print or just sign?

MR. KOGELNIK: Sign and put today's date please.

MR. CAMPBELL: Today is the 16th, right? All right. So at this point this goes to --

MR. KOGELNIK: Back to Kelly's office so it gets picked up.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. All right. And you'll take care of that, Cindy?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you very much. Is there anything else on that topic for right now that we need to --

MR. KOGELNIK: With regard to the TJX project?

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MR. CAMPBELL: Water sewer.

MR. KOGELNIK: We did talk about the details with which to connect their new water line to the existing asbestos cement water line. And ultimately there's really no more practical method to do that and to keep the existing water system in service downstream of the connection point.

MR. CAMPBELL: There is an asbestos line to connect to?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah, there's two of them. Yeah.

MR. CAMPBELL: I didn't realize it was that old.

MR. KOGELNIK: They didn't have it labeled correctly, and that would have been a huge problem during construction because you're trying to give the best picture to the contractor so that he knows what he's getting into. And they didn't have it labeled correctly, and there was a couple notes that I wanted Jeff to instruct MS to put on there. For example, we want all of these valves and the "T" put on one section of full pipe, not close to a joint.

MR. CAMPBELL: Makes sense.

MR. KOGELNIK: All right. The best thing that we could have done was we could have taken the existing system out of service, but that wasn't practical for the trailer park. But if we could have, we could have put a ductile iron fitting with a conventional "T" and valves connected to a ductile iron "T". That would have been a real strong fitting. But this is what we'll have to do, these insert valves.

MR. CAMPBELL: We'll see how it goes, right?

MR. KOGELNIK: That's right. And they should have -- they should have a back-up plan because some things just happen.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah. All right. Any other topics on that or discussion?

MR. BIGGS: Yeah, I do. On the -- as far as the sewer goes, taking Trumbull County's, it's been cameraed by them. Jeff Smith and myself both reviewed them two hours for that. Found a couple issues, made notes, nothing major, just a couple things. They will re-camera certain areas first that we had a question on, and I believe they left out a whole section.

MR. CAMPBELL: That still needs to be cameraed up.

MR. BIGGS: Right. And I believe that Jeff had already taken care of that with Trumbull County. Now we did ask him to clean it out, to flush it out, to jet it, whatever. Trumbull County said absolutely not, they've done what we need to do and they are done with it.

MR. CAMPBELL: How bad a shape is it?

MR. BIGGS: It should be. We're gonna have to do it anyhow, but it should be done and hopefully we can be done with it.

MR. KOGELNIK: They did show me the worst parts of it. You would want to clean it out. There's really no blockage there right now to speak of. But when you start to allow that to accumulate it just builds on itself. So eventually you really do need -- it becomes more urgent. So right now though there was a couple locations where, you know, it was starting to crust up.

MR. CAMPBELL: So at this point what's happening with it? Are we gonna push to clean it, are we cleaning on our dime? I'm just curious where we're at with that.

MR. BIGGS: That's why I wanted to ask you guys. Trumbull County said no. What are we gonna do, tell them they have to? What I did, I got throw estimates what it would cost for us to go ahead and do it, to have it done. So --

MR. DIETZ: Is there somebody that does it?

MR. BIGGS: Yeah.

MR. DIETZ: Now they clean it out with what, like a high pressure?

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MR. BIGGS: That's exactly what they'll do.

They'll jet it out and vac it when they bring that back and get everything out of there. They won't flush it down, they'll vac it out.

MR. SULLIVAN: We can't force Trumbull to do it.

MR. KOGELNIK: Wrong. But didn't they say there was something wrong with their truck too?

MR. BIGGS: Yeah, there's always something wrong with their truck. But even with that, I believe that Kim said absolutely not. And the letter wasn't real clear, what we asked Trumbull County to do. And you know, I don't know how much we should actually push Trumbull County.

MR. CAMPBELL: They did camera it, and that's not a cheap expense.

MR. BIGGS: So I don't know. It's up to you guys where we go.

MR. CAMPBELL: What were the estimates roughly, do you remember?

MR. BIGGS: I got one for \$1,100 roughly -- these are all estimates -- another one for \$2,275, another one for \$2,697.

MR. KOGELNIK: That sounds reasonable for that length.

MR. CAMPBELL: I like the first one.

MR. BIGGS: I know you guys like more, so I went ahead.

MR. CAMPBELL: Was there actual repairs that need to be done?

MR. KOGELNIK: No.

MR. CAMPBELL: It just needs cleaned. That's actually my point. If it needs repaired, that's on Trumbull.

MR. BIGGS: If the next camera comes out all right. Right now there's nothing.

MR. SULLIVAN: So the \$1,100 would be good.

MR. BIGGS: Really, really good. Think of the project going on here, that's 4,100 feet.

MR. CAMPBELL: I don't have any problem if that's the cost. Like you said, they cameraed it with us, and we weren't specific in exactly that we requested that in our letter, and in faith of moving forward for 1,100 bucks --

MR. SULLIVAN: So I'll make a motion that we have it flushed for the \$1,100.

MR. CAMPBELL: Do you want to wait and see --

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah, we'll -- we should.

MR. CAMPBELL: They still gotta camera that. Or do you need that before the next meeting.

MR. BIGGS: I would like it done right now so when the camera comes back through it's clean. What would be the point of waiting?

MR. KOGELNIK: I don't know what the condition of that remaining section is.

MR. BIGGS: Would it be better cleaned out to maybe see --

MR. KOGELNIK: I suppose you can do that. I just didn't.

MR. CAMPBELL: Only flip side.

MR. KOGELNIK: I guess the safe thing would be to clean it now because I'm suspecting that that other section that might not be televised, yet it's in okay condition and there's nothing that a jet can't get through. So I guess it's safe to go ahead and clean now.

MR. CAMPBELL: Can a jet cause damage and they can go you cleaned it, they damaged it, that wasn't -- I mean, that's the only thing, how things get explained around sometimes. Just a question.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well all I can say, Kevin, is the answer is yes, it's possible. You're taking a chance. And if you need to get this approved now --

MR. CAMPBELL: Darren, you're running the show on this. If

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you're more comfortable getting it cleaned --

MR. BIGGS: I just thought with the camera on there. But you're right, say something backs up into your place, Lordstown did it, Trumbull County --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: You're going in there and cleaning somebody else's system. We don't own it.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's a good point. When is it turned over, when it's connected --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: There needs to be an agreement.

MR. KOGELNIK: There needs to be an agreement or a document that says we're transferring ownership of this and then you do what you need to do with that line. That's how that should be handled.

MR. CAMPBELL: Is that something that Paul would draft up?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I asked Paul. He is to be working on something. Because the whole project there's money coming in, money going out, Trumbull County giving to Lordstown, Lordstown giving up TJX, and we're doing it with no legislation whatsoever.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, let's slow it down.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That's what I told Bill, we need something.

MR. KOGELNIK: Let's slow down and get communicated the right way so we're not hurrying this up and doing that. It's just unfortunate that this has come to the very end of the project, but that's the way that they have it, so --

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. So now is Paul back?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: And you said he is working on something?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I sent an e-mail off last week, and Bill and I both -- I sent the original, Bill spoke to him about it, and he felt it was best that we do have --

MR. CAMPBELL: Something in writing.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I just did not receive it back.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay, okay, let's wait.

MR. KOGELNIK: There should be a description, and there should be an exhibit. All right.

MR. CAMPBELL: And it might need some technical stuff from you.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I actually wanted to talk to you about it.

MR. CAMPBELL: I assume you'll be pulled in because of the technical aspects of what is -- how many --

MR. KOGELNIK: We'll get it taken care of for the next meeting.

MR. CAMPBELL: We'll scribble our signatures and Trumbull County would have to approve, and we're both in agreement to move forward. All right.

2. New Vehicle

MR. CAMPBELL: New vehicle. Any update on that with everything going on? Well let's keep it on here.

3. Utility Department Building

MR. CAMPBELL: And same with the utility building.

MR. BIGGS: I got something on the building. We're having problems with the power back there. The power comes from the Road Department main building, goes through the one pole barn and our pole barn.

MR. CAMPBELL: Double pole-barned out.

MR. BIGGS: The lights are flickering and every time we do anything, you can't even open a garage door. It's always been like that. They're running off a 50 amp box back to 100. It's not working. That's the way it's always been. It's gotten worse and we've actually had the power

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go out back there in that building. So Dale's getting estimates. The last one should have been in today. He had to go and get three and hopefully gets it fixed. Just wanted to let you guys know about that.

MR. CAMPBELL: They're gonna fix it on their dime at this point? We'll see how it goes then. Thanks for the update.

MR. DIETZ: Building to the grounds, that should be covered under Building and Grounds.

4. I&I

MR. CAMPBELL: Number 4, I&I. Is Mike back yet? Any updates on that?

MR. BIGGS: Yeah, I do.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well no, no. Nope. He's gonna want to hear it.

MR. BIGGS: Okay.

MR. CAMPBELL: The last one we can probably do, Sanitary Sewer Rate Review. We were on I&I and Darren has some updates, so we figured you would be eager to hear.

MR. BIGGS: What I have is that we're still monitoring the Goldner Lane. It's still looking.

MR. CAMPBELL: Looking good.

MR. BIGGS: Still looking good. We actually planned on running the smoke down on Hallock Young Road coming from 45 east. Just trying to get everybody on the same page of what we're doing and whatnot. We could not get the blower to work so --

MR. CAMPBELL: The smoker thing.

MR. BIGGS: It has been worked on and is working. If everything works out well, Thursday we plan to do a trial run to get everybody on the same page so we can move forward. There's a lot more to this than throwing that blower in a hole and rolling with it. We've got a lot of work, but we're trying.

MR. SULLIVAN: Moving forward with it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Appreciate that.

5. Sanitary Sewer Rate Review

MR. CAMPBELL: Number 5, Sanitary Sewer Rate Review.

MR. SULLIVAN: What happened with the vehicle?

MR. CAMPBELL: We're just gonna keep it on the agenda because we've got a lot of stuff going and nothing has changed. And the Utility Department, the building, they are having some issues and Dale is working for getting the power fixed for out there and let us know. Number 5, the sanitary sewer rate review. I remember an e-mail. I read so many e-mails. I remember things, but I don't remember great details. I do remember something being said with Council discussing or Utility Committee discussing the idea of what I threw out there of working out towards getting towards the rate of Trumbull County, but I don't remember the details of what that was. Does anybody have --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I never saw that e-mail. But FYI, Trumbull County put in the paper the other day it's gonna go up 100-some percent, 112 percent.

MR. DIETZ: Sewer rates.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Uh-huh. So you can't match.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, my idea was to work towards that and eventually hopefully be at the same rate that we would just not have to worry about aspects of that. But it was an idea. Like I said, it was just an idea. So at this point I say it's still up to the Board to make some recommendations to Council, you know, one way or another to say, you know, it stays the same, increase it. I know that we're -- you know, the power

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plant is helping, but --

MR. SULLIVAN: I'm certainly against increasing it for cause.

MR. CAMPBELL: No, we've got reasons. I'm not saying we don't have reasons. But my point is what do we use as figures to say here's what we recommend.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Well, Darren asked me to get that fund report for you so you could see the -- he wanted to know if there was money to have the sewer cleaned and some of the expenses. So I pulled this. And this is today, okay. Every day these numbers change if we issue a check or we put a deposit in. I'm gonna go to sewer since you're talking about sewer. At the very first which is underlined in the green, okay? The beginning year balance was 377. Unencumbered money all the way to the right is 388. So even after our expense date we're gonna go up \$11,000. But let's go back to the second column where it says year-to-date receipts 142, year-to-date expenses 112. So we're \$30,000 under there, okay. We're bringing in more money than what we're spending, which is where we need to be. Which if we spend more that's gonna wash out, but it's hard to increase rates when you're banking money. Not saying we're banking a lot of money, this is just an example of where we're at today.

MR. CAMPBELL: Today, yes.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Now if you go up to the water fund, the beginning of the year we start at 1.5 million dollars. Today we have 1.18. That is down almost \$400,000 in less than four months.

MR. SULLIVAN: Because of G.M.

MR. CAMPBELL: A big chunk of it.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That's gonna continue to drop because G.M. is not paying what they should have. But again --

MR. CAMPBELL: Well yeah, not paying, they're not using anything.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: What we expected from them historically. Year-to-date receipts column number two, if you look at the receipts that we brought in and our expenses to date there's only a \$10,000 difference.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's close.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That is with General Motors having worked January and February out of the three month scenario here. So if you want to trend, it's not good. This is why I wanted you to see water. There's money in the water fund, yes. We're spending the money in the water fund and it's hand-over-fist. I mean, each day is different.

MR. SULLIVAN: And we've done things to improve the water fund.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: We've cut some of the expenses because we charged them off to the sewer.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, speaking of that. What percent are we currently --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I'm pretty sure it's 25 percent.

MR. CAMPBELL: I know you're pretty fresh to being in charge of the whole department, but do you think 25 percent is true to what your time is spent versus water versus sewer.

MR. BIGGS: Right now, no.

MR. CAMPBELL: We do it by year, so --

MR. BIGGS: Right now we're spending more time on sewer by far. It's just -- it's so high maintenance that --

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, that's what I'm saying.

MR. BIGGS: There hasn't been any issues with water. That can just skyrocket. And there's gonna be other things starting in the summer for us to do maintenance. Twenty-five is too low.

MR. CAMPBELL: That is what I'm getting at.

MR. BIGGS: At minimum, 40 I would go with.

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MS. SLUSARCZYK: But you gotta remember that you have 1,600 water customers and 300 sewer customers. So I mean -- and you're taking 25 percent of all wages. That's a -- you're skewed already. You're already charging more to sewer than what sewer is actually customer based- wise.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah. But if they just take more, if it just takes more to take care of them, then there's still a factor of that.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: But if you go back to last year when you were just working with LEC billing water and the time was all sucked up, we didn't charge all the time.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's why it's just your best guess. It's a moving target, we all realize that. Okay.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And we've been doing it, but we haven't been doing it long enough to see what that's actually gonna do to the sewer fund long-term.

MR. CAMPBELL: I understand.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: We've only done it the last couple months.

MR. CAMPBELL: My point being it's something we can adjust. And if we have sewer funds where there's actually money to use to be paying and historically we took nothing from. Why not take and help balance our load and pull from one to help the other and we have all the justification for it, and the next year you change again because you've gone the other direction.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I understand that. But I think you should talk to Bill first about playing with those figures and those percentages. That's a lot of work. He's not gonna change them every year for that.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll talk to Bill.

MR. DIETZ: No comment.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, all right. No more Public Comments because there's no public here.

REPORTS:

1. Solicitor's Report

MR. CAMPBELL: Solicitor's report. Anything from our Solicitor?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I'm just waiting for some type of an agreement.

2. Engineer's Report

MR. CAMPBELL: Engineer's report.

MR. KOGELNIK: I want to go back to that topic about the grease traps.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

MR. KOGELNIK: The -- we'll have to review whether or not that can be even legal. Normally grease traps -- not legal, but I mean permitted by Ohio E.P.A. Normally grease traps are installed directly on kitchen drains. So in this particular context we're talking about connecting it to a lateral.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. We'll check it out and see what our options are.

MR. KOGELNIK: So that was one of the issues, Darren, that we had communicated to Bruce. Okay. All right.

MR. CAMPBELL: Nothing is ever easy.

MR. KOGELNIK: No, it's not. The bulk of our time honestly this past month in terms of Lordstown water and waste water has dealt with just all the planning that's necessary for TJX. The meter manhole, really there's nothing to do, it's printed. It might -- it needs to be re-dated

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to re-advertise it.

MR. CAMPBELL: But that's about it.

MR. SULLIVAN: It will have to be re-bid.

MR. KOGELNIK: It has to be re-bid, yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Third time's a charm.

MR. KOGELNIK: Again, this is a project that you'll just have to redo everything that we had already done. But you know, it's supposed to be paid for by the project, TJX.

MR. SULLIVAN: I was just gonna ask for that, have the project pay for that.

MR. KOGELNIK: So that's the -- that's what is intended there. Oh, I talked with Shawn Barris today regarding Lift Station No. 2, and the ventilation system is planned to begin the improvement in two weeks, and he is going to send out a formal message probably in the next couple days stating that. That's weather-dependent, and the time to complete he said was gonna be around a couple days each station, which I thought was pretty quick. Now there were some things that we found in the review. For example, there was horizontal alignments of the ventilation in their design and you wanted vertical. So we changed -- we made them change that. The vent types, we made them change to aluminum. And we made them look at the -- you know, the ventilation, the fan capabilities, so that it could push that air. So I thought the review was good. So that's what's happening with that. And the other thing that we have with Lift Station No. 2 is still the hydraulic problem. As we talked last, the station is probably processing around two-thirds of what it should be processing. So the station has a capability of processing up to 1,500 gallons per minute I believe it is, and right now it's right around 1,000. It's been doing that for months. And we've been waiting to talk to Shawn about what he wants to do with that because this was a package pump station, it wasn't something that we had specifically designed. And you know, I was just wondering, you know, what he would want or allow us to do in terms of making some sort of tap connection to provide some sort of internal air release valve inside the station. And ultimately we came up with a one-inch tap and we can even just have like a little ball valve coming off of that off the pipe on the inside. The pipe on the inside of the pump station represents the high point, and then it goes underground, okay, then up and then underneath the -- well the -- not the --

MR. CAMPBELL: The creek.

MR. KOGELNIK: The creek there. So those high points where the air can accumulate, from what we know we believe it's air that is partially binding up or obstructing the flow. We don't have any reason to believe it's a collapsed line or anything like that.

MR. SULLIVAN: So what will you do, go in and put a release valve?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah. So inside the pump station. Let me -- no, I don't have that.

MR. CAMPBELL: But what you're saying you need their permission, it's a canned product from them, to make that alteration.

MR. KOGELNIK: We didn't want to have, you know, a tap there at all, mess up the warranty.

MR. CAMPBELL: No, I agree. It's an expensive unit.

MR. KOGELNIK: So we have been very cordial with Shawn to say look, we want to do this the right way so give us your recommendation. We talked about that on the phone today.

MR. CAMPBELL: Good.

MR. KOGELNIK: I actually have some drawings that I brought with me to illustrate that. These were from the as-builts from the project. So as you can see, this is the profile or elevation view of the pump station.

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This is the discharge line at top here, okay. And this discharge goes down like this and then out, and then it dives underneath the stream. So that represents the high point. If air were to accumulate, that would be a location.

MR. CAMPBELL: So if air accumulates there, it never gets pushed out?

MR. KOGELNIK: Part of the air can.

MR. CAMPBELL: Until you'll actually burp and get rid of that.

MR. KOGELNIK: Am I totally confident it's there, no. But that's the most logical spot where it would hang you. The only other location we think that air could be accumulating when it comes back, when it goes underneath the stream and then comes back up, we don't -- I wasn't around when that force main was built. I don't know if it came up abruptly and then leveled off or whether they just tapered that. If they tapered it, that would be the right way.

MR. CAMPBELL: Probably not then.

MR. KOGELNIK: So if they didn't do that, that represents another location where we would have to dig that up, and that's in the road. Yes. So that's that was the worst case.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's not in the road or not digging it up.

MR. BIGGS: It runs for a long time, Chris, through that grassy area before it gets back to the road after it comes back up because it goes around the bridge.

MR. KOGELNIK: Hold on a second. So at Pump Station NO. 2 we installed that air release vault in the roadway?

MR. BIGGS: Correct.

MR. KOGELNIK: So are you saying that after that vault it goes around and up.

MR. BIGGS: No, before that. You're talking about where that creek is, where it would come back up out of the creek. That's well before that air release.

MR. CAMPBELL: Good thing we're talking about it, huh.

MR. BIGGS: There's one before and one after. Remember on the top of the hill --

MR. KOGELNIK: We're Pump Station No. 2. Our --

MR. BIGGS: You have one right here (indicating) and you got the creek afterwards.

MR. KOGELNIK: We have one right in here (indicating)?

MR. BIGGS: Uh-huh.

MR. KOGELNIK: Do we have one right after here (indicating)?

MR. BIGGS: No. What I was saying is -- but it's clear back here and runs down through here before it gets back to the road, and then we got one clear up here on top of the hill (indicating).

MR. KOGELNIK: I'm gonna have to look at this with you because both force mains are in this vault here and they are in the road.

MR. BIGGS: Yeah. We'll check it out.

MR. CAMPBELL: Good discussion.

MR. KOGELNIK: So the only other thing that I would probably do, since we were not completely 100 percent convinced that there's not a partial valve closed, inside the valve vault that was installed for each one of those stations we can also put a tap, a one-inch tap on the discharge lines exiting them, okay. And what we can do with that is we can put a pressure gauge on the tap, and we can measure the pressure loss across them and make sure that we have --

MR. CAMPBELL: You're saying a valve might not be opening all the way?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes.

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MR. CAMPBELL: That would cause it too?

MR. KOGELNIK: I would rather do what I just described on the upper fitting inside and here rather than doing any digging in the road. So I want to go about this in a logical manner like that. So if we had to do that inside the pump station and tap it with a one-inch service saddle or something like that, can you do that work?

MR. BIGGS: I will not.

MR. CAMPBELL: Contractor or is that on them?

MR. BIGGS: That's under warranty.

MR. CAMPBELL: Sweet. Talk to them.

MR. BIGGS: That was all in the design, it should have been good. As far as us getting involved, that's the people that designed it, I mean, we can't --

MR. CAMPBELL: I understand. I understand.

MR. BIGGS: We'll do what's asked of us and --

MR. CAMPBELL: We'll start down the path in what we think is the best way.

MR. BIGGS: See if we can find it.

MR. CAMPBELL: What else you got?

MR. KOGELNIK: I don't think that there's anything. I have talked with Steve Remillard from TEC; and we have encouraged him, both myself and Kelly, to begin submitting some documents so that we can understand what's going on. It sounds like he's got some things that he's working on that just need to take precedence before he starts submitting documents to us. The conversation I had before that with Steve was he told me that don't expect anything until September. And it sounds like that might even be pushed back a little bit.

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh, okay.

MR. KOGELNIK: So that master agreement that Paul put out there for us to start reviewing documents for TEC, that might have to just wait. We're not gonna ask the Village to pass something if it's not needed right now.

MR. CAMPBELL: Huh-uh.

MR. SULLIVAN: So them breaking ground probably wouldn't be until sometime in '20?

MR. KOGELNIK: That's the way it's looking right now.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Any questions for Chris? Tom?

MR. SULLIVAN: No.

MR. DIETZ: Have you been up by where the parking lot was for LEC?

MR. KOGELNIK: I've only been able to see it from the road.

MR. DIETZ: No, they've got a transmitter right there at the road.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah, I saw that. What is that?

MR. DIETZ: I don't know, I'm asking you. You're the college graduate engineer.

MR. KOGELNIK: I don't know, I'll have to look into it.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's called stump the engineer time, right?

MR. KOGELNIK: I'm easily stumped, Tom.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Anything else then?

3. Utility Committee Report

MR. CAMPBELL: We'll move on to the next topic, which is Utility Committee. Anything from them?

MR. DIETZ: No.

4. Clerk's Report

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MR. CAMPBELL: Clerk's Report, Cindy.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I want to let you know the sanitary sewer disconnection permit, you approved the form and they were printed and we have them back and they are in our possession if so needed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Imperial is not here, but at last month's meeting we were to hold until they decided on the lot, the 3233, to see if they were gonna keep it or let it go. I will be billing there at the end of the month, so we're just going to hold the way it is?

MR. CAMPBELL: Have they contacted us at all since the last meeting about that?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No.

MR. CAMPBELL: Would you mind giving them a jingle just to remind them, or do you want me to?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Just so you know that.

MR. CAMPBELL: They might have just forgot, or I don't know where they're at with it. I forgot all about it too. Give them a ring and see if there's some information on it.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I had previously mentioned -- in last month's meeting I asked for permission to contact the Solicitor about the business on Henn Parkway that closed and left with an unpaid bill. And I told you earlier in the meeting that that bill has been paid by the property owner and he has transferred the account into his name. So that is resolved without any to do.

MR. CAMPBELL: Very good.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Next, there was the request to publish again in the newsletter the addition of a spouse to an account. So I sent out the newsletter article that I drafted.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I think you all read that. That will be in this month's newsletter. The deadline was like the 10th. So that was done again.

MR. CAMPBELL: Good.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And next, I have a request. We had -- we have an account. This account, there's an address there on the top in the black. I have to request for a write-off on the account. Usually it does not come to this. But on January 24 the account was to go for Sheriff's sale. And when we billed the last time we billed in December, and then it went through the penalty, shut-off, and everything was when I was mostly out of the office and I did not assess the balance to the taxes. There was a \$90 deposit applied on the account, and the difference is primarily a shut-off fee, a \$9 minimum bill and a penalty. But there's \$49.51 balance on there that needs to be written off. We can't collect it because it went for Sheriff's sale. So I need --

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll make a motion to write off the \$49.51 for the account on -- I can give the address, right -- 1995 Lyntz Road S.W. Anybody second that?

MR. SULLIVAN: Second.

MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I apologize, but that was --

MR. CAMPBELL: It's hard to keep track of everything with so many balls in the air, and that's a minor one.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Next, as you know we increased the water rates. And I put in a service call to CMI, and that's where it ended. So I'm waiting

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for them still.

MR. CAMPBELL: I was curious about that.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: We basically have to rebuild it, our rate structure, and I will have to be rebuilt it in the next two weeks.

MR. CAMPBELL: And they haven't gotten back to you at all?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And I contacted them to March and I sent a case out there, and they said when it's closer. We can't have two active rates for the same thing so I gotta transition the billing that week of the 25th. I can manually fix the bills, the final bills. But I can't manually fix the entire cycle billing, which is the largest cycle we bill against. I just want to let you know there might be some days when it's gonna take a little longer to get that accomplished.

MR. SULLIVAN: But the water rate raise hasn't hit the residents yet?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: It will begin with the April reading cycle.

MR. SULLIVAN: Is there an explanation on the bill?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: It's in the newsletter article. I haven't even got to those bills yet. The first bill that will take effect hasn't even been read yet, it will be read on April 25. So when they are read and the bills go out the beginning of May I can put a note on the bill--

MR. SULLIVAN: This will be out when?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Any day now. The deadline was the 10th. I put in the new water rates, it's posted on the shelf and the three billboards in the building as well.

MR. CAMPBELL: The mailer is the most -- not everybody reads the newsletter. You do the best you can to notify people.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: It's the first thing in our article. We weren't trying to hide it. But that's about all I have. Darren, I don't know if you want to mention anything about the electric bills, if you planned -- or if you're fine the way it was with the pump stations, with the new bills. We got three huge electric bills for the pump stations, and basically it was due to the fact that the electric company had estimated the bills and since LEC came on. So if we average them out over the time frame it settles it down, but we got some killer electric bills.

MR. BIGGS: We did a whole spreadsheet saying what we found, why did it continue and everything and laid it out and it all made sense, even down to what they charge per all that stuff. And it did explain it to her and everything seems to -- it's a little crazy, but they estimate one and LEC says okay. Well, they're estimating a year back. Well, we're not even a year involved, so they're doing the first couple months where there's hardly anything so the electric bill is going -- it goes crazy right now.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, yeah. Okay. Any questions for Cindy? Thank you, Cindy.

5. Superintendent's Report

MR. CAMPBELL: All right Darren, Superintendent's Report. What have you got, sir?

MR. BIGGS: I got a couple things. One, at the end of March we had a grinder that went bad on Highland Avenue. It was early in the morning. They called the police which they need to do, they called me. I did not get the phone call. My phone was dead, it didn't happen, I missed the phone call. They did what they needed to do, they moved on to the next person and the next person. Just so happened at that time next person in line was out-of-town. The next person in line didn't get the phone call either, they didn't have it or whatever. So the alarm was going off. Anyway, the resident -- the resident's boyfriend there was not happy. I

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charged my phone in the morning, got all the messages, so I took my personal vehicle right down there. I silenced the alarm, see what I could do. I went over and explained. The neighbor had called, saw how it was and apologized for it. Talked to actually both of them and apologized for it going off all night. Well, the resident's boyfriend was not happy at all. And so since then, since I missed that phone call, basically I ordered a new phone because I can't charge it apparently. I updated the police list too, we added one more on there. We didn't have Mike on there because it wouldn't have done as much good. But by putting him on there maybe he can come knock on my door. So we did that. And I showed the resident there on how to silence it. There's a silencer on these boxes that says silent alarm, flip it over, it's done.

MR. CAMPBELL: Is it just like a switch you flip?

MR. BIGGS: It's on the outside, you walk out there and kick it. And I did show it to them. I just wanted to let you know I missed a phone call, and it was just circumstances all came together that night.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you for updating that, we appreciate that.

MR. BIGGS: Our permanent part-time found a job, we don't have him anymore.

MR. CAMPBELL: That was --

MR. BIGGS: Nick Johnson. So we're down --

MR. CAMPBELL: We're looking.

MR. SULLIVAN: You got the summer help yet or --

MR. BIGGS: No. One of them I have here, he's actually gonna come in for me Thursday. He can't make it until 4:00, and that's the only time. The other thing with that was all these applications that came in -- I say all of them.

MR. CAMPBELL: There weren't that many?

MR. BIGGS: No. But I was gonna go through them to see if there was anything. I don't think that's -- they're not gonna want to do summer help, let's put it that way. So I really have nothing.

MR. SULLIVAN: Really?

MR. BIGGS: Yeah. We don't pay anything, we don't give them the hours. I mean, look at the applications we got for three job descriptions. You know what I mean, Mike, this is it. I mean, it's --

MR. CAMPBELL: Is there anybody that might be interested in the -- not just summer help but that permanent part-time?

MR. BIGGS: Well, what I want to do with the permanent part-time is find somebody from the summer help though. I don't want to just give them that because that's all year-long. If they are working out, I would absolutely offer it to them.

MR. CAMPBELL: That makes sense.

MR. SULLIVAN: Sure.

MR. BIGGS: Unless somebody came back that's already worked for us prior to, then yes that would be considered then.

MR. CAMPBELL: Different story.

MR. BIGGS: That's kind of where I want to go with that one. I'm still looking. So if you guys know anybody --

MR. CAMPBELL: Start beating the bushes.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Literally.

MR. BIGGS: We took a tour of MVSD. I took all the guys down there. I arranged it with them down there, and they said they would be more than happy to. A lot of -- we got the two newer guys and a lot of classes that they're going through. That plant is part of our distribution system. It starts there and goes through. Well, they were we don't even deal with that, you know, type deal. So we went down there and got a tour, and hopefully it helped them out and everybody has a better understanding where

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everything comes from.

MR. CAMPBELL: Big picture.

MR. BIGGS: We went down there. We were gone about an hour-and-a-half, right down the road. It was educational, especially for those guys. Their school, they're about done. May 8 is when they're gonna take their state test, so we'll know soon something on that. The only other thing -- not the only other thing, but to add those lift stations -- Chris, I know you seen my e-mail. I'm just -- I don't want to seem like I'm pushing it, but something needs to be done with the heat issues in these, you know what I mean. I just want to explain because I know I put that out there that I wasn't happy with it. It's just that nothing is going on with it, absolutely nothing.

MR. KOGELNIK: So what would you like me to do to help that along?

MR. BIGGS: I don't know. That's why I went to Shawn. If you got an engineering firm here designing it and an engineering firm here designing it and nothing can even happen since November when we had the catastrophe, even prior to that, that's been six months.

MR. KOGELNIK: Darren, that's approved, that design that came from that manufacturer.

MR. CAMPBELL: I thought you said in two weeks they were coming out to do something.

MR. BIGGS: I wanted to explain my e-mail though.

MR. KOGELNIK: He wants to make sure that we're understanding of that. And we have reviewed that design and we have gone to bat to Gorman Rupp for the Village to tell them how important this is. What else would you like us to do?

MR. BIGGS: I just want to explain my e-mail to you because I appreciate your help. But I mean, it wasn't a very nice one to Shawn, you know what I mean. Something just needs to happen. If there's a problem between, I don't know, the two engineering units or whatever. Let's just say soon after November when Shawn came out, if they would have just done something and it would have been wrong and done something again, maybe in six months they could have had it already. I don't know what the answer is. I just want to explain why I'm a little upset with it because this has been since day one those things have been bad. What did we have last weekend, we just had major storms. We could have went through that whole thing again. I just don't want to do that.

MR. KOGELNIK: We understand that. And I am not the enforcer on that.

MR. BIGGS: I know, I tagged you on that. I have talked to Shawn. I don't understand why nothing was going on. You briefed me today. I'd just like to see something. I don't care if it's wrong, if it's a step in the right direction.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, we want to make sure it's done right obviously, and we did catch them on a few things there. And you know, that was a pre-designed system meant to go in in a specific location to basically be turnkey, start it up and running. And for the most part that has happened. This issue I think caught Gorman Rupp by big surprise because this not only affects the systems in Lordstown but other system across the country. So when -- you know, when we saw that we were -- you know, that is their obligation, they're paying for it 100 percent, that's it. I mean, if you have to do anything, if you feel like your -- if you feel like you're up against the wall and this is gonna happen again, have the Solicitor write a letter to Gorman Rupp's president.

MR. BIGGS: Okay.

MR. KOGELNIK: Gorman Rupp's president came here and introduced

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himself to the Mayor even, gave him the business card, everything. Get in touch with him and tell him look, if this happens again you're paying for it again. But Shawn Barris has, I think, done a pretty good job of moving this along. At times he's even been disappointed with the process. And the other thing is that this building that they put on top of there Gorman Rupp pumping units, it's another manufacturer to make that even more complicated. So all of that, how this process was built and how it was designed and orchestrated, we reviewed that extensively with Bruce at the plant as a matter of fact, at Gorman Rupp's plant. So -- but if there's a way that you want me to help you to move things along I will do that, so long as it's within my --

MR. BIGGS: What you updated today, that was fine. I just wanted to explain any frustration with that. I've seen nothing.

MR. KOGELNIK: We understand. And I -- if it wasn't for me sometimes just reaching out on my own, just making sure that Shawn is on par, sometimes that wouldn't even happen. So we do things without you even telling us sometimes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Hopefully.

MR. KOGELNIK: Sometimes we get in trouble for that because we -- you know, it amounts to some time for us to charge for.

MR. CAMPBELL: Hopefully in a couple weeks this thing is finally moving and they are doing something with it. I know I've been hearing multiple stories with it. Well noted.

MR. BIGGS: I know, I was just getting a little frustrated. I didn't see anything -- and since we had that major thing and not much has gotten done as far as putting anything together. A lot of work on the two sides.

MR. CAMPBELL: But it's still a problem.

MR. BIGGS: I put a little e-mail out to Shawn saying what are we doing.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah.

MR. KOGELNIK: That's his job, to receive that e-mail and to take it to his president and say these people are serious, okay.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Anything else?

MR. BIGGS: That's all I have.

MEMBER COMMENTS:

MR. CAMPBELL: Any Member Comments?

(No response.)

QUARTERLY APPROVAL OF BILLING ADJUSTMENTS:

January, April, July and October

MR. CAMPBELL: And it's April and we have our quarterly billing adjustments. I took a look through those. So did you guys get a chance to scroll through them.

MR. SULLIVAN: I didn't, no.

MR. CAMPBELL: Are we the only two people that looked through them?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Unless they trust you.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, it's up to you gentlemen. It's either next meeting or my eyeball was good enough.

MR. SULLIVAN: That's good enough for me.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right, there we go. I make a motion to approve the quarterly billing adjustments for April.

MR. SULLIVAN: Second.

MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

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MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?
(No response.)

MR. CAMPBELL: Unfortunately I wish there was more money in those adjustments. That should be it.

ADJOURNMENT:

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll take a motion for adjournment.

MR. SULLIVAN: Motion to adjourn.

MR. DIETZ: I'll second it.

MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Meeting adjourned.

(Meeting adjourned at 6:25 p.m.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF OHIO)
TRUMBULL COUNTY) SS.

I, Deborah I. Lavelle, a Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that the foregoing meeting before the Board of Public Affairs was written by me in the presence of the Members and transcribed by me using computer-aided transcription according to the stenotype notes taken at the time the said meeting took place.

I do further certify that I am not a relative, counsel or attorney of any Member, or otherwise interested in the event of this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Niles, Ohio on this 14th day of May, 2019.

DEBORAH I. LAVELLE, Notary Public
My Commission expires 4/16/2022

Submitted:

Approved by:

Cinthia Slusarczyk, clerk

Kevin Campbell, President