RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS
MEETING OF THE LORDSTOWN VILLAGE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
1455 Salt Springs Road, Lordstown, Ohio
March 9, 2021
4:00 p.m. to 6:15 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. Bob McNutt, CT Consultants
Mr. Alan Frygier, CT Consultants
Mr. Chris Peterson

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS taken before me, DEBORAH LAVELLE, RPR, a court reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio on this 9th of March, 2021.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Thanks for joining us. I'm gonna call the meeting to order. Would you stand with me for the Lord's Prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance.

LORD'S PRAYER
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

ROLL CALL:

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. THANKS everybody for JOINING us. Cindy, roll call PLEASE.
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. CAMPBELL: On his way.

APPROVAL AND CORRECTION OF MINUTES:

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. We have no approval -- no minutes for approval.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: No. I had already posted the agenda. I did receive the minutes yesterday, but I have not had time to --
MR. CAMPBELL: Next month.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yep.

CORRESPONDENCE:

MR. CAMPBELL: Any correspondence?
MS. SLUSARCZYK: I believe all the correspondence we have will be covered under the individual topics. Chris Kogelnik was e-mailed by Old Dominion Freight Line, which could be covered by Chris

and/or Darren. So I don't have it. And it was an e-mail correspondence only, so not directly to us.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll do Public Comments and we'll go to the agenda. Any public comments from the public? I don't know if we have any public here. All right, very good.

NEW BUSINESS:

Amending Agenda

MR. CAMPBELL: I'd like to amend the agenda for a resolution; the Resolution recommending that the Council of the Village of Lordstown accept the bid of H&H Land Clearing, LLC of Middlefield, Ohio for the State Route 45 corridor improvements, site work tree removal plan improvements, Phase 1 project.

MR. SULLIVAN: I'll second that.

MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. So we'll add that to the agenda.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Do you want to do that first under New Business?

MR. CAMPBELL: Let's do that first under New Business, which is right now. All right. So I guess we'll call it item zero. Is there any topic or update on that for discussion? I know there's a time line that this needs to be rolling because of the circumstances for getting the trees down.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yeah, the trees have to be on the ground by March 31. So that's -- I just got this this afternoon from the engineer, and then Paul and Peggy prepared this resolution. So we can get that -- they can get their paperwork together once Council pays --

MR. SULLIVAN: This is where the tracks are going?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yes, yes, for the new property on State Route 45, the removal of the trees.

MR.CAMPBELL: I don't have any issues or problems with that, do you gentlemen?

MR. SULLIVAN: No.

MR. CAMPBELL: I make a motion to approve that resolution.

MR. DIETZ: I'll second it.

MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

MR. CAMPBELL: And then you have an official one we can sign?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I do. And I'll have to provide the resolution numbers later because did I not look at the last number before I came down.

MR. CAMPBELL: There you go. Thank you, Cindy.

1. A Resolution creating temporary, seasonal, part-time summer positions within the Water and Sewer Department of the Village of Lordstown for the 2021 season and declaring an emergency.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. The next item under New Business, a Resolution creating temporary, seasonal, part-time summer positions within the Water and Sewer Department of the Village of Lordstown for the 2021 season and declaring an emergency. Anything you want to add to that, Mr. Darren?

MR. BIGGS: There is not.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's a typical -- same thing we've been using for year after year?

MR. BIGGS: Correct.

MR. SULLIVAN: $10,000 or whatever?

MR. BIGGS: Yep.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll make a motion to approve that resolution.

MR. DIETZ: I'll second it.

MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

2. A Resolution recommending that the Council of the Village of Lordstown authorize the purchase of one new 2021 Chevrolet Silverado truck from Sarchione Chevrolet, Inc., 1572 State Route 44, Randolph, Ohio 44265, such proposal being the most responsive, lowest and best proposal, for use by the Utility Department.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. The next item, a Resolution recommending that the Council of the Village of Lordstown authorize the purchase of one new 2021 Chevrolet Silverado truck from Sarchione Chevrolet, Inc., 1572 State Route 44, Randolph, Ohio 44265, such proposal being the most responsive, lowest and best proposal, for use by the Utility Department.

MR. SULLIVAN: Make a motion to accept.

MR. CAMPBELL: I know he gave us -- are there any questions or discussions at this point?

MR. DIETZ: No.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Make a motion -- you were gonna say something?

MR. SULLIVAN: No. I made -- I made a motion.

MR. CAMPBELL: To accept?

MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah.

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

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

MR. CAMPBELL: Motion carries. Are there two here?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: There's multiple versions, just sign the one with the tab. It changed periodically since we had it originally drafted.

MR. CAMPBELL: Darren, thanks for doing the leg work and getting that down.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Just to be clear for the record, that's the one that is allowing the trade of the existing truck on the purchase of the new truck.

MR. BIGGS: Is that okay with the Board --

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah.

MR. BIGGS: -- to trade that?

MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah. That was very good.

MR. DIETZ: Yeah, we don't have to go through the hassle.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's hard for us to just look around --

MR. BIGGS: We're getting a little more for this one too than the other one, so it's worth it.

MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm glad he was willing to work with us on that. And then we're gonna boil it right down real quick to CT's fun. You guys get ready, you're coming up real quick.

MR. McNUTT: I'm sitting on the edge of my chair.

MR. CAMPBELL: Literally.

OLD BUSINESS:

1. Rate Study

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you, Tom. We're down to Old Business items. And the top of the list is the Rate Study. We appreciate you guys, all the work you've been putting into it. We know that there's is information you need to share with us, and we need to help make a decision on a direction of -- I guess how we look at it is the best way to phrase it, we'll turn it over to you.

MR. McNUTT: Thanks again. I appreciate the opportunity to do this for you guys. I've been real involved with, of course, setting up your Master Water Plan, we helped you guys with your Asset Management Plan and all that goes into that great big pot of soup to figure out well, how do we pay for all this stuff. Today we're really gonna talk more just some general findings, what we see, some questions we have on philosophy, things that we would normally do during our kick-off meeting, but we really didn't have a chance to do that right around the end of the year when we got this kicked off. What we've done so far is we've got a lot of historical data. I think it's been e-mailed around to a couple people, this is not at all finished. So for the sake of being careful, everything you read in here, think of it as not being complete or correct yet. Historically we have data from 2016, it's not on here. We have the 2016 all the way to 2019. We have good data from Cindy and her group. 2020, Cindy, I still need you to look at that and just make sure. But we just need to confirm that the 2020 data is correct. 2021 is the budget. So we're not saying that that's right or wrong, that's the budget, all except for one number. In 2022 and through 2026 these are all projections, so we're gonna go through some of the philosophy first just to kind of lay out direction and ask you guys' opinion.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

MR. McNUTT: So having done, I don't know, 50 or so of these over the last 30 years for a lot of different sized communities there's some basic philosophy. Right now what happens if we were to lose Lordstown Motors, which did happen, or G.M., which did happen a couple years ago, what impact does that have on our finances? Well, it has a big impact, right? We get a lot of money by selling a lot of water. And when they go out and we have a lot of our expenses tied to that, you lose a major player like that and you get hurt. So right now the way I understand your billing practice is there is a minimum bill. And let me go to Tab 3 just to show you that. In Tab 3, 2021 there's a this minimum bill. So if you have a one-inch meter you pay three bucks a month maybe. But if you use more than $3 worth of water, then you don't see that minimum bill. Am I correct, Cindy?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That is correct.

MR. McNUTT: Then on top of that there's an administrative fee.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yes.

MR. McNUTT: Like five bucks if you're a resident, ten if you're commercial, and fifteen if you're industrial.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yes.

MR. McNUTT: Does that get charged to everybody?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That gets charged to everybody.

MR. McNUTT: And I'm not quite sure what the philosophy is on that. I'm making notes here. What does that cover? What is the intent of that administrative fee?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That is just an account maintenance fee for maintaining the account and reading the meter and preparing and mailing a bill basically, business bills or commercial. Industrial users get billed every month, and that's why they pay more than the residential customer.

MR. McNUTT: All right, now that makes sense because that's obviously all very much part it. I just wasn't sure what that was for. So you collect a little bit of money every month by billing them that admin fee to pay for your mailing of the bill. I really doubt -- and I haven't looked at it yet, but I doubt that that five or ten or fifteen bucks a month really pays for the meter reading and all of the admin time and sending a bill and collecting the bill and all that. I really doubt that that covers those costs. I could be wrong, we haven't looked at that, but that's important. So you pay that admin fee and then you pay based on your total fee. So if we look at Ultium for a second, and you say they're gonna use a million gallons a day, we're gonna make a lot of money if they use all that. So we get used to that in our rates. What happens if they shut down, go out of business, go somewhere else just like GM. We got all of that fixed cost and variable cost all tied up into our consumption. And if they go away, what goes away? Our variable costs go away; but that fixed cost, it never goes away, not unless you're starting to lay off people or getting rid of things that are fixed costs. So your system, one of my findings is you are at a serious risk of a large user. You lose them, you really are hurting with your fixed portion of your costs. So most utilities that I've worked with, over time most of them have this; but those who don't have moved to this, and there's two components to your bill. There's a portion of the bill that covers your fixed costs. Now for lack of a better term, we call that readiness to serve, and this is based off your meter size. And then there's another thing call a demand or commodity charge, and that covers your variable costs and what you've actually used. So if that user goes away, all of those variable costs go away because you don't buy water to cover them because they are not using it and all those costs go away from it. That's okay from this side of the coin. But the fixed costs never do. So when you look at the fixed cost, it has to be covered somehow. So what most people do in this readiness to serve, the -- your meter, if you're a standard -- a couple other philosophy points. If you're a resident, what does it really cost to serve a residential account? That one- inch meter, if you will, that's like one meter unit -- equivalent meter unit is the standard or up to this -- in this case is the standard. But if you're a large industry that has a 10-inch meter such as Ultium will have, they'll have two 10-inch meters, the ability for Ultium to take water that you have to somehow be prepared at a moment's notice to give them a huge volume of water is a lot more than ten times what this one-inch meter covers. So AWWA has published a diameter differential here. If your one-inch meter is one, one-and-a-half-inch meter is two. I'm gonna go to a 12-inch meter, that's LEC, 86. So Ultium has 86 times more of an opportunity to suck water from you than one house. So that's kind of important. And when you look at your fixed costs you say okay, what's my total fixed cost and how many of these equivalent meter units do we have in our system that can draw off this system. By doing it this way it's very fair. So Ultium would pay -- Ultium -- LEC, I mean -- with the 12-inch meter pays 86 times what your houses would for that fixed cost or that readiness to serve. This is a philosophy that is used everywhere -- well not everywhere, but a lot of places -- and by doing this, if they go away you haven't lost everything, you've just lost that fixed part, you just lost that portion of the fixed bill of your total bill. So it helps protect you from the loss of big does. I've done these rate studies in Warren back in the late nineties, and they're set up in a very similar fashion. I've done these things in Lorain, Ohio. One of the issues over there, as you guys may know, they've also had industry issues with steel mills and auto industry going out and all that. And the more they had not done this way, the more it hurt them. So they also changed to the same method ways, an AWWA- approved type method; and this is what I'm recommending to you. You separate out your fixed costs, you charge everybody based on that meter size for the fixed cost, and you protect your utilities against the loss of one big user. The demand charge is very simple. Your variable costs go into that, divide by the total flow rate, and now you have a basic cost that you would need to do. That's the general approach. Do you guys have any questions about that or -- that's not what you do today, basically everybody is variable.

MR. CAMPBELL: Pretty close. I have an account, and honestly we just increased them not that long ago. You think that's low now, it was really low before. Yeah, we were fortunate to have enough sales that we had enough income to do the things we wanted. And obviously as the sales went away, we were really hurting and we're still hurting. And I guess the only aspect of this methodology is that perception from the community. Because they're gonna see their bill jump up and they're gonna wonder why are we -- I don't want perception being that residents are paying for industry, you know. So that's part of -- it's information that we'd have to get out going to that mold. We're still gonna hear it anyway. Any time your bill goes up, no one is ever happy. But I understand the structure of that, and it makes a lot of sense to us.

MR. McNUTT: So here's an observation, what I see so far, Kevin. If you're looking at your standard resident here being three bucks, if we were actually billing that minimum that we have set up, and that ten bucks is actually half because I had -- right now this is just playing games so far, I kind of call this is my several scenarios before we iron this out. Right now the typical resident should be paying about $21 a month for the variable portion of the bill. So what this tells me is very, very apparent that your residents right now are being heavily subsidized by the large users. And that may be okay. Again, it's the philosophy of what you guys want with your rates. And I guess I should have asked that. Do you have in your philosophy -- do you want to subsidize any group of rate payers like senior discounts or residents or the big user? There are a lot of different philosophies that are acceptable in AWWA, but we have to make sure we choose one and go with it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, we don't have a senior discount rate anymore or --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: We still have accounts that are on senior rate. It's greatly diminished over -- since the close of General Motors especially. But we still do have accounts that have that discounted rate. I actually provided the figure. I don't know the number off the top of my head, but I was able to pull that for Bob.

MR. McNUTT: I think there's 200-some accounts.

MR. CAMPBELL: Would you have that many yet?

MR. McNUTT: That's what I have here on one of my sheets.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And '12 -- I think when we diminished it, it was almost half our community would have qualified for that rate.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well the, I guess we've come a long way.

MR. McNUTT: And let me say again, I mean, we're scratching the surface. We just got a lot of data here. At this point the hard part is done, and that's collecting all the information and getting it in here. How this can go, it can go a lot of different ways, and we'll be playing back and forth with it until we really massage it the right way. But the perception is very, very important. I can just tell you what I see. The reality is your residents are being very, very heavily subsidized. And the rates, the people that are subsidizing it, this is 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 -- I went 10 percent with this little trial. But you look down here, and it was true about the 6-inch meters. These guys' rates, if this was twice, it starts to even out right about the 6-inch and beyond that it seems to be fairly good going beyond that. But your residents at the very top, your standard residents are way under; and everybody else above that was helping cover that or subsidize that. That's not your current model, it's just the way the numbers flush out. I'm not saying it's wrong or right.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's just how it works out. Which that makes sense, that's how I understood our system has been running and working all along.

MR. McNUTT: And because it's all 100 percent based on demand that -- right now that makes a lot of sense because your residential demand is a teeny, teeny fraction. Your residence stuff is, let's say, half a million a day; and everything else in a couple years is like 7.5 a day. So you're 1 in 15 -- 1/15th of your total use is gonna be your residential use. So when it's so demand heavily driven, you're absolutely subsidizing it.

MR. CAMPBELL: And the way our community is and just from, like you said, how do you -- if you -- if we balance it as it would be, say you had a better balance of usage between residents and commercial, right. You know, right now we have -- the flow is just so much higher on one end versus the other that, I mean, to me we have to at some level maintain some of the industry helping some of the residents. I mean, is it like -- I guess is there a medium between, you know, picking that AWWA model and where we're at? I mean, that's what you're kind of getting at.

MR. McNUTT: Correct, there's options here. We're in the discovery stage in a lot of ways. The other part to think about is how much does it actually cost to serve that resident versus the commerce versus the industry. If you have a user like a home that uses on average, let's say, 100, 150 gallons a day, in the summertime though they could use easily 300 to 400 gallons a day. So their peaking factor is two to two-and-a-half times what their average day is. When you have 1,500 residents that have that type of a peaking factor, your pumps have to be a size larger to take care of that peaking factor, your storage has to be a size larger, your transmission may, everything has to be upsized so much more to take care of that peaking factor, okay. That's just a fact. It's not about your customers, it's just the way it is. Then you get into your commercial that uses -- let's say the restaurant Dairy Queen or whatever, and they use water all day long every day and, you, know it's relatively consistent; and they might use a little bit more in the summertime because more sales at the ice cream stand or whatever, but they are relatively consistent. Then you get into your industry, and I'm gonna use Ultium just as an example and I'll talk about the difference with LEC. Ultium though, their usage is gonna be relatively consistent. They're gonna run their equipment 24/7/365 three shifts a day, whatever that works out to be. So their flow rate, their average versus their peak day, is gonna be very level. It costs an awful lot less to serve a customer like Ultium due to how they use water. You know, the storage doesn't have to be improved significantly just because they're gonna take a huge peak. The pipes have to be the same basic size to handle all of that flow 24/7. Your pumps have to be very similar, just even keel all the way along to serve that customer base. So that is the reason why generally, let's go Council, to our demand portion or variable cost.

MR. CAMPBELL: But the dynamic range for an individual or residential account range is a lot -- it fluctuates a lot more than a commercial.

MR. McNUTT: Correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: Usually produces constant flow.

MR. McNUTT: And it serves that resident, costs more, which is why your standard rate block right for your first 200 units of water is the highest block, right now it's $5.75. And rightfully, so each time you get into bigger and bigger users, $5.65, $5.55, $5.45 because the cost to serve the people with the relatively even keel water is relatively flat. It doesn't cost you as much.

MR. CAMPBELL: I understand.

MR. McNUTT: Now I'm gonna pick on LEC and any other industry that works like LEC. They don't use water 24/7/365 a nice even keel. And this is the problem where I'm so adamant about water storage. They don't use water -- they don't use water all of a sudden, throw open a real big valve to suck water across your transmission main, drop your pressures, fill their tank and slap that valve closed. So their average -- it -- their peak, I think LEC told me they were trying to use one-and-a-half on average but three-and-a-half to five on peak. That's a pretty big peaking factor. Your storage transmission mains and pumping station all have to be sized so much larger to fulfill that instantaneous peak. So speaking for that class of customers, the idea of having this bottom rate block in line in tier to be lower than everybody else isn't necessarily correct. It doesn't mean we don't balance it out like that; but if you look at what it really cost to serve the LEC type customers, it costs a lot more versus the Ultium customers.

MR. CAMPBELL: Basically they act more like a residential, just on a larger scale.

MR. McNUTT: And it works because they have a huge --

MR. CAMPBELL: Their scale because of their usage.

MR. McNUTT: Correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: Is that typically another class of user that we should have?

MR. McNUTT: It could be, and that one of the things that we can talk about. We looked at because I was very concerned about your rate blocks.

MR. CAMPBELL: Us too.

MR. McNUTT: And let's see if I can find that here. Mostly concerned to see where customers kind of fell into your different tiers, yeah. Your top tier, tier four the only customer that fell into that in the last year is LEC. So that kind puts them in a special class right now all by themselves.

MR. CAMPBELL: Correct.

MR. McNUTT: If TEC were to join and any other industry that uses water in that same vein, they would fall right in line with that same tier structure. No one else fell in that. Tier three you have a lot of companies. Lordstown Motors, because they weren't using a lot of water, they fall in that line. Lordstown Motors is gonna be a lot more like Ultium, 365, two or three shifts a day, seven days a week. They are very consistent. They are not throwing huge peeks in there. So that is a different class. And all these, your bigger farms, everybody, they are probably using water on a very similar type basis. So the current structure today in your rate blocks actually work out really nice. When I first started this I was very concerned that we night need to change those rate blocks or to add a new one. And we might want to add a new one just to handle people like LEC and TEC because of how they use water. That's something again, part of that philosophy to look at. So we did check that out. So we got those two rate ideas. The next thing I want to talk about, let's go back to the revenue and expense summary, just some of our other findings. And I know there is a -- a lot of tabs on here, but we really try set things up so it's easy to follow, track through, that type of stuff. One of the things that I wanted to show you is some of my findings and conclusions out of that. We have this net revenue row on here, and this is looking at your historical expenses. Let me go backwards so we're actually in 2016. This is based on the number, I'm not making this up. This is your numbers. You lost money in 2016, about 40 grand; 2017, 142 grand; 2018 100 -- almost 103 grand; 2019, 234 grand. The last four years we've lost money. And Cindy, I need to confirm 2020 because right now it looks like it's very, very similar to the 2019. So I'm not sure if my young engineer lost 2020.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Well yeah, I did send that over about two weeks ago. But I -- off the top of my head, I think last year it was like $100,000 was where we --

MR. McNUTT: Okay. So the numbers in 2020 here on both the income and expense may need to be updated. That's why I'm saying this is not correct, this is not complete.

MR. CAMPBELL: Regardless, we're sinking. There's no --

MR. McNUTT: And if we're sinking today -- I know nobody wants to hear rate increases.

MR. CAMPBELL: Got it.

MR. McNUTT: I'm not a politician. I tell you guys straight the way it is, like I tell all my clients. I'm looking at the facts. You're gonna raise rates.

MR. CAMPBELL: Have to.

MR. McNUTT: And raising rates isn't the worst thing in the world. What is worse, not being able to provide safe reliable water. End of story. Not being able to have new businesses come in because they can't afford the water and not have people help you and join your community, that's a lot worse. No industry that I've ever seen has left an opportunity saying that the water rates was the reason they were leaving. Maybe they're out there, I just have never run into that in 31 years. So now that may be why they don't come to your community to begin with, but I've never seen them leave because of water rates.

MR. CAMPBELL: I think that's a proper statement, yeah.

MR. McNUTT: So --

MR. SULLIVAN: I don't know that we have the ability to raise the rate on the LEC.

MR. CAMPBELL: Correct. At this point in time we can't. We get what we get. That's why we're just trying to make wise choices as we move forward that we've got Ultium coming in and maybe TEC, two large water users, you know. That's why we're looking at structuring ours so we can be healthy and provide and maintain and be, you know, a utility that's not in trouble.

MR. McNUTT: Outside of this rate study, I have some recommendations when it comes to LEC. I know they're working to try to get out of their sewer side agreement with you. I don't know how much money that means. We have need for them to allow us to have an easement to connect in for future water lines. If they don't, they end up giving what I end up giving them at the end of the day, which is not to their benefit but it is to yours. So there are some negotiating points there. So I think we need to talk through how we can try to get LEC out of that stupid agreement and get them as part of our overall rate structure, rate payers.

MR. CAMPBELL: I would love to see that, but that's gonna take some magic.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, you're gonna take care of it on the 22nd, aren't you?

MR. McNUTT: Obviously we're losing money, that's one thing. These are just some basic findings. Number two -- and you guys probably got copies of this -- the utility has not been covering the cost of our Asset Management Plan yet or the Master Water Plan. Of course, the reason is we just finished both those documents. I'm not saying it's bad, it's just the reality.

MR. CAMPBELL: Just the facts.

MR. McNutt: And you're not different than anybody else. I'm not saying it's a bad thing, this is just a fact. I already mentioned the large users, and one-and-a-half to six-inch meters are subsidizing your one-inch and smaller meters right now based on how the flow is going.

MR. CAMPBELL: A lot of people I don't think in our community realize that.

MR. McNUTT: Well, most communities they don't, Kevin.

MR. CAMPBELL: As much as you tell them that and they see stuff they're like sorry, it's just the fact.

MR. McNUTT: Exactly my point. I'm just telling you what the numbers are saying. Based on the evaluation of the largest users -- we talked about that a little bit -- the block structures today actually seem to work out pretty good. But -- and I mentioned there the rate structure does put you at risk for the loss of any of those large customers. So those are all important findings. What about some philosophy, what are some other things you're expecting to see out of this. And I know nobody wants to raise rates, don't tell me that.

MR. CAMPBELL: I want to make sure that we stay viable to attracting business, right. I mean, I definitely think that's something that needs to be in our picture or scope, you know. I guess I would say that as we've been witnessing with commercial and businesses coming in, they want to know the rate, they want to know the rate. I don't usually hear them say what's it cost for the account, you know. But you know, just a way, like you're saying, to structure it to where, you know, if the rate is really what they're focusing on, you keep that number attractive and you have that in other aspects of your business to maintain, you know, the account side of it. Do you understand what I'm saying?

MR. KOGELNIK: Is it possible to get some representative cost comparisons from other communities so that we know where the competition is?

MR. McNUTT: Can I tell you my thought on that? You're comparing apples and oranges, and everybody usually asks for that. If you guys want it, we'll give it to you. But every time I do that for communities I tell them the same thing, you're comparing apples to oranges. And you gotta be super, super careful because you don't have your own plant, okay. You're stuck with buying water at whatever rate you can buy it. Warren has their own plant, they have more control on how they do things. I don't know what Warren does now. The last time I did the rate study was 1997. I don't know what they do now. That was 20- plus years ago.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Nor do we know if their rates are adequate do sustain their department. We're operating at a deficit, who's to say that they are not operating at a deficit.

MR. McNUTT: I have had clients who use general fund money to support their water utility. I think that is a terrible practice.

MR. KOGELNIK: I think Kevin's question of philosophy is extremely important here because the other people, the Council, they don't understand this. And --

MR. McNUTT: They can.

MR. KOGELNIK: They're probably not gonna understand it until this body conveys this information to them.

MR. CAMPBELL: The direction that we're going.

MR. McNUTT: And once this is done, I will volunteer again to go in front of Council and get my chops busted from the them too because every other Council does it, it won't be my first time. But that's what you hire us for. Because we've done this a lot of times, we understand the philosophy, we know the perception. And the perception is that people think water should be free. You've seen it in the strikes from Detroit -- and I use that in a lot of presentations -- they have the signs water should be free. And my response to that is I absolutely agree and I will tell you what. I will go to Lowe's and I'll give you your first five gallon bucket for free, and you're more than welcome to go down to the lake, the reservoir, and get your water and haul it home. That's free. Do you want your water treated, safe to drink, delivered 24/7/365, that costs money. I mean, just what we see it costs a lot of money to run a water utility. You have all of those regulatory requirements and you gotta keep your equipment going. If you don't buy good staff they go away and you have a lot of turn-over, and that's very expensive. You don't fix your pipes, you have a lot of main breaks. You don't have that, but Niles does. If you don't fix it and keep up with it -- that's why the asset management law came into effect, because so many places weren't keeping up with it.

MR. KOGELNIK: I have another question regarding Cindy's input regarding the account portion there. Does the account portion pay for the administrative side of the waste water?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Currently?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No. We -- just with that current rate increase from the City of Warren, we're making 12 cents a thousand gallons. When Council changed the rates, they only increased it to match what the County charged on the west side. And tonight, with approval of Bill Blank, I told him I was going to request of the Board to ask CT to give us a work authorization for a sewer rate study. We can't wait on that. Twelve cents. Three months, six months, we're going to mediation, that may not be there. But as this progresses, we need to be progressing in sewer rate study as well. We can't wait.

MR. KOGELNIK: Just to recap. That answer says that right now currently there is no account on the water bill to pay for administrative charges for sewer.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No.

MR. McNUTT: And if you change it to this fee, that account fee is part of that, is part of the fixed cost. Because your staff, your meter readers is all is fixed costs, all that gets covered. And if you do the same thing on the sewer side, which most communities if they do that here they do it there, they have the fixed costs and ready to serve, variable costs and demand costs. If people use more or less water and sewer flows change the revenue that comes in to cover, that goes away along with the expense that it covers. So it's fair, it's equitable.

MR. KOGELNIK: I have another question. When you say that we're not covering right now our Asset Management Plan costs, does that also mean OM&R?

MR. McNUTT: Well, the relative answer is we're losing money every year since 2016 and probably before.

MR. KOGELNIK: I just wanted to make sure that they are understanding of the terminology between the asset -- what the Asset Management Plan forecasts and what OM&R is all about.

MR. McNUTT: The difference with the Asset Management Plan is rehabilitation and renewal. What are you doing to keep your equipment like your trucks, your pipes, you gotta replace them every now and again, the meters, a lot of those things that don't get done. You still gotta pay for the power to operate equipment. That doesn't change because you have or don't have an Asset Management Plan. You fix something when it breaks, that doesn't change. Asset Management Plan is being more proactive and making sure you got the money set aside and you're doing periodic rehabilitation and renewal so it doesn't run to failure and cause a catastrophe. So that's the difference. Okay. So as you look through this, I mean, that's some of the up-front stuff. And I'm sure we'll have a few other things to say about philosophy. Any rate structure, any rate study, there should be three things you shoot for. And if it goes to court -- which I've only had one rate study in my entire time go to court and it got thrown out -- you have to show three things. Gotta show that your rates are reasonable, defensible and equitable. And what does that mean. Reasonable means you don't charge everybody like 25 bucks a thousand gallons or you don't charge one of your bigger groups -- oh, you know, the big industries, let's charge them 50 bucks a thousand. Well, it's not reasonable. You can't justify that, it don't flow. So that test you have to be able to prove. Defensible. Well, defensible means you got something to back it up, and that's what this whole rate study is. It shows all your income and expenses in each row about that particular expenses and the projections and about how we went about it. Lots and lots of data over there. it's defensible. You can look at it, see it's very transparent what went into that. That's kind of important if you show that. And defensibility, by the way, is what the other one got thrown out of court, like the judge wouldn't even hear it. You got that; oh, it's done. You've done your study. It's not like you arbitrarily made up a number. Equitable. That means that you have to treat each goup of customers, similar customers, in the same way. You can't charge an LEC, just to make a decision we're gonna charge you $2.50 a thousand and TEC nope, you're $6.90 a thousand. That's not equitable, and so that will get you in trouble. But if you meet those three things in your water or sewer rates, you're good. You can justify it, you can defend it. Okay. As I just mentioned some of the expenses, I'm not gonna go through a lot of all of them, but there are a lot of expense details in here. If look at the tabs, all that data is in here. I want you to go through it, it's the things we talked about. We projected two people being added in '22, two in '23 and two in '24. That matches the Master Water Plan. I'll use that example again. We have been a very small utility. And to show that, let me just go back and zoom up to 2016, '17, '18. Here's our net revenues, 1.6 million, 1.4, 2.7. Starting with LEC we jumped up to $4.5 million a year. That's our annual revenues. We were a small $1.5-ish million a year utility. In the next few years you look at that with TEC, LEC, Ultium and Lordstown Motors, you're at $6 million estimate in 2022, by 2024 you're $10 million, by 2026 you could be a $13 million a year utility. How we have done stuff when we were a $1 million or $1.5 million a year utility and how we do stuff when we're a $13 million utility is a whole world of difference. Thirteen million bucks matches and exceeds people like the city of Lorain, Ohio.

MR. CAMPBELL: Wow.

MR. McNUTT: Their annual budget is 12, 13 million dollars. That -- your four people that you have right now, five people total, as we looked at the master plan we're trying to build it up with those staff hires, with equipment purchases, with a new utility building. Because that's very important if you're gonna support and if you're gonna make this metamorphosis from a tiny utility to a major utility. And at 10 to 13 million bucks a year in revenue, that's not a small utility. And I know that's just the water, but I know I'm preaching to the choir but I have to just keep saying that. So how we do things here, we need to look at it from a fresh perspective. We've always been a $1.6 million utility. Asset Management Plan, capital improvement, we've done that. One of the things I have not put in here yet is the new equipment like new trucks, backhoes, trailers. But we did throw in a new staff, so that part of it's in here. The Master Water Plan. We've got some stuff in here to help cover some of those things. And I'm gonna show you what I pulled together just as an idea. When you look at, you know, your fund, your utility, the agreement, your revenue side, you got your expense side, and at the end of the day you have your ending fund balance, you can see what's going on. I created something for record keeping. This is not saying that you gotta set up a new account, but that capital reserve fund kind of follows what Bill Blank has done in tracking the revenue that comes in from LEC or Ultium or TEC, whoever is coming in and giving you guys lots of money to do all those improvements, he's had a way of tracking what that number was, like how much are we planning coming in here. $954,000, I'm not really sure what that is. Ultium investment, you see some numbers come in from Ultium from the different parts of what they are gonna do. With this fund or this area of the sheet puts all the revenues and then all the expenses in so you can track the major capital separate.

MR. SULLIVAN: When you're talking about expenses, the Board has looked very hard at the wages and trying to retain employees, superintendent. So is that figured in there?

MR. McNUTT: No. That answer so far, we did include like an extra $15,000 a year in like benefits increase, but we did not -- I think we put in like three percent per year increase, but we have not put in like higher rates to try to make up some of that. You should absolutely, we just haven't done it yet.

MR. SULLIVAN: But you will.

MR. McNUTT: Since you told me to do it, I will do it. Right after I make a note of it so I don't forget. You're very correct though, if you don't pay them they go away. I've seen that in a lot of communities. And if you want to really screw up a utility, start turning over your staff a lot and you find out just because you lost that longevity it ends up costing you more in the long run. This is a nice area to track though because Bill tracks the money coming in, he tracks what's going out for the expenses in these capital projects; and most larger utilities actually do have a separate fund for that. This is very important because you have major capital projects, even your Asset Management Plan they might put down in here planning for an emergency. You know, part of the Asset Management Plan is like risk and resiliency, which you guys are small enough you don't fall into that. But the risk and resiliency and emergency expense planning, you have to have money set aside to handle a catastrophe. Darren, what happens if your 24-inch line blows?

MR. BIGGS: We're limited with water.

MR. McNUTT: How much damage can happen if your 24-inch line blows?

MR. BIGGS: I don't even know how we would be able to repair it.

MR. McNUTT: Well we got repair, right. What happened in Cleveland -- I don't know if you guys remember probably 10 or 12 years go -- 24 or 30-inch line broke, $30 million in damage. Now that was right downtown, I think it was like a 20 or 30 foot sink hole and it was probably bigger than this entire building. It took out the entire huge intersection on 8th Street, flooded basements. You're talking a line of that size, a catastrophe can happen. Hydro-excavation. Water is one of the most powerful things on earth. As part of that, and what we really don't have it here and it's usually handled in this capital improvements and reserve fund, is to make sure you have gotten money set aside to handle something. Now you might have insurance to help cover that to a limit, I don't know all these details. But most large utilities will actually set aside money. And if you watch the carry-over balance in that fund, this is a fund where they keep those emergency numbers. Right now we don't have that. If this plays out the way I'm looking at it, we would end up with about $2.4 million carry-over in that fund if it's a separate fund -- which it really should be for a larger utility, they all have separate. We can talk about how much money -- here's a question, how much money do you want to have in the carry-over balance? If you look at your normal -- not the reserve, not the emergency, how much money should you have in reserve.

MR. SULLIVAN: So the carry-over would take care of breaks?

MR. McNUTT: Not that part of it. That's an emergency. Your normal operating fund, your OM&R, your salaries, you get -- you bill what, every two months?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Every three.

MR. McNUTT: Every three months, I'm sorry.

MR. KOGELNIK: Three.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yes.

MR. McNUTT: How do you pay your staff, how do you cover all your costs if you're waiting for three months to get the next bunch of money in, how much should you carry over?

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, it looks like we're not carrying anything over if we're $200,000 in the red every --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No. In 2016 was our first year that we did not, our expenses exceeded our revenue. We were carrying over I think at that time about $1.5 million, but we were also a $1.5 million a year utility. So we had a year's of expenses carrying over. Budgeted -- you budget it out $3 million, but it was set aside -- the $1.5 million was set aside in the capital outlay for that what-if or that emergency or a need. Bob's just saying here how much -- I mean, we went from $1.5 million to $4.5 million, and our carry-over is decreasing. We were at 1.5, then went to 110.

MR. McNUTT: 1.1 starting this year.

MR. SULLIVAN: But we should be at 4.5.

MR. CAMPBELL: We at least should be going the other way.

MR. McNUTT: What most utilities are saying right now is they want to have about 12 months of carry- over.

MR. CAMPBELL: They say a year usually.

MR. McNUTT: One year. So if you had that and you used to when you were a $1.5 million a year utility, when worry a $10 million utility are we willing to carry over $10 million?

MR. CAMPBELL: Wow.

MR. McNUTT: You see what I'm getting at? I'm not saying that's an answer. That's a philosophy you gotta think through.

MR. SULLIVAN: Is that what most communities are doing?

MR. McNUTT: Most communities are working to have one year's carry-over. The absolute minimum -- if you bill every three months, the absolute minimum is three months, recommended minimum is six months. But most utilities are trying to get 12 months. So if your three months and a you're a $12 million utility, that's still $4 million carry-over. Right now coming into this year, and I trust Cindy's numbers, we're at $1,113,000. That's all we've carried over. So as we grow, that's something that we really don't have planned in here. In fact, if you look at again just my chicken scratch numbers which are not correct, I'm looking -- if we don't make changes, we're going from $1 million down to $650 by 2026. That's why this ain't done, this is not the way we want to go.

MR. CAMPBELL: I understand. I understand.

MR. McNUTT: But this is just this part of the fund. If we go down below and might be the big money, you're saying we're willing to carry this over. If we're willing to carry this over down below, you know, maybe that's where right now we're projecting to have about $2.4 million in our capital fund. And that's a philosophy. Do you want to have different numbers in each fund, how much do you want -- and now technically, it all adds together, but how much do you want in each side of that ledger. Do you want to go for a minimum three months. Do we want to try to work up between 2020 and 2026 because you're not gonna go from zero to 100 in one year, you gotta work towards it. So of course, your revenue stream is it gonna go up, your expenses are gonna go up faster than you can work it in, but where do you want to be. But you don't have to have an answer now, but that's something, philosophy, you got a really think through. Should we shoot for a minimum of three, go for six maybe the next round.

MR. CAMPBELL: That makes sense to me as we grow. You shoot for this, and the next time you look at it and you shoot for the next one until you hit the one year mark. It just makes sense if we've got this much revenue, we're selling, sales and potential repairs coming up. And let's not kid ourselves, we're living off of what we were smart enough to bank on for years. If we didn't have that right now we would really be in trouble. We would be at Council asking for general funds to get by because we wouldn't have it.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: 2005 was the first year of our self-sufficiency. So from '05 to '15 we banked that $1.5 million. However, to think that three months carry-over is adequate when we bill quarterly, if we got our large users or our large revenue income that decide I'm not paying this bill, I'm going to contest it, three months is not enough.

MR. McNUTT: Bingo.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I hate to say it, but you do need that one year mark out of the hole. Just because I said aim for it, we might not get there; but I think it needs to be our thought one year needs to be --

MR. CAMPBELL: A goal. Yeah, I totally agree.

MR. McNUTT: The other thing to think about is do you ever plan to try to change your billing from quarterly to monthly?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No.

MR. BIGGS: Yes.

MR. McNUTT: It's a philosophy. I have a lot of people who have been doing that. What's the philosophy?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Well first is, it takes the meter readers more than two weeks to read the meters. And there's 1.5 billing clerks to bill the cycles. So -- and the purpose of bill quarterly is to have a more spread-out flow of income, not an influx and to try to balance that. If we bill monthly, you're gonna increase your expenses in billing which you already said we don't cover, and we would operate at more of a deficit than what we currently do.

MR. McNUTT: Okay. And those are all really good things, right. That's why we do it, that's why I'm asking the question, I'm trying to understand. Now Darren, why would you like to do monthly?

MR. BIGGS: Well, with that I think we're gonna save money by going monthly because of the new cell-read meters that I'm looking into. We can do it that way, it's better than a three month shock to these people, the billing should be easier. We haven't looked totally into that to actually group it together, it will all be right there. We don't have to go out and do all these meters and all these drive-bys, we're gonna save money for that. We can actually see it in the screen on the office instead of running around town, like she said, for two weeks. I think that would actually save us money.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And that's a pretty picture painted. However, when this was presented to us in 2008, the system we went to said it's gonna save us time and money and it has not. So if the picture that they present is actually what we end up with, it could. But that's a gamble that we can't --

MR. CAMPBELL: Part of the equation we're missing here is there's $10 a month for a cell phone per meter.

MR. BIGGS: A year.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's 10 bucks a year? It's not 10 bucks a month per meter?

MR. BIGGS: Correct, correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm liking it more and more.

MR. McNUTT: And this all goes into it. We have meters, that's -- part of your Asset Management Plan has meters included as an expense. And if you look at just the normal changing out of meters at 45,000 bucks a year, you know, is what was in the Asset Management Plan, I ran some numbers and you could do a wholesale meter change-out, entire program, on a 20 year 2 percent loan for that same rate every year. I know you don't like that, I'm just throwing out the ideas here. So one of the things before you go to any other style of reading, whether it's the cellular, which is an example of what they call an AMI, Advanced Metering Infrastructure -- what you have right now is drive-by?

MR. BIGGS: Correct.

MR. McNUTT: That's called Advanced Meter Reading, AMR. When you go to AMI, there's different technologies for that. They get read every day, in fact multiple times a day. You don't have to go out there, you're not spending a lot of time. The software they collect it in now. You have a lot of analytics. If your toilet's running at night, it will actually show up in some of those reports. And that's an extra customer help where you can actually go hey, Mrs. Smith, we see that, you know, you have had unusual runs for the last couple of days, you might want to check and make sure you don't have a toilet leaking. It helps her because she doesn't get hit with a huge bill, and it helps you because they see that you are more interested in helping them save money than turning a nickel. That's part of that perception. Before you do that, I would recommend you talk to other communities that have done it, ask them those questions, are we really saving or is this some great sales pitch to come in and trying to dupe us into buying the system. I'm put ago lot of new systems in right now, a kit if meter replacement programs. But even the small Village of Hiram is going from the AMR and drive-bys and they are going from fixed base. Yeah, there's still some cost; but many of them are seeing that that saves them overall. And by having those analytics, they are going from quarterly or bi-monthly billing to monthly. With the software, I don't know how they do it honestly as far as billing clerks and that is all; but they have all these programs that help create the bills pretty easily. It costs you money to ship them out, for postage. But it's something to look at and see what it plays into. But you're absolutely right, you don't want somebody selling you a bill of goods.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And I don't want a 20 year loan on a 10 year meter.

MR. McNUTT: Correct. That's another issue. So actually the meters are 20 years. It's the reading system that gives you the problem.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yeah.

MR. McNUTT: There's a meter. I say the radio or reading system and there's -- the software is cloud-based. Again, we can talk about that later. But those are some of the philosophies that go into this. So you'll see a lot of explanation in those expenses, and I didn't cover all of them here. I cover a lot in the notes that Cindy printed out for you guys, capital improvements, Master Water Plan is now in there. LEC we've got stuff in here, but that's only if LEC actually comes on Board with this plan and gets off their other plan.

We have both income and expenses planned in here for TEC, again, if they join us. We included expense for the water for them and then the revenue as if they join our rates right where they're at.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm gonna stop you right there. That was one of my questions. So I know that we're trying to develop a rate on a moving target, right. I mean, we really are. We're like what price are we gonna end up at, who's in the party, who's not in the party, who's using what. So if we boiled it down to let's say, you know, we -- right now LEC is fixed, we know what they're gonna be; and at least we know it's a constant, we know what it is, right. TEC still big question mark, right. We don't know if they're gonna be part of the mix or not. So you can drop them out and then we can see like, all right, if they're in the mix or not in the mix kind of picture right. So it's not a big deal to kind of have two pictures of stuff like that.

MR. McNUTT: Correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: Ultium we know is coming, so that we know is planned for. Because ultimately we know that we need to give a rate figure pretty soon if we even want TEC to be, you know, considered part of the plan. So --

MR. McNUTT: Now the way I have it set up right now, Kevin, is again with the expenses for TEC, if those drop out and the revenue drops out you should be good because they're all based on the total cost.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

MR. McNUTT: I have in here too for this second tank and the maintenance of that tank, I have in here for the additional pumping; that's all added to the variable costs. So if those costs go away, the expense goes away. That's the beauty of setting it up with your fixed costs versus variable costs.

MR. CAMPBELL: But if it doesn't go away and it's in there, we don't get the revenue for it.

MR. McNUTT: Right here I just threw out some numbers. These are wrong, and I will say they are wrong until we get to it. But if my rates went into effect -- and I've got just chicken scratch so far -- your typical senior citizen -- and I didn't give them a discount -- but if they use 2,200 gallons per month or two units, gallons per quarter false into 6,600, 6.6 units. That's based on 100 gallons a day, it's very flat. Here under your existing system their fixed fee, 36 bucks, I'm not sure how I did that. This is about as much as I can twist it. But if that's the case they would be paying about $187 a year. Let me double check with -- I think that is your five bucks.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I think your spreadsheet says per quarter, and that would be wrong. Because I seen that and it's like it's incorrect. The data is incorrect on the calculation if it's quarterly.

MR. McNUTT: Well, and it could be. This is like gallons per quarter, so 6.6 units per quarter.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: At $187, that would be correct for a year.

MR. McNUTT: And this is trying to get to your yearly $187 verse a new rate. Again, if I put it in, it's gonna be a lot -- you got your fixed fee and then your demand fee, and so your total is $270 now in this case. And you can see the increase.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, I see. I understand, I understand.

MR. McNUTT: But the increase would be 44 percent on that class because they are being heavily subsidized by your big users.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's gonna be a big perception, a hard pill to swallow.

MR. McNUTT: So you don't go there in one step.

MR. CAMPBELL: They would be screaming at that one.

MR. McNUTT: I based that off of a couple years down the road even. And then you've got your 12,000 gallons per quarter user, so you're billing 12 units, 30 units, and eventually as you get bigger 200 units in Tier 1. And then Tier 3, bigger customers; and these last two, I believe, are Ultium and LEC.

MR. KOGELNIK: And what Bob is showing you is the process, and you guys are getting it, so you will be able to adjust it to what you're comfortable at.

MR. CAMPBELL: Exactly. We just need the mind- set and the plan for how you're gonna progress forward, start here, and then as the picture gets clear you can adjust. But I don't want to -- like he said, we can't jump to the top where we need to be. I mean gees, there's no way.

MR. KOGELNIK: You don't want to make the front headlines.

MR. CAMPBELL: And all the calls and all the complaints.

MR. McNUTT: So you got your small commercial, large commercial and LEC all at the bottom four. Let's go back over here just to compare. So LEC at the very bottom, and this is only if they come in. Right now they are paying about $3.5 million a year, okay. On our new approach they would be paying 4.2 a year. So what's that difference and how much are you losing in sewer. Okay. I don't know that answer because I'm not involved with your sewer rate yet.

MR. KOGELNIK: That will be a tricky calculation. And you know, LEC is an anomaly when you think about it; and LEC has the conundrum of they draw Warren water.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Right. And that rate varies every month.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah. So we're really gonna have to put our thinking cap on for LEC. But it does sound like you got a good start off that, Bob.

MR. McNUTT: This is just a basic possibility, but you can see. What happens on Ultium. If Ultium came in today at your current rates -- I like this one -- paying $1.9 million. With the new rates they would be paying $1.1 million. They are actually gonna save a lot of money because that rate tier, which is most of their expense, that big tier drops off and so they are saving a lot. Same thing with these guys, $62,000 versus $106,000, again because you're heavily subsidizing your small users from the large.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Now if you don't mind, based on that rate and those figures, those figures support our expenses, our sustained department in those years, right? O&M and asset management?

MR. McNUTT: It supports 100 percent. So if this works out -- this is again not correct, but just so you see where this ends -- the way we have it right now, here is your ending balances every year, you can see it starts going back up. Now this last drop-off is bad, but you can see -- forget 2021 for a second -- 2022 you're making 180 through 380. So you're seeing this way I have it set up, you're not making a lot of money these last couple years because you're trying to tail this off. But this is your the difference between your total income versus your total expenses. So it's starting, you're starting to make more money here. I gotta figure out what my problem with this is here, but you're starting to tail off.

MR. CAMPBELL: So what -- as stuff sits right here, what's the rate look like for our first tier?

MR. McNUTT: So let me go back to the rate schedule so you can see the actual tier structure.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: But that example there does not give us the one year carry-over that we need.

MR. McNUTT: Not yet, nope. There's still stuff that's missing.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yeah, about 8 percent of the carry-over.

MR. McNUTT: But if you look right now you're at 575. To cover your expenses on the variable expenses, if we took total variable costs plus, in this case, half of the fixed costs you would need -- if you sold everybody water at the same rate for the demand or commodity part, you need 305 a thousand to cover the costs. And then this is the rate block that I put together. You can see everybody is above 305 because you still need to be putting some money away to make money. Obviously this bottom rate block, because that's where most of your consumption is, that's where most of your make-up is. We can change these top blocks a lot and it will mean very little at the end of the day. It's this bottom rate that makes a huge difference.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, yeah, we understand that.

MR. McNUTT: The way we have this it's actually higher. Is that --

MR. SULLIVAN: The bottom rate is what?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: 330.

MR. McNUTT: That's your LEC right now and Ultium and anybody that hits that block.

MR. SULLIVAN: What do we anticipate Ultium --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Ultium says that they'll use about 1.0 or 2 million gallons a day. Was that peak important?

MR. KOGELNIK: That was peak.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Anticipated peak.

MR. McNUTT: I put the average right around a million.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That's what you used for them is a million?

MR. McNUTT: I'll tell you here in a second what we actually used. And I have each one of those big four, I broke them out separately so we can look at them. In 2021 I have them using about 50,000 a day, next year 100,000 a day, the year after that a million, million 2, million 5, million 75. So I have them gradually stepping up over the next several years. If they step up faster, great. Don't plan on it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, I understand.

MR. McNUTT: That's actual use. So I mean, right now your tier blocks are gonna come down a lot because your cost for water comes down a lot.

MR. CAMPBELL: But the last one, which was the LEC one, you didn't have the rate, right? I mean the LEC style, the TEC.

MR. McNUTT: Well, that is this bottom block, okay. And if you look --

MR. CAMPBELL: Like right here.

MR. McNUTT: This is what they are paying right now for LEC, their temporary rate $2.63.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Well, on the Niles line they get supplies from both communities. On Warren's line they pay sometimes as high as over $3 a thousand gallons.

MR. McNUTT: I don't have that rate in here.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, we don't make.

MR. McNUTT: Ten cents.

MR. CAMPBELL: We have the adder, so we make --

MR. McNUTT: Ten cents a thousand. You're buying it for $2.53, so we put in $2.63 minimum.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: From Niles.

MR. McNUTT: I don't know how much you're making.

MR. CAMPBELL: We make ten cents no matter where the water comes from.

MR. McNUTT: I wouldn't worry about necessarily $2.63. But if we put them in our rate block, the bottom tier I ramped up because the cost of serving that tier, TEC and LEC.

MR. CAMPBELL: Tier four is TEC, LEC?

MR. McNUTT: I ramped that up a little bit because of their peaking factor. I'm not saying we have to, but that's what I did here.

MR. CAMPBELL: So we're at $3.30 roughly.

MR. McNUTT: Correct, a thousand.

MR. CAMPBELL: And they were -- last we talked, they had their perceptions about what it was, 25 cents over our rate. I'm just trying to get a picture for making our response. All right.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah.

MR. McNUTT: Here is TEC. Here's what we have in there showing their water going up and their revenue from sales going up. But yeah, they -- I don't know what they're thinking.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: They think that they get our base rate and they're gonna set the rate from that, and that's the philosophy I want to get them away from just because if you think about -- off the record.

(A discussion is had off the record.)

MR. McNUTT: So we don't want to bring any new people into our water utility at any special rates. They should -- my recollection, they should join your utility as a rate payer period, end of story. So whether it's a TEC development or the next shipping business or the next whatever it is, here's our rate.

MR. CAMPBELL: What do you use, here's your rate. If you're this type of customer, here's going to be your cost.

MR. KOGELNIK: The only variable going forward for these gigantic anomaly-type industries should be the impact onto the infrastructure and how they have to be extended a water line towards that. That's it.

MR. McNUTT: Correct. And like any development, whether it's a subdivision or anything else, development pays for the infrastructure they need and they turn it over to the water utility when they're done. So subdivisions put in water lines, hydrants and valves, turn it over to the water utility when they're done. Ultium needs that tank, booster station, they pay for it, it's yours when it's done. LEC, the extra 24-inch line, they did not turn it over to you and I think that's a mistake. That's my opinion.

MR. KOGELNIK: Say that again.

MR. McNUTT: LEC did not turn over the 24-inch water line that they built.

MR. CAMPBELL: That is correct.

MR. McNUTT: If you read the contract --

MR. CAMPBELL: They own it.

MR. McNUTT: -- you have to maintain it. This is their connector. You still have to maintain it, but you don't have any rights to it.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes, that's true.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: In all honesty, their connection with them having the ability to control their flow and not us, they took our abilities off of us on our part of that 24-inch water line.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah.

MR. McNUTT: But I'm taking it back.

MR. KOGELNIK: You know at the time, just in full disclosure there, that 24-inch was only gonna be for them.

MR. CAMPBELL: Things have changed so much since then.

MR. KOGELNIK: It has. You're right, Kevin. I just want to point out the fact that there wasn't really any forecast for the future, and this was a one-hit-wonder that was coming in.

MR. CAMPBELL: And we had the revenue from General Motors, so things were looking good.

MR. McNUTT: And we didn't have the Master Water Plan, and there was a lot of things we did not have. It's called we learned, we're growing as a utility. There's no utility that it doesn't --

MR. CAMPBELL: We need to recap. What do you need from us at this point to wrap up?

MR. McNUTT: If you guys get a chance to review this income and expense, especially Cindy, see what you think. The notes that I took tonight, were gonna go back and start tweaking and modifying this some. Just -- Cindy, I need your input on the actual expenses that we got projected, and then we'll update this and get you guys a draft to look at. So if you have comments on the Excel spreadsheet that was sent, by all means that's what I'm looking for. Give me any feedback, any comments.

MR. CAMPBELL: What big picture, because you kind of started with a methodology or mind-set that --

MR. McNUTT: That's number one.

MR. CAMPBELL: What do you need from us in -- like, we need it heavy on that aspect of our rate structure, we want it light here, we want revenue here; is that the kind of mind-set you're looking for?

MR. McNUTT: Yep. How do you want to see it? Nobody wants to see the rates go up, we already know that. But do you want the residents to pay more of their fair share, is that the philosophy you want to move to? Or do you want to stay with the philosophy that the large industry is gonna subsidize the residents knowing, you know both of those have risks and rewards?

MR. CAMPBELL: Correct.

MR. McNUTT: So that's what I'm looking for. That is a huge piece of this.

MR. CAMPBELL: It is.

MR. McNUTT: And we can work through the other things about slowly bringing it in, modifying it over time, all of that. And we can talk about ways to share this with the public in a format that they can understand what we've selected and why and how that is good for everybody, even though somebody's rate may go up more than somebody else's.

MR. KOGELNIK: I do see that there's gonna be public outreach that you're gonna have to do. Cindy just mentioned that you want to undertake starting the waste water rate study after that. You're gonna have to forecast that to them. Otherwise you're just gonna get inundated with questions and concerns.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Bob, I have a question. What's the benefit of the department going to a monthly billing, and not just billing it but the monthly tier?

MR. McNUTT: The biggest benefit is to your rate payers.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The smaller monthly bill.

MR. McNUTT: Because it's a lot more difficult for especially people on a fixed income to manage say every quarter my bill is $90 versus every month it can be $30. That's primarily the biggest help for going monthly. I mean, you guys can manage, you can have your carry-over balances that can handle everything you've gotta do. But it really helps your rate payer to have more consistent just like their phone bill and their cable bill and cell phones and all that other stuff; it a lot easier to manage a similar bill every month versus every three months getting a huge bill.

MR. KOGELNIK: And if you have a resident with a problem -- correct me if I'm wrong, Bob -- like in the trailer park, if you have a seasonal resident that for whatever reason leaves or whatever during the month of February when you have a billing cycle going from January to March, how do you track that, how do you account for that? But if it was monthly you would be able it see it more quickly and react a little bit better, correct?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: As in like water?

MR. CAMPBELL: If they had a leak or problem?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah, if you had a problem with a water service.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yeah.

MR. McNUTT: Right now if somebody has a leak, they're not gonna know it for three months.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Right.

MR. McNUTT: In all likelihood and by the time they find it, they might see a $5,000, $6,000, $10,000 water bill. Not unheard of. In one of my communities, a monthly bill, they ran up over $1,800 in leaks not fixed. And they came to the BPA in that particular case and said well, I can't afford to pay this. I won't say who they were, but the community was almost ready to write it off for her and it's all my fault that they didn't. I'm like how many times have you told her about that leak because you guys have seen it? Well, several times. And she still has not made a choice to fix it. Why would you reward her for cutting her -- I mean, you told her before that got to that $1,800, you actually kept telling her for several months. I'm sorry, you gotta take personal responsibility for this case. In this case, if they don't know it for three months it awfully hard not to do that. It's mostly on the customer side. And if you good go with an AMI reading system, it's not somebody driving by every two weeks, every three months, you actually get those readings every single day. It goes to the cloud, not your computer, you're not swamped with stuff. But you can get reports about your water use for customers or water use overnight that might indicate a leak. Funny, I had one Council person tell me well, I don't want them to know when I get up and go to the bathroom in the middle of the night. Not the point.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Much to my surprise, we have how many out there, 20 or 30?

MR. BIGGS: What's that.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The new sample meters.

MR. BIGGS: Twenty.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And during that change-over we had a customer call who had a meter change, but not to the cellular based meter, saying that the radio or the cellular frequency gave her headaches and migraines, and they wanted to be sure that new meter didn't have that.

MR. McNUTT: That meter is killing me, but don't touch my cell phone.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: But she said I can't use the cell phone, and she acknowledged that. And I laughed because I heard it from the employee first, and then the customer called me within the hour. And it's like wow. I know this customer, she's a pharmacist.

MR. KOGELNIK: Wow, that's something.

MR. McNUTT: I hear that stuff all the time, and usually it's somebody who -- and I won't -- I'm not trying to demean them at all, in their mind it's their perception to the point that -- let's say we just changed out your meter for some reason. Let's say your electric meter got changed out -- if you guys had your electric money -- because something was wrong. But you thought they put in a new smart electric meter even though they didn't. All of a sudden this customer started calling up and making a complaint about medical problems because they put in a new smart electric meter that was causing a problem. And they went out and looked at the electric meter on his house and still -- you still have the old style meter, it been there for all those years, what's going on now. A lot of it comes down to perception.

MR. SULLIVAN: What do you do with people that have two meters?

MR. McNUTT: I add them up. I charge them for two meters. If you want to have two meters, you got two fixed bases, add them up. Total demand on both, add them up.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: He has two meters, Bob.

MR. SULLIVAN: My question is, we put the new expensive meter in, I have two. My wife, she's got Millcreek Park in the back yard so she uses a ton of water in the summer.

MR. BIGGS: He's talking about a sewer deduction.

MR. McNUTT: Now see, that's a little bit different because of what the meter is doing, and that hopefully was in your rules and ordinance. But if one meter was just to read for sewer deduction purposes, you still have to charge based on the consumption. You still should because it's still a certain cost to provide that, you still should charge for two fixed cases too. Just like my farm, I got two electric meters, they charge me for both meters. But the beauty of having the two is you can deduct on the sewer side. You see a huge cost savings that way.

MR. SULLIVAN: My question is would they put two of the new --

MR. CAMPBELL: Why not, right?

MR. McNUTT: I -- you really should. If you're going with a new technology you change everything. The worst thing you can do is end up having three, four, five different types of reading systems all in your Village at one time. Actually have a client that I talked to last week on that. No, this one was much worse than the first, there was actually manual read somewhere.

MR. CAMPBELL: He's got some of those.

MR. McNUTT: There's touch reads. You gotta get in the basement still.

MR. BIGGS: We got all kinds.

MR. McNUTT: Manual reads, touch reads, drive-by reads and cellular. That is very problematic, and you might want to change your system to --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I know, Bob. Thank you.

MR. McNUTT: That's all I have.

MR. CAMPBELL: Wait, wait, Mike was -- I know these Excel spreadsheets are gonna be beneficial for them to understand and poke around because I know there's a lot there. But what he's asking us to do is the main concept where we want stuff weighted. So think about that because we need to answer that like pretty quick. Do we want to subsidize kind of like we are right now? We went to the major industry and businesses that use a bunch of water to keep subsidizing our residential side of it. Or do we want to try and balance that and, you know, have some of it so we're more protected from the big industries leaving or, you know -- so that's where Bob needs that direction because he can say we're gonna start this place, this line in the sand; and after three, four, five, six years we're gonna get to where we think we want to be. But not knowing where we want to go and how we want to structure it makes it difficult to kind of set the point to start moving forward. Is that kind of --

MR. McNUTT: That's a good way to sum it up.

MR. CAMPBELL: So think about how we want -- if you're comfortable with how we have been running and how we get a lot of water sales, we got big industries coming, we're hopefully getting back to where we were with a lot of water sales, right. So we do have potential revenue coming which we hope to see. But we have to be smart on how we want to structure where those rates are. We want to keep in mind if we can't want to keep on attracting water usage customers like we're going, we need to have those rates that they are looking at attractive or you won't be getting any more customers.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, the problem that we have is they'll look at LEC and say I want that.

MR. CAMPBELL: They can look all they want, but if they come to our table -- we've already started that. We've come a long way telling TEC no, no, no, here's how it's gonna be. We're still in the midst of working out if they're even gonna be at the table, but at least we've set the mind-set that here's how we want it so --

MR. SULLIVAN: But you know, it's kind of an easy answer for me, I'd kind of like to stay where we're at where we're subsidizing the residential. I mean, what's the sense of going out and getting a bunch of industry if it doesn't benefit.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's logical. Tom, do you have -- I mean, I'm not asking right now if -- you but if you have some thoughts on it right now it would definitely help Bob.

MR. DIETZ: I gotta agree with Mike about sort of like leaving it, the industry, take care of some of the residential stuff.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. So in my mind, if we want to weight it like we have been, we need to make sure that we have funds in our carry-over and protection more like we -- I mean, just like we're living right now, big industry went away, we're struggling, we're sinking, sinking, and thank god we have more industry pulling us up. If not, we would be back -- the residents, the people buying water, are gonna have to see substantial rate increases to keep our system functional and healthy. So I mean, I'm just saying that in my mind, if we want to keep it that way we need to make sure we have some protection and more carry-over; and as we get bigger we need more carry-over for these situations that -- you know, who knows. This world is crazy anymore. You get a couple of these plants, something goes on, they close up, man they're done, it's gone like in a month.

Then we have to live with the consequences of it. So we need to make sure we can have a buffer there to maybe ease through and restructure to say all right, you know, we lost this, we lost that, it's gotta come from somewhere, we gotta bring this back up and we got this cushion to make that transition. In my mind that's how I see it working. Does that make sense?

MR. SULLIVAN: So, yeah. I think that when we structure the rate, we have to structure it like you're talking where we're protecting ourself.

MR. CAMPBELL: And like Bob said, it's gonna have to be a gradual growth as we map it out. Then every year we need to take a look at it. I mean, it is on our rate study and now we have a good basis we can use, what has changed in the last year. Yeah, they've been using what they project, they're doing pretty good, oh they dropped off. Whatever it is, they've come in the picture, how does this all -- I think it's much easier to keep on it and maintain it every year now that we have something developed. We really have had nothing this advanced or developed.

MR. SULLIVAN: Do we know definitely where TEC is?

MR. CAMPBELL: No. A lot of it's gonna be based off of what we come out of this. In my mind, I think a lot of what we've been hearing and what they've been saying is we need a rate, need a rate, need a rate. That's why we need information like this to go back all right, I know where they stand, I know what we want to do, now we can start structuring things. For LEC's side of it, I would pretty much calculate our flat rate. It would be nice if it changes and we can update our rate structure once it gets to that; but I think right now the smart thing is just to put it in as they exist and there, that's what it is, 10 cent adder, this is what you get, and then it's just part of the equation and then weight it toward like we've been.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Did you say the 10 cent adder?

MR. CAMPBELL: That's what we're at right now for LEC.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I thought you were talking TEC.

MR. SULLIVAN: No, no, no.

MR. CAMPBELL: He doesn't have it in that spreadsheet like it exists. We need to have it in there so we know the impact. And then we can look at it and say all right, here's pretty close to where we're gonna be, deliver that to TEC and see where it goes. I mean, they're either gonna go (indicating thumbs up or thumbs down). If they're in, which would be great, then the next battle is the, you know, what it takes to get them in and what they want to pay for and not pay for. That would be the next level. But if the rate isn't something that they can make work financially, we don't have to worry about the rest. Is that a true statement as you guys see it?

MR. KOGELNIK: That would be efficient.

MR. McNUTT: Now I can go back for the same of TEC, know what the income and expenses are, we can tweak a couple of these things once Cindy goes through it and start growing that balance; and I can come up with a rate at 100 percent as far as everything is being paid by demand. That would ramp that portion higher, okay. And we can say if it goes in today, here you go. That may tweak, but it will tweak down if it does. But that's your rate. That's everybody's operating the way it would go in today and let them have that and let them go to town with it and do what they want, while we're still tweaking and cleaning up whatever we want to do. So that we can probably get done within the next week here and get back to you guys.

MR. CAMPBELL: I think for everybody's sake that needs to come to a head is I guess the best way to phrase it. It needs to come to a point, we've looked at our stuff --

MR. SULLIVAN: Here's where we're at.

MR. CAMPBELL: And there you go, are you in or are you out. And we can make decisions after that if they're in. And if they're out and we know where we're at, take that stuff off, take that stuff out and structure things different.

MR. McNUTT: Okay. That gives me something to work on.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. And then --

MR. SULLIVAN: You would be gainfully employed.

MR. CAMPBELL: Now we know what you need from Cindy. Because I know Cindy's got a ton on her plate, but she will be trying to wrap things up.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: He'll be able to reach me.

MR. McNUTT: Read 1-B and all those notes and make sure you know what we're doing and give me any feedback on that. I know we'd need to add in for increases in salary to retain the staff you've got, but we also need ore. Carry-over balances we need to ramp up a little bit, at least to get it back to where we are right now with our -- you know, our annual 12 months type carry-over. So -- but that will be based on today's numbers, not 12 or 13 million dollars a year.

MR. SULLIVAN: Our next -- the Lordstown Motors Draft Agreement with City of Warren, will that all be part of it?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Huh-uh.

MR. McNUTT: I don't know anything about that agreement.

MR. CAMPBELL: That makes two of us. All right. So we're good with our rate study before we move on?

MR. McNUTT: Thank you.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you, Bob.

MR. KOGELNIK: Nice job, Bob.

2. Lordstown Motors Draft Agreement with the City of Warren
3. ODFL Draft Agreement with the City of Warren

MR. CAMPBELL: Lordstown Motors Draft Agreement with the City of Warren. I don't believe there's been any. There may be some development as we move through some other stuff that the Village is going through. I'm not sure how all this stuff is gonna play out. Same thing with the next one, Old Dominion. We have until -- they gave us a year.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I need to check that, but it was the summer months. I was gonna say it was June or July before I actually got this.

MR. CAMPBELL: Was it based off of when they -- are they technically a user right now or customer?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Oh, yes. They've been a customer since last year.

MR. KOGELNIK: They're connected.

MR. CAMPBELL: Have they been using water?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Lordstown Motors or Old Dominion? Old Dominion is not connected.

MR. CAMPBELL: I know Lordstown Motors has been.

MR. KOGELNIK: I thought they were drawing construction water from that line.

MR. BIGGS: Are we gonna discuss this now with what they're doing?

MR. KOGELNIK: We can wait.

MR. BIGGS: I mean, the answer quickly -- they're tied into the Warren line that goes to a hydrant. That's it, that's where they're at.

MR. CAMPBELL: But anyway, the agreement for Warren for both are yet to be determined or worked out.

4. Gresham Smith - Battery Plant nka Ultium

MR. CAMPBELL: Number 4, the Gresham Smith Battery Plant, Ultium. I guess it's on our topic of discussion and news updates, where we're at what we need.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, we just opened the bids for the tree clearing, and Cindy was trying to expedite the process to get the contractor under, you know, contract. And so the CT bid review letter was issued this morning, and I gave Cindy a copy this afternoon. And so I understand that the Board of Public Affairs would have to make a motion.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's already done, you missed that part. On to the next topic.

MR. KOGELNIK: So we have to get that going so tree clearing can happen by March 31.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's why we jumped on it, yep.

MR. KOGELNIK: And the title sheets have been updated. He's got that.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: They are complete.

MR. KOGELNIK: I don't think there's really anything else pressing. Everything else is in line.

MR. McNUTT: Water is available to the Ultium site on -- on the Village's side we have that complete with regard -- where are they with their back flow preventer meters?

MR. BIGGS: They got all the right -- everything they need. That was the other thing. The 45 phase 1 part of it, everything passed, they're good. They started yesterday putting in their service line. They're digging it out, they're gonna put their service line in. When they have that all ready they're gonna give me a call so I can inspect it, make sure everything is okay and they will be set to go. So possibly end of this week, beginning of next week they might be taking water.

MR. KOGELNIK: They did find a storm sewer issue in crossing the road and Ultium connecting to the end of that storm sewer on the west side of the road. But the road master, Mr. Hickox, is taking care of that.

MR. CAMPBELL: Do I remember seeing an e-mail something about a meter or something that they had access to that's gonna be heated? Was that for Ultium?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No, that's Old Dominion.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah, we'll talk about that.

MR. McNuTT: The other thing with Ultium, the 15 MGD Venturion meter as part of that first phase project will be installed the week of April 11 right after Easter, April 11 through 15. LEC will be shut down that week. The new larger master meter will be put in that week so that we can actually draw up to 15 MGD. And currently we're limited at what, two-and-a-half or three-and-a-half MGD at that pit based on the current meter? So that will be going in as well. And then that will wrap up Phase 1.

MR. KOGELNIK: I think we're limited to three-and-a-half.

MR. McNUTT: Whatever it is now, we won't be when we're running.

MR. DIETZ: Is it all right down there on 45, Bob?

MR. McNUTT: That master meter is way down by the Meander water plant.

MR. DIETZ: Okay.

MR. McNUTT: That was the original one that was put in in '06 when that 24 got constructed.

MR. DIETZ: Now I know where you're at.

MR. KOGELNIK: There's nothing else on Ultium, I don't think.

MR. McNUTT: We're advertising the tank this Friday. We're looking at advertising the second water mains next Friday and the booster station right after that. This is gonna get pretty hot and heavy with all the add-ons.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: For the booster station, that's still being built on 45? That's the plan that --

MR. McNUTT: TEC has not come in, and unfortunately at this point they cannot get it moved. We cannot hold off waiting for them to make a decision whether or not they're in or out, so they will live with the station being right there unless they want to take on whatever it takes to move it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Have they been notified of that?

MR. McNUTT: I don't know that because they're still not --

MR. KOGELNIK: No, the communication has been limited with TEC. And I'll talk about that when I get to my report.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Okay. Any other questions, gentlemen, on Ultium? Okay. Very good.

6. I&I

MR. CAMPBELL: Number 6, I&I.

MR. KOGELNIK: I submitted the proposal to you all. You have it in front of you.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: You have the work authorization from CT for Chris. It's an hourly service for the I&I not to exceed $25,000. He sent that over on March 5.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: So if you --

MR. SULLIVAN: And the cost was what?

MR. KOGELNIK: It was $25,000, Mike, hourly.

MR. CAMPBELL: I would need to sign --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: You would have to sign the work authorization.

MR. DIETZ: $25,000 hourly?

MR. CAMPBELL: Not to exceed.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: He'll bill you hourly up to $25,000.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, I make a motion to hire CT to go through the I&I and the east side water system.

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

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah.

(Bob McNutt and Alan Frygier leave the meeting at this time.)

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you, Chris.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I'll scan this and send it to you tomorrow morning.

MR. KOGELNIK: Appreciate it.

7. Sanitary Sewer Rate Review

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Number 7, Sanitary Sewer Rate Review. Well, we've kind of touched upon the subject of that and needing a rate study to be our next big --

MR. KOGELNIK: We can draft a proposal for your consideration by the next meeting.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I was talking to Bill about it, he was concerned. I told him at this point in the game with the Sewer Department's a lot smaller, there's less variables, because he's worried about spending money we don't have. And the problem is we need to know, when we're done with this City of Warren issue, what does that number need to be. We have to have that number at that time. It has to get started, it doesn't happen overnight. The professionals -- it takes a lot of real work behind it, and they need the time to do it. Like I said, we're building the rungs of being reactive. We just gotta climb out of that pit, and this is an attempt to be a little bit proactive.

MR. CAMPBELL: Get ahead of it for a change.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And not that we are, but this is -- we have to do something, and this is step one. So I don't -- I don't feel it's a choice, I really don't. Do you have --

MR. CAMPBELL: Do you have something.

MR. BIGGS: Just a reminder. If LEC pulls out of that, the impact that it's gonna have if they stay or they do go it's gonna be huge. It has to be a double figure almost because it's --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And that's how he does that, he sets it up.

MR. BIGGS: Just a reminder that that's gonna have to be a big part of it.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And that's more of the reason why we need to know what the figure is. If they're with us it's here, if they're out it's here. And all that data, all that research that goes behind that is something we can't do. We can get them what we have and -- but it does have to get started. So if he gets that, hopefully it will get on next month's agenda.

8. Warren Water

MR. CAMPBELL: Very good. All right, number 8.

MR. SULLIVAN: How long are you gonna be out?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I don't know. The doctor told me six to eight weeks.

MR. SULLIVAN: So you probably won't be here for the next meeting.

MS.SLUSARCZYK: I'm gonna say that I probably will be here (indicating) at the next meeting, but not here (indicating).

MR. CAMPBELL: We'll take it.

MR. SULLIVAN: Then you gotta go do the other one?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Yeah. But I'll come back to work first. This one is just more involved, it will take more. This one will be two weeks.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Number 8, Warren Water. Any updates or changes?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No. It's kind of in relationship to the 1 and 2 -- or 2 and 3.

MR. CAMPBELL: Correct.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: They're billing me different rates for two of the Lordstown Motors things that weren't part of the original G.M. group. But you know, the letter says they'll treat Lordstown Motors the same, you know, and honor the other or the same as General Motors. So the Lordstown Motors to me -- like Bob says, you can't have different rates for Lordstown Motors at this site versus that site. I'm still getting these bills, and I've just sent another e-mail again saying where are we at. Well, we go no place fast. I'm doing my part, but ultimately it's going to be after we settle the sewer issue going to them and saying a bulk water rate, how do we do that. Nothing is happening until we get them to the table.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's gonna be fun. All right.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

MR. CAMPBELL: Any other Public Comments? Yeah. No public.

REPORTS:

1. Solicitor's Report

MR. CAMPBELL: Reports. Solicitor's Report. I don't believe there's any additional report.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No. There's a draft out there that I believe you were copied on for master funding to review or -- I don't know if you want to talk about that.

2. Engineer's Report

MR. CAMPBELL: All right, Engineer's Report then.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah. So with that, the master agreement has been drafted. I don't have any reason to change it. I shared my commentary on that. And the Solicitor is suggesting that we share it with the developer. If you want me to send it to the developer, that master agreement with the exhibits, I'll do it. Again, I'm out-of-pocket on it on everything that I've been doing with TEC. It's -- so we --

MR. CAMPBELL: Why? And they haven't come to the table to pay anything?

MR. KOGELNIK: Right. We understand that we're in a tight spot here, but we're just trying to help support the Village I guess as best we can with all of this. I am not going to scale down the scope of work from what we've, you know, worked so hard to plan out here. That's -- that would be a Village decision, and we would advise you along the way whether or not something was detrimental there to take out of that scope or not. But --

MR. CAMPBELL: At this point we're supposed to, after the Council meeting, talk about some details about that.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay. So I can wait until next Monday?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay. All right.

MR. CAMPBELL: They want to have us, you know, executive session to sit and discuss impacts of doing and not doing. And I assume you'll be there too?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes, I will.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. I'll be there. So basically gentlemen, at this point where it sits is that we're requiring that TEC pay for all the aspects of the water system that we feel is needed to support them properly including water tank, redundant water line, loop, pump station --

MR. KOGELNIK: Building.

MR. CAMPBELL: -- building. So that's where we were, you know, setting our mark in the sand with them. And it's not viewed the same across all minds that are looking at the same picture. So we need to, as a Village, get looking at the same picture, or at least agreeing to the same picture.

MR. SULLIVAN: This is where we're at.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, this is where we, as a Village, want to say here's where we're gonna stand, wherever that is, and then present that to TEC and go here's where it's at. And you know, wherever that is is where we're gonna present. And I'm not sure where it's gonna end up to be honest with you. I know inside the BPA we've always been beating our drum towards we need this to support you properly. They want to back down to the bare minimum, basically just connecting to our 24 and the pump station, they don't want to do anything else.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: We can't provide the requirements to the water system by doing that.

MR. CAMPBELL: I understand.

MR. KOGELNIK: Nor can TEC.

MR. CAMPBELL: We understand that here. And part of our job is gonna be portraying that to Council and getting them to understand the risks of doing it, you know, and where we're putting the Village and this department in risk and not be able to support it properly and consequences that -- you know, it's not like it was before where it was just them on that line, right. Now we're gonna have three huge customers on a 24-inch line with no redundancy and one tank that won't cover one of the plants maybe for a day. I mean, it's just a bad situation. And we know that every day you're rolling the days, right? Is it gonne be today something blows up and goes down and all three go down?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: If that master agreement has to hit the Board of Public Affairs first, then I think it's the Board of Public Affairs' decision. It goes back to the Ohio Revised Code. It said that the Board is elected to run this as a business. And that is what your decision needs to be based on, what's best for your business.

MR. CAMPBELL: I know. But there's always --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: There is.

MR. CAMPBELL: -- the tug and pull between Council and that's growth and that's -- and a lot of times it's the Village's, they turn it over to the BPA to run it.

MR. SULLIVAN: What Council normally would say is well, it's ours until we turn it over to you.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's what I was getting at.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: But inside the Village of Lordstown it is yours. The -- it's different if it's outside the Village. It does go to down first --

MR. CAMPBELL: That's why we're meeting, to get on the same page.

MR. KOGELNIK: But somebody will be there at Council from BPA?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, I will be there.

MR. DIETZ: Do you want us all to show up?

MR. CAMPBELL: It's up to you guys. I plan to be there.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: There's six of them and one of him.

MR. CAMPBELL: And --

MR. KOGELNIK: I'll be there. I've stated everything we've worked hard with the BPA to create, much to their surprise and disappointment. Hey, come to the meeting. That's what I tell them, you know. So anyways, that's going on. The M&M land development plan review process is going to be starting up here. We had sort of a small kick-off meeting with them last week. It was -- I don't know, it was only a few minutes long, it wasn't really that much of a kick-off. On the PPEF form for M&M, they've got a flow rate of 1512 gallons per minute at 82 pounds. That's just their fire suppression. Now what somebody needs to remind M&M -- and if you want me to, I will -- we're not gonna be delivering 82 pounds of pressure to M&M, and they'll have to maintain inside that building for their own fire suppression needs. But what they didn't put on this form is what their anticipated domestic and process water flow rate would be, and so that's another thing I'll have to remind them of. Old Dominion -- yes, Old Dominion does have a problem with that water back flow preventer and meter. The Board of Public Affairs made a resolution earlier last year that stated that the same would apply for the back flow preventer and meter needed to be in a hot box near the right-of-way line. And they have gone in advance and built something inside their building that resembles a back flow preventer and meter, and they are asking for the Board of Public Affairs to approve that now. So what -- we have had a lot of discussion about this, and Darren has cited a couple pretty strong and valid reasons why that would not be accepted. And you -- I agree with that. Initially I didn't understand those two elements; but now that I do I understand why, you know, those decisions have to be made and the Old Dominion Freight LIne has to relocate that assembly to a hot box near the right-of-way line. Much to their disappointment, they've got some work on their hands.

MR. CAMPBELL: They knew that before. I mean, it's not like they didn't know. They took what the requirements were and did something else.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes. And the gray area, Kevin -- and you know, we just can't ignore the fact that you had them connecting to the Warren line for their water. I don't know what instruction they were given from Warren, but --

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh.

MR. KOGELNIK: There's that element.

MR. CAMPBELL: I see.

MR. KOGELNIK: And somebody from Warren was probably standing there while they were making the connection to the Warren water line. Who knows what that person instructed the Old Dominion contractors to do. So you know, it's -- it is a difficult situation in terms of understanding the communication. But the fact is there has to be that assembly right there. And the -- and we have to tell Old Dominion or their representatives that. So I told them I was gonna explain that to you all at this meeting and let you and Darren make your official decision on that. They'll have to, you know, relocate that stuff out of the building, probably go to work in their -- or rework in their driveway, and find some space at the road right-of-way line where they've done landscaping to put that above ground structure. So if --

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, I guess let's back up a step. Darren, I know you had valid reasons why it shouldn't be that way. Would you reiterate those.

MR. BIGGS: One of which it's our policy anything over 199 feet it's a pit outside. They were four-hundred-some.

MR. KOGELNIK: 450.

MR. BIGGS: Anywhere along there there's a break, it's on our dime. With it being in the building, I don't have access to it for any -- just to see the meter, check out the back flow, whatever else. They offered a key for that building or whatever else. I said absolutely not, I don't want a key to somebody's building. So I don't like that idea at all. You got the fence that they're putting up all around there that I would have to get through. If they leave, how do you get to that thing anyway. There was a whole bunch of problems. And that's why we have it they're in hot box when they're that far back so it's accessible for Utility Department and for them. So I'm standing on that. That's where we need to be and not make an exception for them.

MR. CAMPBELL: I like and agree with that. I mean, it's my two cents on it. You gentlemen can voice yourself. But 450 feet of line that, you know, it's all of a sudden our responsibility when it shouldn't be is a big deal --

MR. BIGGS: Under a parking lot.

MR. CAMPBELL: -- is a very big deal.

MR. DIETZ: Which is probably six inches or ate inches thick.

MR. SULLIVAN: At least.

MR. KOGELNIK: So it's the Board's decision. I'll inform--

MR. CAMPBELL: Are you gentlemen in agreement?

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes.

MR. DIETZ: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: We're good.

MR. KOGELNIK: So that's going on. And like I said, we'll prepare the proposal for you for next meeting for the sewer rate study. With regard to your old -- or your existing water booster station on Salt Springs Road, after Ultium is connected that station basically won't be really utilized and we can plan for its relocation to Pritchard-Ohltown Road when that time comes. So you don't have to act on that right now but just, you know, you're gonna have to plan -- plan this out. It's gonna have to happen. And Mahoning County is still interested to receive emergency water in their Jackson Metro District from you. That would take, you know, a pressure line, another water line from your Pritchard-Ohltown Road Ellsworth-Bailey intersection and go south into their system.

MR. SULLIVAN: Would the tank on Bailey Road take care of that?

MR. KOGELNIK: The tank and also the upgrades that would have to be done to the booster station would take care of that.

MR. BIGGS: But not the Bailey tank though.

MR. KOGELNIK: Sorry, not the Bailey tank.

MR. BIGGS: This is before Bailey tank. There was a pump to get it into Bailey tank. So anything coming off the booster station, at least on 45, could come out of there. Maybe down on Bailey possibly; but it would still be for the booster, it wouldn't be for the tank. Our tank's not high enough to support say Jackson.

MR. DIETZ: Could we receive water from that too?

MR. KOGELNIK: No. The hydraulics do not allow you to receive water from Mahoning. So that's been discussed. There was one other -- oh. Yesterday I attended a meeting at Eastgate to discuss what, you know, was going on inside the Village with regard to water. They were very interested to understand that because they want to help somehow support your funding needs. And everything that Bob is illustrating on the master water plan allows for some time before the implementation of these projects so that we can get in front of them those projects and apply for funding. Time is absolutely necessary. Three to four years is really good to have for getting funding in front of projects. You can't do that unless you list out the improvements that you're gonna make and understand the need and who all is gonna be connected to them by that time. So it was a good meeting. They understand what you're doing and I'll be reporting, I guess, to Council because they are the ones who wanted to know.

MR. SULLIVAN: You had mentioned when we were talking about the I&I that there was possibly some grants out there that we could get to help pay for that.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes. It depends on where the I&I is coming in. If it's coming in through the main line, you know, the grants would be more applicable to the Village. But I&I on private property is almost --

MR. SULLIVAN: Right, right.

MR. KOGELNIK: Non-existent, in terms of funding I should say.

MR. SULLIVAN: So you can't go after that until you determine where it's at?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah. The pilot study is going to take pragmatic steps to try and understand a certain part of the Pump Station 2 tributary area, and hopefully we can find something there. And even if you don't find anything through that effort, you can still apply that effort to other parts of the east side system when you want to. It's -- they're just healthy exercises to take. And we talked a lot about those.

MR. SULLIVAN: And it would be CT employees doing the work?

MR. KOGELNIK: CT employees will help out as much as possible. Of course, Darren's crews are strapped for time. We'll have to utilize your crews to some degree to help get into manholes and that sort of thing. So you know, it's gonna be a taking team effort, but I expect that there's gonna be a lot of coordination that has to happen. Now I took out a lot of the administrative stuff that was originally in the initial proposal.

MR. SULLIVAN: Right.

MR. KOGELNIK: So Cindy is relieved of all of that. But I still think that over time if you really want this to -- this program to be continued through the east side system, somebody like Cindy is gonna have to provide some more administrative effort on it.

MR. SULLIVAN: And we were talking about the flow that we would lose with LEC.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes. This is, as Darren stated, extremely significant. I don't think that Ohio E.P.A. knows what they are doing, I really don't. Either that, if they do they're neglecting something. Any municipality that receives that waste water from LEC and then stops it is going to experience problems with the pumping equipment and with the O&M. So that's all I can say. I've been very clear in that message to the Mayor and whoever is talking to Ohio E.P.A. and LEC. This is not good.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Did they grant the -- I mean, since the letter was sent, has there been a response?

MR. KOGELNIK: I have no proof of that. All I know is it was applied to Ohio E.P.A. from LEC.

MR. SULLIVAN: So how long do you think it will take?

MR. KOGELNIK: For what?

MR. SULLIVAN: The study, for the I&I.

MR. KOGELNIK: Oh. The I&I study, I think I had mentioned in there that we want to go until, you know, sometime in mid to late summer. You want to get a feel for what's happening in the --

MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah, you get the rainy season and the dry season.

MR. CAMPBELL: Have you got anything else? Chris, you got anything else?

MR. KOGELNIK: No. Thankfully I was waiting on TEC, so I won't share any other master agreement with them right now.

MR. CAMPBELL: Like I said, I believe that's maybe the next battle if, you know, the rate isn't something that's tolerable and we can work it, we don't have to worry about it.

MR. KOGELNIK: One other thing regarding the TJX project, the water line. Darren and I were talking about that is ready to be put into operation. It is not, correct?

MR. BIGGS: Which one is that?

MR. KOGELNIK: The new water line along the new road. It is not in -- placed into operation right now, is it?

MR. BIGGS: Yes.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay, all right.

MR. BIGGS: We kept the loop there. We just turned TJX off. After everything passed, that all opened up. We're still looped right there and TJX is open now too, right.

MR. KOGELNIK: I misunderstood you.

MR. BIGGS: I wanted to sign off it on that, Chris. That's why I mentioned there was a couple things, punch list or whatever, I want to get that out of the way before we start all this over. If they could finish up what we need to do I can say okay, we accept this line and --

MR. KOGELNIK: Unrelated to the water line, we have a pavement issue on Hallock Young Road, that new section of Hallock Young Road. We're working that out with TJX right now. So that's my report.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

MR. SULLIVAN: Thank you.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you.

MR. KOGELNIK: You're welcome.

3. Utility Committee Report

MR. CAMPBELL: We're down to Utility Committee. Anything from our Utility Committee?

MR. SULLIVAN: No.

4. Clerk's Report

MR. CAMPBELL: Clerk's Report.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: It's all been covered.

5. Superintendent's Report

MR. CAMPBELL: Darren, we're not too lucky, are we? Superintendent's Report.

MR. BIGGS: A couple quick things. The clay valve down at the Salt Springs booster, I contacted you officially. I need permission, it's gonna be over $1,000 to get it fixed properly. So --

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll make a motion for the -- was it the clay valve?

MR. BIGGS: Correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: On Salt Springs.

MR. SULLIVAN: What do we need, a motion not to exceed $2,500?

MR. BIGGS: It's gonna cost $1,400. I'm getting permission because it's over $1,000.

MR. DIETZ: What is that?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: They're doing the work, right?

MR. BIGGS: Yes.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: So you just need to approve the company to do the work on the clay valve on Salt Springs Road.

MR. DIETZ: What is it?

MR. BIGGS: It's a pressure reducing value that goes on across our booster station. If that kicks on we don't stress out the Niles line, we can take just a little bit from the 24 to help out the Niles line to get it to come here. It's an automatic thing that it's not working properly. We're having to mess with it, and it's really throwing everything off. It's been bad for a while. Hopefully this fixes it here.

MR. SULLIVAN: You made the motion?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, I'll make the motion.

MR. SULLIVAN: I'll second.

MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

MR. CAMPBELL: Keep us posted on that. Hopefully it goes well and fixes what we want.

MR. BIGGS: Okay. On the 15th I may have jury duty. I gotta call in on the 12th, I guess.

MR. CAMPBELL: Why, you gotta check --

MR. BIGGS: I have one of those deals. It could last two weeks. I wanted to inform you I may not be around, not here. I'll let you know on that, just a heads- up. May not even happen, you know how that goes.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Did you say the 14th?

MR. BIGGS: 15th.

MR. SULLIVAN: Whose court?

MR. BIGGS: I don't know.

MR. CAMPBELL: What else you got?

MR. BIGGS: The other thing, I think you all got a letter about the sanitary sewer guy from the E.P.A.

MR. CAMPBELL: Uh-huh.

MR. BIGGS: That was them for days and days. I need to get a response back on the things that they found. I will have that hopefully fairly soon on what the plan of action is.

MR. CAMPBELL: They want to see action.

MR. BIGGS: I will let you guys know before I send that back to them. So you'll have a whole big explanation that I didn't think was all that bad. But I mean, if you had any questions or you want to wait for my response, however you guys want to do it, you know, feel free. Just an update on that. You'll see the letter before I send it back to them though.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Did Mike and Tom receive -- because I know -- I think it went to you, but I don't know if the other two Board members received that.

MR. BIGGS: Have you guys checked your e-mail?

MR. CAMPBELL: I don't know if they did or not.

MR. SULLIVAN: I didn't see it.

MR. BIGGS: We can forward that to you, that's no problem. I thought you guys were, I'm almost positive, but --

MR. SULLIVAN: You may well have.

MR. BIGGS: I didn't do it, the E.P.A. would have sent that to you.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: When I looked at it I seen Kevin.

MR. BIGGS: I'll make sure.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay, thanks.

MR. BIGGS: I can get that. That's all I had.

MR. CAMPBELL: Any questions for Darren? All right. Thank you.

MEMBER COMMENTS:

MR. CAMPBELL: Any Member Comments?

MR. DIETZ: The County's out flushing the sewer.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Glad they called and told us.

MR. DIETZ: Because I know they were flushing my end of Hallock Young, Lyntz Road.

MR. CAMPBELL: Got the VAC truck out.

MR. KOGELNIK: Interesting.

MR. DIETZ: Televising or flushing it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Which one were they doing? Were they running a camera up it?

MR. DIETZ: Yeah.

MR. KOGELNIK: That's the right way to do it.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The other thing -- the only other thing I had left is the tank. They asked about painting the new tank, the 3 million gallon tower, putting a logo on it and stuff like that.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's right, they did ask that. Okay, yeah. I was good with putting Lordstown on it.

MR. SULLIVAN: I would think so.

MR. KOGELNIK: Same font as the other tank?

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm not that picky.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well I mean, we wouldn't want script on one and, you know --

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, you can't see them both at the same time.

MR. SULLIVAN: You're right.

MR. KOGELNIK: You understand that this tank is so large that they're gonna have it on -- they're talking about putting it on three spots.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's crazy because putting it three times around --

MR. KOGELNIK: Darren saw a good-sized tank last summer. And my daughters and I were up in Cleveland, and I said Lordstown is gonna get one of them. But that's just a baby, that's two. We're gonna get three.

MR. SULLIVAN: Maybe we should have Lordstown with the red devil.

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh, we got the --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The Lordstown Motors or electric bolt.

MR. KOGELNIK: You should put out an e-mail though saying do you want the same stenciling that you got on the existing tank or whatever.

MR. CAMPBELL: How do you guys feel. I really don't care.

MR. DIETZ: You really don't want to know what I'd like to have on it.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm like whatever. So if you guys got a preference a certain way or certain font -- is it up to us or Village?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I don't know if the company -- I think they were just trying to have it into the project that there would be a logo or something on the tank, not necessarily what it would be. But if the company would propose something or if you would propose that to the company, I don't know how.

MR. KOGELNIK: I'll get some of the details of what, you know, they're offering there and what the obligations are onto the Village.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, did that come from --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That was me and Bob joking. I did that.

MR. DIETZ: Are we gonna have lights on it?

MR. KOGELNIK: I don't recall.

MR. CAMPBELL: I don't think lights. There will be one just for the beacon, but I don't think there will be any past that.

MR. KOGELNIK: Is that what you're talking about, just --

MR. DIETZ: No. Just like they had up there, it was easier to have the lights reflect on the tower, put in when the tower was built.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, that's a good question. I'll talk with Bob McNutt about that. We did see that this summer too, so let me ask. All right. I'm gonna it off.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Member Comments, anything?

MR. SULLIVAN: No.

QUARTERLY APPROVAL OF BILLING ADJUSTMENTS:

MR. CAMPBELL: We don't have quarterly billing adjustments.

ADJOURNMENT:

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll take motions for adjournment.

MR. SULLIVAN: So moved.

MR. CAMPBELL: Second. All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

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 computeraided 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 24th day of March, 2021.

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

Submitted: Approved by:

Cinthia Slusarczyk, clerk Kevin Campbell, President