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**RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS**  
**MEETING OF THE LORDSTOWN VILLAGE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS**  
**1455 Salt Springs Road, Lordstown, Ohio**  
**November 20, 2018**  
**4:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.**

**IN ATTENDANCE:** Mr. Kevin Campbell, President  
Mr. Michael Sullivan, Vice-President  
Mr. Thomas Dietz, Board Member  
Mr. L. Bruce Platt, Supt. of Utilities  
Ms. Cinthia Slusarczyk, Clerk  
Mr. Christopher Kogelnik, Engineer  
**ALSO PRESENT:** Mr. Darren Biggs, Utilities Department

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS taken before me, DEBORAH LAVELLE, RPR, a court reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio on this 20th of November, 2018.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'll go ahead and call the meeting to order. Please stand with me for the Lord's Prayer and Pledge of Allegiance.

**ROLL CALL:**

MR. CAMPBELL: 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: Bruce Platt.  
MR. PLATT: Here.  
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Cinthia Slusarczyk, present. Chris Kogelnik.  
MR. KOGELNIK: Present.  
MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you.  
MR. SULLIVAN: Darren Biggs, present.  
MR. CAMPBELL: That's true. We can have a slash there now. At least for a little while.

**APPROVAL AND CORRECTION OF MINUTES:**

**September 7, 2018**

**October 16, 2018**

MR. CAMPBELL: We have approval and correction of minutes from September 7 of this year and October 16 of this year. Did you gentlemen get a chance to review those? Were there any changes or corrections?  
MR. SULLIVAN: I reviewed them, and I didn't see any changes.  
MR. DIETZ: On the -- I looked at them on the computer.  
MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. I'll take motions for these minutes.  
**MR. SULLIVAN: Move to approve.**  
**MS. SLUSARCZYK: Which? September.**  
**MR. CAMPBELL: The first set, September 7.**  
**MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah.**  
**MR. CAMPBELL: All right. I'll second those. All in favor?**  
**(All respond aye.)**  
**MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?**  
**(No response.)**  
**MR. CAMPBELL: I'll make a motion for the October 16, 2018**

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minutes.

MR. SULLIVAN: I'll second.

MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response.)

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Those are good. Thank you for the work that goes into those.

**CORRESPONDENCE:**

MR. CAMPBELL: Any correspondence, Cindy?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I do have a reply from Jackie Woodward in regards to the Holton invoice. It is an email from November 7, 2018. It says "Hi, Cindy. We had our monthly board meeting and discussed the letter from the BPA president Kevin Campbell, and we have all agreed to accept the payment from the Water Department for \$1,363, which is 50 percent of the current invoice. If any questions, please let me know. Thank you very much. Jackie Woodward. Holton, Inc." That check is being issued this week with the bills.

MR. SULLIVAN: Do we need to make -- I mean, we talked about it last week that we were gonna make that offer; but do we need to make a motion to approve the \$1,000 now?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I think you --

MR. CAMPBELL: No, I believe we're good.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I think your motion -- I think you did it then.

MR. SULLIVAN: Making the offer.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, I think we're good on it. That's good, that helps clean it up.

MR. DIETZ: If not Paul, will tell us we're not right.

MR. CAMPBELL: And I appreciate the department's time on all that. Appreciate it. So hopefully that issue is behind us, we can move forward and no hard feelings from either side.

**NEW BUSINESS:**

**1. A Resolution adopting revised Rules and Regulations governing water use and service for the Village of Lordstown.**

MR. CAMPBELL: We're down to New Business. Number 1 is a Resolution adopting revised Rules and Regulations Governing water use and service for the Village of Lordstown.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: This is specifically the Water Regulations. And then it still has, you know, the de minimus charge and the service charges. So until you set the rates or don't set the rates, I don't think you can really pass those without those minimums and the rate sheets.

MR. CAMPBELL: And we're still waiting for this year to finish up with some numbers from the power plant and how G.M. is affecting our aspect. We know it's not gonna be the prettiest picture we've ever seen, but we'll have a picture to base our decision on and that's what we're looking to do. Once we see that we can make some decisions on how much we want to adjust our rates to help compensate for, you know, our losses that we're gonna have, because we know we're gonna have some.

MR. DIETZ: So we're putting that first one on hold?

MR. CAMPBELL: It will be on our agenda until we work through that. Any questions?

MR. SULLIVAN: Will probably be the January meeting?

MR. CAMPBELL: Uh-huh. Any questions or comments on that at this point?

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**2. A Resolution increasing rates and charges for consumers of the water utility service within and outside the Village of Lordstown and declaring an emergency.**

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Number 2, a Resolution increasing rates and charges for consumers of the water utility service within and outside the Village of Lordstown and declaring an emergency. So same thing.

MR. SULLIVAN: That would be the same, right.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Well in regards to that one, you had the special meeting you had asked for the mark- ups. Do you want to discuss that.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yep, yep. Forgot all about that.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: In the red is the highlighted changes on the current water rate sheet, and then you wanted a breakdown of the customers that it applied to in the service categories, which is an attachment to that. I expanded the commercial accounts out based on -- at the top of the page you'll see billing code water, six, eight inch meters -- two and four inch meters, six and eight inch meters. So it let's you see the names of the customers who have those and by size who it would impact if you set a minimum rate that correlated with the charges from the City of Warren. There was one sheet they had where I did run the billing code on commercial accounts that had sizes -- what we could consider residential size service meters. There's 39 accounts out there. I ran one list of those to make sure that there weren't homes that were on there. These are all businesses, they are coded commercial because it's a business there; but there is no home that I have that's for residential purposes. If anyone would like to see this list -- I didn't run one for everyone because it was several pages long to cover the 39 accounts, but you're more than welcome, the list is here. I can scan it and send it over to everyone as well.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, I'd like to have that electronically.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Sure.

MR. CAMPBELL: And I see you adjusted and you had the old one behind.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That's based on the rate sheets. That's --

MR. CAMPBELL: Plus the sewer.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I was flipping it over that time. The \$950 -- I don't want to say set, but put out there at our work session, the \$30 -- you increased the fire service line to the \$30 and then those other fees between the 12 inch and up were just rounded to the next flat dollar amount instead of changed there kind of from the City of Warren. In the 14 and 16 inch tap we don't have charges or there were no charges set to reference, so --

MR. CAMPBELL: So we can extrapolate out and have them if we wanted --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Well yeah, they are on your current rate sheet. The sizes for the tap or the cost to install such a tap is on the rate sheet. So if you're gonna have the size, then you need to have the minimum charge for that tap.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah. And then I think, Chris, you did some work on Warren's billing. Did you get a chance to confirm what we thought?

MR. KOGELNIK: I did. So I called Franco, and he stated that their minimum charge is based on consumption. And the reason he does that is if the consumption rate charges, then the minimum charge adjustments accordingly. So we can do the same thing with Lordstown. Here's an example.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, I think it would help me. I'm a little confused.

MR. KOGELNIK: All right. So theirs was based on an arbitrary

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amount of a minimum flow. I don't know, it was like 2,000 gallons or something like that a month or -- 2,000 -- yeah, 2,000 gallons a month I think it was. And --

MR. CAMPBELL: Did they say where it came from?

MR. KOGELNIK: No. Again, arbitrary.

MR. CAMPBELL: They just picked a number?

MR. KOGELNIK: They just picked a number. So I don't know if that was based on historical records of how much they seen, okay, that their smallest meter detected, you know, in a no-flow instance, I don't know. But what he said the meaning of that was, if the minimum flow -- I'm sorry, if the flow rates go up -- not the flow rate but the fee -- user fee goes up, then the minimum charge gets adjusted proportionately automatically. So your minimum, your Tier 1 is at \$5.66 per thousand --

MR. CAMPBELL: Correct.

MR. KOGELNIK: -- for the inside rate. So if you look at the table, I based it off of the minimum flow, assuming that the minimum flow for the Village would be 1,000 gallons, okay. And using the 1 point five.5 or inch-and-a-half --

MR. CAMPBELL: And upped --

MR. KOGELNIK: -- diameter tap and under, okay. So the minute flow for inside for 1.5 I have and under meters would be \$5.66, okay. And then I adjusted the remaining sizes of taps according to the size. So just multiplying the minimum times the upsized diameter tap going forward. And that's how I got that. And then for the outside rate I just took --

MR. CAMPBELL: 150 percent?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah, 150 percent. This is just an idea, it doesn't have to be the way it is. And I think what you are trying to do with Warren's customers was just, okay, what is their minimum gonna be, we need to match that or exceed it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Or align with, yeah, because we could be hit by -- that's why our concern was we could be hit by that fee from them, so how do we make sure we're protected.

MR. KOGELNIK: So if Warren's charges are slightly more than what I have listed here for the corresponding --

MR. CAMPBELL: Considerably.

MR. KOGELNIK: Adjust your minimum, okay. Because if what you have printed on your tier structure goes up, your minimum --

MR. CAMPBELL: For example --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That will never work.

MR. CAMPBELL: -- because their minimum on a 12 inch --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: We have to get to \$950.

MR. CAMPBELL: Ours is like \$68. So our minimum would have to be through the roof to align with their 12 inch minimum. I mean, I understand your logic, and then that's -- when we were doing our work session we were looking at our customers and saying here's the bulk of our customers. If we align things a little better with Warren to where some of these customers -- to cause us to be in that situation, then we're ready to cover them. And the bulk of our customers that are on the lower end we leave lower because we're not really at risk with them because we won't be hit with that minimum bill from Warren. So it's kind of a custom application to us is how I thought we were pursuing it. I understand your logic, and it's nice and cut-and-dry, but it would shoot our minimum through the roof to line up with Warren. We'll just direct calls to our engineer.

MR. SULLIVAN: We have to almost do that to protect ourselves.

MR. CAMPBELL: If you're gonna do it like what Chris said, it's incremental applied low to high and not customized to our customers base. Keep the residential and keep it lower where there's not the risk we're

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looking and adjust it on the higher end where our industry is and we could get hit by the high minimum bill. It really couldn't -- it doesn't affect our income so much, it's just more protection for us that in case we get one of those minimum bills we can --

MR. SULLIVAN: I understand that.

MR. CAMPBELL: So that's why we're looking at the application.

MR. PLATT: And just one of the little things I would point out that say the one I have comparing the one inch to the four inch, all right, we're saying multiply it by four, that four inch is actually 16 times bigger than a one inch.

MR. CAMPBELL: So volume-wise, yes.

MR. PLATT: Uh-huh. And so by the time you get up to the 12 inch, that's 144 times bigger, so, you know.

MR. CAMPBELL: Maybe that's what we use as our multiplier, we use the volume, you know. Then you start out where we're at and use the volume that can go through that tap rather than using the --

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah. I mean, there's probably many ways that you can adjust that.

MR. CAMPBELL: Obviously, yeah.

MR. KOGELNIK: And I understand the goal is to align.

MR. CAMPBELL: Align and protect. You know, not just to strictly align, but we're covering where we can, you know, potentially get a minimum bill from Warren; and we don't have it set to where we can bill the customer by what we have in place. That's what we're trying to make sure that, you know, it's easy just to go all right, here's our rates, you got a minimum bill we got from Warren.

MR. PLATT: So we just don't lose anything.

MR. KOGELNIK: For example, I have this in a spread sheet. I just took the 1.5 inch tap and dialed in \$31.40 equal to Warren's minimum, and it -- you know, it showed me the rates all the way out to 16 inch for inside and outside. And so it's 16 on the inside and \$502 and the outside at \$753. So that somewhat aligns with your 10 inch. Now if I look at 10 inch I'm at \$314 as compared to Warren's \$509 and \$471 over here. So they're still very high with respect to that.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Uh-huh.

MR. KOGELNIK: So they obviously start off with an assumption that their minimum user fee uses a much higher volume of water. That's all it is.

MR. SULLIVAN: So a homeowner wouldn't use anything over two inch?

MR. KOGELNIK: Typically an inch-and-half is the largest, right Bruce, for a single family residence?

MR. PLATT: Right. We do have a couple of them with two inch taps, but the meter size is -- that's because one house sits like 1,200 feet back from the road, you know, so -- and but, their meter size is a residential meter, you know. Like what you have in your home, you know, so. But we only have a couple of those, you know, so.

MR. SULLIVAN: So the normal is an inch-and-a-half?

MR. PLATT: Custom now is one inch, okay. One inch.

MR. SULLIVAN: And what's the volume of a one inch?

MR. PLATT: I'm not sure I understand. The volume in a one inch?

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, the way that you were --

MR. PLATT: Well yeah, the relationship.

MR. SULLIVAN: The bigger that you get, the more volume?

MR. PLATT: Yeah, you just -- what you do is you just multiply that diameter by itself, okay, and then compare it to the bigger one. So

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a one inch is one times one which equals one to get a relationship. There's other numbers in there, but you can just take the one by one equals one. And then if you have a two inch line, that's two times two equals four; so the two inch line is four times bigger than the one inch line.

MR. KOGELNIK: Just by looking at Warren's minimum, they're at \$31.40 inside for their normal residential inch-and-a-half, right?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Uh-huh.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay. I mean, if we had to take a look at that and proportion that to our inside user fee on Tier 1, that's around 5,000 gallons of water used at \$5.66 per thousand.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay, I see how you're using that to look at it.

MR. KOGELNIK: I'm trying to understand, okay, how does theirs relate to ours. I mean, like I said, I started off with a basis that our minimum would be a thousand gallons. That's almost nothing, you know. So again, you can dial in anything you want. You just have to say okay, that's a good starting point for me.

MR. SULLIVAN: What's the average? Is there an average for a residential home.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, if you look at --

MR. SULLIVAN: As far as gallons.

MR. KOGELNIK: If you look at it from the standpoint a typical home in Lordstown I think would use around 300 gallons of water. That would be maybe even on the high side.

MR. PLATT: That's on the high side.

MR. KOGELNIK: So I think at one time we were looking at 260 gallons a day on average for Lordstown residences. Just trying to give you an idea.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That's high, 260 is still high. Yeah.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay. What do you think the average for a Lordstown single family is.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Less than 200.

MR. CAMPBELL: Would you -- that is low.

MR. KOGELNIK: I'm surprised.

MR. CAMPBELL: Not in my house.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I don't think your bill is over 18,000 gallons a quarter.

MR. CAMPBELL: I don't go by that, I go by --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Times \$5.66, \$101.88. You're under that, aren't you? So you're not even --

MR. CAMPBELL: Doesn't seem like it with the kids in the shower, I'm screaming at them.

MR. DIETZ: a lot of the new commodes --

MR. KOGELNIK: I'm surprised.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, yeah. Regardless, we still have a system we gotta -- that's what we gotta look at as a Board. We have a system we have to maintain. And it's not just the cost of them pulling the water, it's the cost of having the system for them to have the water. That's where our overhead is. That's doesn't go away, that just keeps getting higher and higher for our department keeping it up to snuff, up to codes, parks, employees, floods.

MR. SULLIVAN: New trucks.

MR. KOGELNIK: When somebody tells me that they have a minimum rate, you know, I'm really trying to understand okay, how does that minimum rate correspond with the typical user fee, okay. So if you had a house and you were gone for an extended period of time and you were hit with a minimum rate, how much does that compare to that typical rate?

MR. CAMPBELL: That we typically get you're saying?

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MR. KOGELNIK: So you know, if your user fee -- let's say that we had a user fee that was based on a month instead of a quarter. If we had a user fee that was typically \$40 a month and then we had a minimum charge that was --

MR. CAMPBELL: \$100 or whatever.

MR. KOGELNIK: -- that was \$30, that doesn't make sense.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I actually think if I was to interpret this, this chart's telling me that based on that meter size the minimum bill is \$31.40 and then they're adding consumption.

MR. KOGELNIK: That's what I'm saying. I want to know the value of the consumption. I just don't think it makes sense for us --

MR. CAMPBELL: We're looking at one part of their picture. We're not knowing what their average user would be. And they have a lot larger user base.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And they have a huge fortune of large write-offs, huge --

MR. CAMPBELL: That gets factored in because you can't get any place else to have the people pay the bills.

MR. KOGELNIK: All I'm suggesting is to be a little bit cautious about how much we dial in for a minimum.

MR. SULLIVAN: Don't go too low.

MR. KOGELNIK: Don't go too high either.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Right now it's a \$3 minimum bill if they use no water receive.

MR. CAMPBELL: Per month.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: \$9 a quarter. If you use the 1,000 gallons in that quarter you're still only paying \$9. So where other water departments are charging a flat fee and then consumption, sometimes like in our situation you get 1,000 gallons in your \$9, but when you go to two your bill goes up to \$11.32 or whatever that is. That's where you see the first page. In theirs they're paying a higher minimum bill; and wherever that marker is, 1,000, 2000, or 100 cubic feet -- there's different units as well -- they give you so much in that minimum. Once you meet that you're paying 400 a cubic foot for a thousand gallons. Those rates change. To this point the Board has not done a minimum rate without consumption, which is kind of where I feel that it's headed. If you say all right, no matter what, just because you have a tap at the road, which we have that \$9 bill for, you're saying \$9. If you were to use like that and say you have no service line and it's a tap at the road, those customers are gonna stay at that \$3 fee because if -- and when one day they want to access that tap, Bruce's department would be -- if it was bad or whatever when they went to use it, he would change it and they could connect to the water because they maintained it. If a person has that service line and shuts it off because they go to Florida in the winter, they are still paying a minimum water bill. I don't want to bring sewer in it because there are exceptions for the sanitary sewer part. But for water that's again where you need the difference. They can have water at the turn of the wrench where another person can't. It's ready, it's available. Those taps, whether there's a service line or not, there's a fee that's associated with it that's charged to our department every year. Like it or not, you pay for that. So the top person doesn't have to pay something so we're not paying for that. But the minimum charge for someone who's using water, and we've got a meter and we've got a radio reading device and we have people out there reading it, the services align. Forget about the billing, just because they are connected and they need use the water, you have an adjustment of the meter and radio reading device to run and process that stuff. That's where there needs to be a difference or a set-in-stone price. We've always tried to

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stay away from it, but I think the time has come where you're going to have to differentiate between those two markers.

MR. CAMPBELL: I do agree with that.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The taps are one thing, it's fine. Do we cover the bill expense, yes. Do we cover the PA fee, yes. But when people have that service it has to be changed. At one time I said I did an estimate, we have ballpark 1,500 customers, residential customers. If you charged every customer that \$3 a month minimum and raised that bill flat fee \$3 plus consumption, I could take that 1,500 customers times 12 months times \$3 and, you know, that you'll collect \$51,000 at the end of the year based on that. You can -- your deficits here, you know what you're down, you can say okay, well we just compensate, we found out we can pull in \$51,000. Do we need to raise the water rates, do we need to wait a few months to see the future of General Motors or LEC and the revenue from there. That's what you have to decide. Once you decide if you're going to implement the standard flat fee for water service customers, you can move ahead. But I think you gotta back up and decide if you're going to do that or not. If you're not, you're gonna have to significantly increase that flat water rate. That \$5.66 is gonna jump. The more you jump it, the more reaction you're gonna have from John Q Public, and it's because you have not increased it 10 cents, 10 cents, 10 cents, and now you're coming for 30 or 40 or 50 or 60 or 70, 80. That's where you get the reaction.

MR. CAMPBELL: Either way the bill will go up. One will be kind of on resetting our base. We're gonna have a different base from our minimum bill. You're charged that no matter what and your usage on top of it. To me that makes sense. And some other communities have been doing that for a while. I think the question in my mind and the Board's is what do you set for that new minimum bill. I mean, what do we base it on. What would we base our decision on. Just to say we have it now even, instead of being with usage and consumption we set it at that and see how it goes. And next time you go 3 bucks a month for a minimum bill isn't cutting it for just having service for somebody, maybe we'll bump it up to five.

MR. KOGELNIK: I tell you what, Cindy did a good synopsis there of what the state of this is in. And if you really want to wait until next year to get that better understanding of the comprehensive costs, I recommend we do you know a true rate study where we're trying the best we can at these meetings to do a quasi rate study, with you're picking apart the one part, the minimum part. We understand there's probably a consumption part. We understand there's all that factor of repair, replacement and extending water lines, replacing old asbestos cement water lines. We really don't know the true cost of all of that. And I'll tell you right now, a part of the clues are in his Asset Management Plan. So I think that, you know, after you get that data from the consumption of LEC and General Motors we should circle around to that and do a true rate study like we should be doing next year.

MR. CAMPBELL: I do like the idea of a rate study next year. Unfortunately we don't -- wouldn't -- won't have time. We need to make adjustments come first of the year.

MR. KOGELNIK: You'll never get a rate study done that quick though.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's what I said, we need to make adjustments, make the best decision we can.

MR. SULLIVAN: Maybe six months later we can.

MR. CAMPBELL: And we can get better figures for next year. I'm sure a rate study is not a cheap thing to get done, 15, 20 grand minimum.

MR. KOGELNIK: But the past year-and-a-half of mulling this over is worth the rate study. I mean, you get the confidence in your numbers



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then.

MR. CAMPBELL: At least for a while.

MR. KOGLNIK: Yeah, right. But then you have a system to follow if somebody adjusts their costs like in Warren or somebody adjustments their demand of water such as General Motors. You know what variables are, it's just a matter of adjusting a few of the variables. That's the beauty of the rate study.

MR. CAMPBELL: I understand the concept and idea.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I think putting in mind if you have a set flat minimum rate for the customer with the connection, if your residential was at \$3 and you know the rate that we have, you have these businesses that we have not been charging because they're always using water, so there's no minimum. But if you take and you have -- where's one of my sheets here. On the commercial accounts it tells you the number of accounts. Let me find it on the summary sheet here. You can multiply that out as well, two and four inch meters. I'm looking for the sheet that says summary before I split them out. If you have three customers or four customers that are 12 inch water meters and you're charging them \$950 a month times 12 months, you know that rate there you're making X-amount of thousands of dollars that you weren't before. The residential is very small. But like I said, on one account \$1,000 a month rounding it up that's \$12,000 a year. You have four customers, that's \$48,000 a year that you have not charged but that is what basically the City of Warren is charging. It's the minimum bill, it's the minimum rate. Do you see how easily revenue increases because of that flat minimum bill.

MR. CAMPBELL: A point to note is so, you know, say our customers are at the six and eight, so now they're gonna have -- well, for example \$416 for a six inch minimum bill and the rate on top of it. That's a considerable amount --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: It is.

MR. CAMPBELL: -- for an industry, for a company to see on their water bill. I mean, it's not a little.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Especially at first. Maybe we know where you have to be on those four accounts, but maybe on other once you do take systems or tiers to increase that and say in the next five years this is where you're going.

MR. CAMPBELL: Or you have a rate study done and have a little better -- at least start down the road I think is a good plan come January to implement the road that we want to be in, maybe have the figures on the safe side. We're gonna have complaints no matter what we do. Let's face it, any time we raise rates --

MR. PLATT: You do need the documentation to support your decisions, you know, not just pull something out of the air.

MR. CAMPBELL: No, no. But what I'm saying is we'll have the figures based that here, we're in deficit we gotta do something. And we're looking at a structure of implementing a minimum bill and not having a rate study or all the exact stuff we need to put the exact figures we want, let's say, let's start with something. Let's maybe take the three bucks a month that we're just having with usage, three bucks a month now is our minimum bill, to start out with and add some other stuff on top of it, implement that, take our lickings for those rate increases and the structure of it, but at least the structure is built. Then we'll work towards the rate study and have some figures. We've made some improvements and getting us further down the road. It's not where it needs to be. The rate study is showing us here's where you need to be. Let's start chunking it off. Every year it's going to go up this amount because we have to get to this amount.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Every year postage goes up, cost of paper goes

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up, you try to keep up on it.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's easy to slip by.

MR. PLATT: I'm on the City of Warren's website for the minimum water rates right now. And for the regular residence meter the monthly minimum charge that they have on their website is \$9.59 --

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah.

MR. PLATT: -- is the minimum monthly charge.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And the City of Newton Falls is \$18.56 or something like that.

MR. SULLIVAN: It's crazy.

MR. PLATT: And on the four inch meter it's \$156 per month. And if we just did the, you know, four by four equals 16, multiply 16 times our \$5.66, it only comes to \$271, you know, per month, compare -- compared to, you know. So it's very, very close there.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, since we're protecting ourselves against Warren --

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, it's more than that. I mean, we need to have that in place because we could get a minimum bill from Warren and not be a way to bill our customer because of what we have in place doesn't cover it. We're just gonna get a bill for, worst case, a 12 inch line 950 bucks. Our customer didn't show anything about it. They show they owe us 9 bucks and we owe Warren 950 bucks. But if we set a minimum bill to our whole structure we get more revenue that way, more revenue towards our end goal of aligning where we need to be.

MR. SULLIVAN: But it just seems if we're going to set a minimum bill we should set it at least to what theirs is.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Exactly. But we're trying -- and Chris tried to get those rates to see how Warren come up with that \$950 a month. We -- it doesn't -- even the rationale they explained doesn't get to us \$950 a month, so we're still hundreds of dollars down without saying this is what it's going to be. But again, even if it is only four customers, do you want in January -- are you prepared to send a letter to General Motors and saying guess what, we're raising each one of your water bills \$1,000 a month?

MR. KOGELNIK: I have one thing to maybe help clarify. Now I just put into my spreadsheet here \$5.66. That represents 1,000 gallons per quarter. That's much different than what Warren is charging per month. So that number that I dialed in is way, way too low.

MR. CAMPBELL: Compared to what Warren's --

MR. KOGELNIK: So you know, if we're gonna follow a philosophy like that, we can probably better align that second column with what Warren does right now is all I'm saying.

MR. CAMPBELL: Correct.

MR. KOGELNIK: But I think what Kevin is saying is very important, Mike. We're not only protecting ourselves from Warren, but we're assessing the true value of that connection to all the users.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's a good way to state it.

MR. KOGELNIK: And it is correct -- I think it's not correct, it's appropriate, to have a minimum charge because I -- I mean, if you have --

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, and if you get a backlash from the public, it's a pretty sound argument that we're only charging you what we're paying.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes, yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, we have the thing to stand by. That doesn't mean we're not gonna get complaints, but it's all part of the -- part of being in that position. So I'm comfortable with where we're at for now with that stuff. I do think -- I don't know where you gentlemen are on setting up a minimum rate that we're gonna say, but put some thought in

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into it. We've got through the holidays, we don't have much time; but come January I want us to implement something and I want it to be, I guess, at the optimum place to where we're here, it needs to be here and, you know, anywhere between is pain. So pick your pain level and it gets us closer to where we need to be and work next year to get figures. And maybe next year things turn, we get more from something, I don't know. Every year it does change on us.

MR. SULLIVAN: I don't think it will change, I think it's going down.

MR. CAMPBELL: Let's not talk on that. Thanks everybody for their input and Cindy and Chris for the figures. That helps me understand and clarify some things. And gentlemen, we definitely have a little bit of homework and things to think about.

**3. A Resolution recommending that the Mayor and Clerk enter into an agreement with the Board of Commissioners of Trumbull County, Ohio for sewer outlet privileges with the Village's Highland Avenue extension area.**

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Number 3, a Resolution recommending that the Mayor and Clerk enter into an agreement with the Board of Commissioners of Trumbull County, Ohio for sewer outlet privileges with the Village's Highland Avenue extension area. So any updates on that or is it still --

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, that is the end decision is to enter into an agreement with them. But there's a lot of other things that I'm sure Bruce and maybe other officials are understanding that's going on between the County and Warren right now, right. And so I want you guys to be comfortable in making that agreement with the County first. I'm not racing towards completing that project. I have stated my case to our Trumbull County sanitary engineer stating that hey, we got -- we're holding onto \$150,000 maximum in grants on this project and it's not gone anywhere for the past eight months, what do you recommend we do. I talked with Randy Smith about that exactly, and he stated that it probably is safe to keep that grant money, hold onto that, but just to inform Linda Baliff of where we're at with OPWC, that we've got some legal issues that we're trying to overcome. I don't see this thing ending any time soon. So either you --

MR. SULLIVAN: So this is where we want to run through their interceptor?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah, correct.

MR. SULLIVAN: So actually that's not our ball game yet, correct?

MR. KOGELNIK: It could be. All you have to do is enter into an agreement with the County, okay. So again, the charge that the Village would get is whatever Warren's treatment charge is plus 10 percent, all right. So the fear is that Warren charges their customers exorbitantly and then Trumbull County tacks on that 10 percent, that's your bill. If you're okay with that, sign the agreement. Now your sewer flow going through that new sewer system should be minimal, you got 26 homes and it's gonna be a relatively new system. So I mean --

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, that's the only thing that I'm thinking is it's a new system. And until they turn that system over to us --

MR. CAMPBELL: Mike's asking from the BPA. Until it's through Council and agreed, it hasn't been handed over to the BPA yet.

MR. KOGELNIK: Correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's where I think his question was. And you were just more in the Village mindset of --

MR. KOGELNIK: I'm sorry.

MR. CAMPBELL: I think that's where the confusion is. So at

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this point we're just --

MR. SULLIVAN: Where I'm at, if we're responsible for it I want to be at the table.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay. I hear you loud and clear there. But if all this resolution does is gives the Mayor the ability to enter into an agreement with Trumbull County -- is that what it says.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The agreement is actually attached to this resolution.

MR. KOGELNIK: If that's the case, then nothing needs to happen right now even if you pass that. It's just you're giving them the ability to enter into an agreement. They know when they need to enter into this agreement, correct?

MR. SULLIVAN: What I'm saying is I don't think we need to do that.

MR. KOGELNIK: That's what I'm saying. Because the County and Warren have not --

MR. CAMPBELL: Come together.

MR. SULLIVAN: And the Village -- we don't have a sewer there.

MR. KOGELNIK: Right. So there's really no reason for the Village or the BPA to race to complete that project. Now if I may, we did have a good meeting with the property owner Kibler to evaluate the easement. So he's understanding of the easement that would need to occur on his farmland. So there wasn't really any push-back there. We did give him the liberty of reviewing the sketch that we had and if he had any questions he can call us. But there has been no other discussion.

MR. SULLIVAN: So we're not -- I thought we were running it through their interceptor down Highland and across Campbell right over to the -- I didn't think we were going across his property.

MR. KOGELNIK: No. That was the concept, to eliminate the pump station, Mike, and to go across this farmer's property and then connect to the interceptor sewer. It was the easier option. That's what -- that's how this whole thing came to be.

MR. SULLIVAN: Right.

MR. KOGELNIK: We could pump the flow from the Highland Avenue project site over to Pump Station No. 3, okay. It still all goes to Warren. You still -- but you wouldn't have to pay that little 10 percent amount that is gonna be tacked onto the interceptor. That's it.

MR. SULLIVAN: I remember all that from when those 26 houses -- you know, your original plan was to take those 26 in.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes.

MR. SULLIVAN: And when the County came back with their ridiculous price, we said we're gonna have to cut it off here.

MR. KOGELNIK: I'm not following you on that one.

MR. SULLIVAN: The County came back, to run through the interceptor there was -- what they said they wanted was every house on the east side to pay the \$1,700 assessment and then like a dollar a thousand or something.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, I wasn't privy to that. Yeah. So anyways, that was the concept, and it sounds like we're waiting right now, so.

#### 4. New Vehicle

MR. CAMPBELL: Sounds good. Number 4, new vehicle.

MR. PLATT: New vehicle. If you want to get in your folder and you'll see in there this sheet, the grid. The first thing we have is we priced a new truck relatively hurriedly. And the only thing we could find that's so much in stock is this Chevrolet four-door pick-up truck that runs

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-- it's got a utility body on it, and that runs about \$45,000 for that vehicle. It's similar to what we have, 2500 HD. This one's a four wheel drive, et cetera.

MR. SULLIVAN: So actually that would be less than that because weren't we figuring \$6,000 for the bed?

MR. PLATT: Well, that would come with the bed already on it.

MR. SULLIVAN: But what I'm saying is we wouldn't have to buy the bed.

MR. PLATT: The truck itself runs \$43,900, okay, and with the bed installed it becomes \$45,000, okay.

MR. CAMPBELL: So this picture that we're seeing is not the price at forty --

MR. PLATT: Correct. Correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's where I'm getting confused.

MR. PLATT: So if you want to X out of \$43,900 and just put \$45,000 on it there more or less.

MR. CAMPBELL: Gotcha.

MR. PLATT: As far as what's in the budget, there's enough to do that and nothing else, okay. What we really need is the two beds replaced because they're just about had it. And those -- that's this sheet here, okay. And you'll see there's a number 1, a number 2 and a number 3 column there, okay. And the number 1, our options are either an all-aluminum body, okay, and lead time on that's about five weeks -- he said four to five weeks, okay. So the aluminum body runs like -- it runs \$9,170. That's with outfitted to be able to install our crane on the body, okay. It says aluminum/crane. Okay. We would like a hitch on that also. He gave us a price, he says \$500 would more than cover it, okay. So that price would be \$9,671 for an aluminum body.

MR. CAMPBELL: With a hitch set up for the crane?

MR. PLATT: With the hitch set up. The second option would be the steel body, okay, like what we have over there. It would be pretty much exactly like what we got with a hitch set up for the crane, and it would be \$7,495.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

MR. PLATT: Okay. So that those two would -- one of those two would be installed on our four-wheel drive vehicle, okay.

MR. SULLIVAN: What year is that?

MR. PLATT: It's a 2009. Both of our vehicles are '09s, okay.

MR. SULLIVAN: What kind of miles?

MR. PLATT: One's got what, one hundred like probably about sixty thousand right now.

MR. BIGGS: Sounds about right.

MR. PLATT: And the other one's got 100,000, thereabouts. And then our pick-up truck is an '06, and it's getting up there in miles also, you know, so. I mean, all of our stuff -- the newest truck we have is nine years old, you know, right now, so. Then on our two-wheel drive truck we could do the aluminum body for \$8,470. We wouldn't put a hitch on it or it won't be upgraded for the crane, you know. So it would be \$8,470 and the steel body would be \$6,595. So -- and any new body that we would put on, like if next summer we gotta replace one of the trucks and take it out of service, you can take that body off and install it on another chassis.

MR. SULLIVAN: We do could that ourselves?

MR. PLATT: No, we can't. But it would be done at that Quality Truck Body, so. And these prices came from Quality Truck Body there. And that's who we got the one truck body -- well actually our very first truck, white truck, we got from -- through them from Greenwood Chevrolet.

MR. SULLIVAN: When you said what's in the budget, what budget?

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From capital expense?

MR. PLATT: Yes. That Bill set aside for the -- for vehicles, a new vehicle.

MR. CAMPBELL: So you're saying for your department since you only had that much to spend, rather than spend it all on the truck in one body is to put the money towards a couple new --

MR. PLATT: Right. And then after the first of the year see if we can muster up --

MR. CAMPBELL: Something for a new truck.

MR. PLATT: Enough for the new truck then.

MR. SULLIVAN: That's what I'm thinking. You gotta replace one of them anyway.

MR. PLATT: We actually -- we need to add vehicles, okay. So like we can't really take -- like right now we got what, six guys and three vehicles. So there's times that I've walked back and I've needed a vehicle and --

MR. CAMPBELL: They're all gone.

MR. PLATT: Come over and try to get the car from -- or easiest thing is jump in my own vehicle and go, get it done, you know. But that's -- you know, I rarely do that, so. But like take our oldest truck and take it out of service, that's not an option right now.

MR. CAMPBELL: You're looking next year for an additional truck, not to replace one, is what you're saying?

MR. PLATT: Yeah.

MR. CAMPBELL: As far as these beds go, we've had steel ones. We've only had steel ones.

MR. PLATT: That's all that's ever been available to us at this point. They're doing a lot better job with the aluminums now and I think, you know, of course they don't rust out, you know.

MR. CAMPBELL: I was gonna ask what's the longevity and the advantage of one versus the other.

MR. PLATT: One of the advantages is the weight of it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mileage.

MR. PLATT: It's a little lighter.

MR. CAMPBELL: Probably considerably lighter, isn't it?

MR. PLATT: I really don't know. Let's see if it says anything on the spec sheet here.

MR. CAMPBELL: So if it's lighter, you're saving mileage over time and it lasts longer. Definitely something we need to consider. As far as I think of aluminum is stressing and breaking and cracking over time. It will slowly corrode, but it wouldn't rust as fast.

MR. PLATT: There's a stated weight, that six -- 640 pounds. And it's about the sixth line down on the kind of picture.

MR. CAMPBELL: What about the weight of the --

MR. PLATT: I'm sorry, I really don't know.

MR. CAMPBELL: I guarantee it's a lot more than 640 pounds.

MR. SULLIVAN: I don't know, we used to build tanks out of aluminum for Vietnam.

MR. CAMPBELL: Did you talk to anybody else that's had aluminum beds on the trucks to know any --

MR. PLATT: No, I have not. I have not.

MR. CAMPBELL: None of the other, the Street Department, uses that style? They don't have that type of truck that they use.

MR. PLATT: Correct, correct. And the Street Department, they've got a couple of one-tons with stainless steel beds on them, you know, dump beds.

MR. CAMPBELL: How long did the steel one last, have you got

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a rough idea?

MR. PLATT: They've been going south for about two years, so they lasted about six -- six years. And we've had the -- we had them both coated, you know, with protective coating, the plastic paint on urethane coating and things and, you know, I mean, they rusted through the coating.

MR. CAMPBELL: Didn't save them that much.

MR. PLATT: Right, uh-huh. I mean, I don't know if that's necessary on the aluminum bed, you know, for something like that, you know.

MR. CAMPBELL: I mean, are they -- this is just a silly question, but are they repairable? I mean, are those types of beds something that can be welded and repaired?

MR. SULLIVAN: Oh, sure.

MR. CAMPBELL: Depends what kind of shape it's in. The reason I asked if it's a repair, you can get a new truck now with a bed, and then if it's worth even considering repairing what we've got on old trucks rather than the cost of taking off --

MR. PLATT: Oh, repairing our old trucks?

MR. CAMPBELL: You know what I'm saying? You gotta pay to take off the old one to put a new one on. There's a cost right there alone, and it's on an old truck. If you spend 500 bucks a truck and some welding and paint and it gets you by for the truck for another two or three years and the whole thing is done and we put our money in a new truck --

MR. PLATT: Yeah, I haven't even considered.

MR. CAMPBELL: It might be a really stupid suggestion. I don't know what kind of shape they are in.

MR. SULLIVAN: If we could get the new truck now, like I said, and we blow the budget out, but then if we could get the same thing in the next budget --

MR. PLATT: That would be -- you know, that could be an option, you know.

MR. SULLIVAN: I mean, obviously if it's --

MR. PLATT: I don't know.

MR. SULLIVAN: -- '06 and '09 --

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah. I was just looking at the expense of putting the beds on something and it's not much life left in it, and you gotta pay to put it on a new truck, and how much does it cost to fix up the beds for now and keep the things rolling. Unless they're just terribly rotted out. You can't weld something if it ain't there.

MR. PLATT: They've got some holes in them.

MR. CAMPBELL: I've seen them, they've got holes in them.

MR. PLATT: We really haven't pursued getting a repair estimate on those, you know.

MR. CAMPBELL: I don't know.

MR. PLATT: I suppose we could do that.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's just something to look into. I mean, to me it made a little bit of sense if it's not crazy money to fix them and get a new truck. I assume this is the metal bed you're looking at on this one. But it wouldn't be set for a crane or hitch or anything, correct?

MR. PLATT: I'm not sure if it's got the hitch on it.

MR. CAMPBELL: So this truck sits as it is, as we're seeing it? So it's not like you would have to put a bed on anyway, and we could say we don't want that bed we want something else, it's already built that way?

MR. PLATT: Just the price didn't match the picture.

MR. SULLIVAN: Is this the state price?

MR. PLATT: Yes. They're aware of the state purchasing pricing. And they're the ones that brought up well okay, that's the price of the truck but they'll do some things and it will be, you know.

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MR. CAMPBELL: Because it ain't much money for that bed.

MR. BIGGS: I tried getting them to fax something today. They never called me back, they were too busy. That's why this was just quick to bring over this there. That basically \$44,000 was the truck alone, okay. So the price that they had on here didn't even clue this bed. Why, I'm not sure. They said it cost from \$7,450 to have that as an addition on there, so that would be in addition to the \$44,000, okay. They said with our discounts and whatever else it would be roughly \$45,000. They'd take \$500 off here, \$1,000 off here and whatever else. So that's why the price actually went up but not significant because they didn't have that bed added on there. This is exactly how it sits right now.

MR. CAMPBELL: Is it useable to you guys with that bed, or would we have to spend money to make it work?

MR. SULLIVAN: You would have to put the crane in it.

MR. CAMPBELL: You're just gonna leave the stuff on the old truck?

MR. BIGGS: We're only gonna put a crane in one of them anyhow. It wouldn't really matter.

MR. CAMPBELL: Is there a crane in one of them now?

MR. BIGGS: No.

MR. PLATT: No, no. One of the --

MR. CAMPBELL: And we would have to spend money to beef up something and put the crane in something as it is.

MR. BIGGS: The ones we have over there will not handle a crane. We're lucky stuff doesn't fall out of them.

MR. CAMPBELL: We can alter that one to put the crane in it?

MR. BIGGS: Or possibly it's set up. This was a quick thing today to see what's out there.

MR. SULLIVAN: Are the beds all rotted out in the ones we have?

MR. BIGGS: In the beds too. They started --

MR. SULLIVAN: All under the cross members?

MR. BIGGS: Probably. I haven't been underneath there. But they're just going quick.

MR. CAMPBELL: They're in use, they're in salt. That just chews them up. So at this point what do you want to do with this? I mean, we talked all the way around it.

MR. SULLIVAN: I want to buy the new one.

MR. BIGGS: That's my opinion too. We need a truck anyhow. We're gonna get that also. That will be the addition. Now we don't have to worry about finding cars, whatever else, we have a brand-new thing going on. And it's in the budget now. Who knows what's gonna happen next year. Next year now we're looking at six to nine thousand just for the bed on one of the other ones. I'll say while we got it, we need the extra, we can. My idea is go with the brand new one, all done. That's my thought.

MR. DIETZ: I know Dale went clear up by Cleveland for less money.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That's from Sarchione. That's where they purchased them from.

MR. PLATT: That's what give us the idea to go there, you know. Sure.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Well, do we want to -- what would you guys like to do?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: You would have to have legislation and they have to give you a final price.

MR. CAMPBELL: It supports the new truck more.

MR. SULLIVAN: Price what you want.

MR. CAMPBELL: Fix, bandage the ones that we have, we've got,



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and see if they would hold up for a while. And if there's a little bit of money left in the budget we'll do that and with getting a new truck. Keep trying for another new truck. All right. What else -- where are we at. That was trucks, right.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: New vehicle, yes.

#### 5. Utility Department Building

MR. CAMPBELL: Utility department building. Any updates or questions or changes?

MR. SULLIVAN: Is there anything in the budget for that?

MR. CAMPBELL: No, I don't believe so.

MR. SULLIVAN: I know at one point Arno came and said that -- when we were talking about the -- down on 45 that they do what, \$100,000; is that what he said?

MR. CAMPBELL: That's -- I believe the money came from because they were going to spend that to tear down and do some stuff. They said rather than spending that money they would give to this department if we wanted the building. I didn't understand it was an amount they would give us for what we did towards the building. We could ask but, yeah, that was only --

MR. SULLIVAN: Well if that's the case, we may still be better off redoing that if we got \$100,000 up front.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, we definitely talked around that issue two or three times at least of what we want to do, expenses to it. And eventually at some point we decided to release it back to Council and do whatever you're gonna do with it, we're not interested in it. I'm not sure what Council has legally done with that building since then.

MR. DIETZ: They put heat in the big garage.

MR. CAMPBELL: They did that a while ago.

MR. DIETZ: But when Darren and us were walking around with Mansell, the guys started saying what they would like to do; and Mansell just come right out and said we're gonna do with it what we want to do with it no matter what. I believe that's basically what he said.

MR. CAMPBELL: That was a while ago. Yep. No, there is no funds for that currently. It would be something in our rate study, it would be something to consider to put in there, we need the facility, here's a big chunk of money needed toward that and --

MR. SULLIVAN: You're probably talking, if you don't go there, I would think at a minimum half a million.

MR. CAMPBELL: And where we would put it, that's the first question.

MR. KOGELNIK: When I was talking with you, Bruce, there was just more work than it was worth to rehab the existing building.

MR. PLATT: It was past its point there.

MR. KOGELNIK: There was specific things that I think everybody was desiring in a new building that that existing footprint couldn't support. So you know, I don't -- based on that I don't know if I want to go back there and revisit that. I don't know if it's worth it.

MR. PLATT: Then you know --

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, you may want to go back and visit the property.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah.

MR. SULLIVAN: I mean, we gotta put it somewhere. Do we own right behind here?

MR. CAMPBELL: I don't know.

MR. BIGGS: Directly behind in between the library and here yeah, we should own that. But that's not very big. You would be running

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trucks and stuff.

MR. SULLIVAN: And the library is where it ends.

MR. BIGGS: That's where it ends. There's just a little bit right there.

MR. DIETZ: Where they got their dump behind the Water Department building, that's about as far as we go. And we go about half again as far as they cut down when they made the new cemetery. We own about half again back about -- you know where central park is, okay; where that property between the bank and stuff, just follow that straight back. That's what the Village owns.

MR. SULLIVAN: I'm just trying to think of a place where we would have enough room to put a building.

MR. CAMPBELL: I think that location was a good location for us. We could drive back and have an area to do testing and places to put stuff and --

MR. BIGGS: Same with the other departments, there's plenty of room. Everybody is always asking for more room. There's plenty up there. Fire Department's always looking, and they got their building over there now. There's stuff in the road down at the parks, vice versa. It opens up those buildings back there for them. And anything else we got and all the stuff we got laying around, it's hidden back there. It would benefit Lordstown.

MR. SULLIVAN: Doing it there.

MR. BIGGS: All the departments, yeah. If we were allowed to use all that and actually had a building to work out of.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's too bad the cost of tearing the thing down is so high. So then you just leave everything and build a whole new one beside it.

MR. DIETZ: And it also benefits you. You can run a water line over and loop it up Palmyra Road and stuff.

MR. KOGELNIK: We talked about that.

MR. DIETZ: Because you got a right of way for a sewer line to go over to the pumping station through the -- I've lost the name.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Commerce Center.

MR. DIETZ: Commerce Center, thank you.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah, we talked kind of comprehensively about several things there. But we gave some prices, I know our architects did that. Ultimately, you know, it was -- it was kind of even in terms of the cost of building new and, you know, keeping the existing. So it was a decision-maker based on want. But yeah, I hear what you're saying. The price of the land and the location of the land is probably of pretty good value. The only objection I had to that parcel was it was a little bit further north. But I don't think you're gonna have everything you want in a parcel.

MR. CAMPBELL: Space is the main thing we need. It wasn't like it was ten miles away.

MR. KOGELNIK: It was safe to get in and off the road.

MR. DIETZ: The main thing about that too is you're not gonna get blocked by a train by going down there because of the 45 bridge. It used to be this community wouldn't -- they had their two mile trains going up, we were out setting there waiting for an ambulance.

MR. SULLIVAN: Last Wednesday night I come out of the A.A. meeting right about 9:00, and there was a train and the rescue squad sitting there with the flashers going. And I sat there for 10 minutes and they still weren't --

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Well, maybe LEC II comes in and we can do some negotiation to get something really nice for our department out

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of it. And it helps the whole Village. I don't want to say just us, but if we get a facility we can function in and it at least frees up space and we sell it as a whole thing for the Village and if we get a big chunk of money to do it --

MR. KOGELNIK: Get in line and start telling them what you need by now.

MR. BIGGS: What are we doing with that right now? As always, what can we do to do something instead of just hey, what can we do. What can we do?

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, I guess we could get some prices. Well --

MR. DIETZ: I started to say something.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, what you said about the modular buildings. You could have a beautiful facility for probably three-quarters of the price of a normal one. Not modular, but manufactured buildings. And you would never guess they are the way they have them today. Hell, my daughter put one in town in Florida when they had the hurricane going through, their town hall, fire department, whole schmere.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, the modular stuff is definitely the option. The thing really holding us back is Council.

MR. BIGGS: Has anyone talked to Council to see if they could help us out?

MR. CAMPBELL: I have. But that was more with the --

MR. BIGGS: With anything. Whether we -- it's theirs -- or I mean it's still Lordstown's I mean, whether they say but this is our building and okay, well we'll do this and you do that and whatever. I mean, has anybody mentioned anything? I mean, is that a thought?

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, Council has a copy of our analysis of what it cost to rehab it and what it cost for a new building. I don't know if that needs to be restated to them, but that -- you know, that's one piece of information you could use.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well like I said, ultimately if, you know, the LEC II is in the works of potentially coming this direction and the potential is of look what we did and spent for the Village before. I don't know if there's still some avenue there of selling that as --

MR. KOGELNIK: There probably could be.

MR. CAMPBELL: I mean granted, yes, we'll be looked upon as oh, look what our department got out of the whole thing. But if you sell it as a whole big picture, what it frees up and what other departments get out of it --

MR. SULLIVAN: I heard there would be an announcement by April.

MR. DIETZ: You also got that TJX thing.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm not sure at this point.

MR. KOGELNIK: There's not much to negotiate there. That's a development already parked in the Village. But TEC is gonna get its water from Warren. However, you know, it's still gonna be a development in the Village, a big one. And you have every right to negotiate with them. And I think that you're right, you should be laying out what you want in a estimate of what that is so that the decision-maker sitting at Council can say I remember BPA needs this.

MR. CAMPBELL: And here's how it impacts the Village. I want to make sure we don't just present that and it opens up, you know, for Streets and it gives a place for the Fire Department to do some practice.

MR. BIGGS: Whatever we need to do to move forward. That's my question. Not just sit here and say we don't know. G.M. and LEC, we hear that every time and every month, and it will go on for years and years. Let's try to do something to move forward with it where we don't have to worry

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about what they do, what they do. What did we do.

MR. CAMPBELL: The only thing we can do is raise rates and start saving money for doing it. We're not looking for help anywhere else. Come January that's one of the things you put in a rate study. But it's gonna take -- you don't get that kind of money when we're already in a deficit to get a half million dollars to build.

MR. SULLIVAN: If you do that, you're gonna have to have a blueprint of what you want to do.

MR. CAMPBELL: Part of the funds are here and the price went up 25 percent.

MR. KOGELNIK: This is how it starts of a forecast of what your expenditures are. You're building is right now at this table.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's where it begins.

MR. KOGELNIK: It's just on gonna take some time. But you have to start somewhere.

MR. BIGGS: We need to get it started is my concern.

MR. KOGELNIK: So I think what would help the Board here to present it to Council is to layout, a capital improvements plan over the next, you know, for four or five years. We talked today about buying a new truck. That's part of the capital improvement plan. We just did that for MVSD. They got all kind of equipment, valve turning machines, building improvement, valve improvements, it all goes into that mix. But it doesn't all line up on year one; it goes two, three, four, five years out. And it says this is how we can potentially pay it, or we got this big gap and we need to really seek out some external funding support. That's how we think with these things.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. And Mike, plant that seed with Council. Get us TEC funding.

MR. PLATT: And you just mentioned external funding support. Is there like grants, loans, that kind of thing that might be available?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah. And I'm gonna encourage the Village to do that more, Bruce. I mean, we're using OPWC funding out here on Highland that is that much funding, okay. OPWC is normally geared for repair and replacement of existing infrastructure. So what you need to do is think okay, well if I got this asbestos cement line and I know that this section of water line on this street is gonna need replaced in five years, I'm gonna park that in the five-year column, way out there, and I'm gonna chase OPWC for that. At least you got that allocated, all right. And then you got this pick-up truck that gees, I need to get that pick-up truck, you know, my trucks are down, I have to get that thing in year one. You have no other way to pay for it, you're gonna take that out of your general fund right now. So that's how this starts to -- you start to fill in the missing pieces of the puzzle for all your needs. Now obviously the building that we just talked about, that's kind of out there. That's just not gonna happen no matter what.

MR. CAMPBELL: But you start --

MR. SULLIVAN: Like you said, you make a five- year plan and maybe in year three you buy the property and --

MR. CAMPBELL: Or exactly like we said, something comes to the Village and they say we're working towards this but it's years out, we know roughly what it's gonna take. See if you can get us some help in that direction, and we've got figures to throw them.

MR. KOGELNIK: With other communities that have a plan like that, if their projects are that far out there for a building, through the capital improvement project funding application you can request monies for building improvement. But you have to get in line to do that. So everything

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takes time and you have to -- you know, you have to have a good project out there waiting. So having a capital improvements plan -- and it doesn't take a whole long time to put it together. Spread sheet, we're talking landscape spreadsheet, that's it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Tracking down figures and what you want.

MR. KOSELNIK: What Darren just stated, if you start nailing that stuff down now you're starting at least on a plan.

MR. CAMPBELL: Very good. I like it. Anything else, or are we going down to Old Business?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Are you leaving that building on the agenda?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, because Mike's gonna see what he can do with the TEC.

**OLD BUSINESS:**

**1. I&I**

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Old Business, I&I.

MR. PLATT: Nothing new to report there.

MR. SULLIVAN: I'd just like to report that I've checked back like the last three quarters, and we've lost an average of about \$6,000 a quarter because of the I&I.

MR. PLATT: Okay.

MR. SULLIVAN: And I don't know how long we're gonna bleed like that. You know, we're sitting here talking about money and we're just letting it all flow down the drain. You know, I've asked for accounts to plan and going forward, and I think we need to do that and I think we need to follow the plan.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah. And part of those complications have been -- well, other situations that happened in the department and manpower issues. And I mean it's -- I understand there's frustration for both sides of it.

MR. SULLIVAN: We still we have more manpower than we ever did.

MR. PLATT: We have four now.

MR. BIGGS: It's still not enough.

**2. Imperial Sanitary Sewer Meter Manhole Project**

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Number 2, Imperial Sanitary Sewer Meter Manhole Project.

MR. KOSELNIK: Bids open next Tuesday, Kevin. We have about six bidders that have taken sets out.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No bids have been submitted yet.

MR. SULLIVAN: When is the bid opening?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Next Tuesday, 1:00.

MR. CAMPBELL: Six have been taken out, but none have -- hopefully we get some back in.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: They'll do them that morning and then stay for the bid opening.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Any questions on that? See how that all plays out and get something else working on that direction.

**3. Water Rate Review**

MR. CAMPBELL: Water Rate Review. Well, we've talked around that already; and keep that on the agenda because that's coming up next.

**4. Sanitary Sewer Rate Review**

MR. CAMPBELL: Number 4, Sanitary Sewer Rate Review.

MR. KOSELNIK: I printed out new ones. These are updates from the last meeting. We talked that --

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MR. CAMPBELL: From our work session you mean?

MR. KOGELNIK: I'm sorry, work session. We talked that this was the governing category of definitions like for permit fees and taps and things like that. There was some ambiguous terms that were mentioned in the last one. I cleared all that up.

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh, great.

MR. KOGELNIK: The only thing that I saw -- Cindy, you had mentioned in the work session that we didn't have a permit for discretion. But that was the one that I had prepared, Amanda at my office and myself had prepared that for you. And you know, it is for sewer connection removal. And it states it right here according to the Village Water and Sewer Department, the location of where to perform a sewer discretion, three to five business days prior to the work site, work shall conform to the pipe cap detail, that's the physical disconnection and abandonment, as illustrated on the BPA Sewer Construction Standard Detail Drawing. So I think that this achieves that.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Okay.

MR. CAMPBELL: Now is this what we have and you said it applies to that, or is that something you --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: They created it for us.

MR. CAMPBELL: I just want to make sure I understood where it came from.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: It's not been printed and in our possession. This is a draft.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. So did you get a chance to look through it?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: This is it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Since you'll be using it, take a chance to read through this and say wait, this doesn't make sense to me or I can't apply this or, you know, this isn't gonna work. But thank you, Chris, for filling-in the gap on that aspect.

MR. SULLIVAN: So now we throw away last month's?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes, you know the steps.

MR. SULLIVAN: Boy, we're killing a lot of trees here.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: We recycle.

MR. CAMPBELL: And while we're on that subject, is that part of that?

MR. KOGELNIK: No, that was just an example that I was gonna -- that I was going to ask questions about in the event this document didn't suffice. So this is not needed here, this second sheet. You can rip it off and there you go, Kevin.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The sanitary lateral inspections when the sanitary laterals are installed, this is what we use for that. This is in the works already. We've been using it since the first sanitary sewer connection on the east side.

MR. CAMPBELL: And then so we cleared up the definitions, the terms?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: So now Cindy can easily --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I'm gonna read through this and --

MR. CAMPBELL: Say all right, I know exactly what this means and I have a fee for it and --

MR. KOGELNIK: We had terms such as inspection permit.

MR. CAMPBELL: We both went through it, and I don't know if this applies.

MR. KOGELNIK: And special construction permit, I took that completely out.

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MR. SULLIVAN: Are we throwing it away, this one too?

MR. KOSELNIK: We're only talking sewer right now. There were no other changes to water.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I have to review that form and see if I can follow it. The sewer regs you already passed, but now they've been revised. So I'm gonna read through them and make sure that I can interpret them; and if so, you'll have to -- Council hasn't passed them yet anyhow.

MR. CAMPBELL: This will really make them happy.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: And to my understanding they don't even -- it's not gonna make a difference if they do or they don't, it's just a --

MR. CAMPBELL: Formality.

**PUBLIC COMMENTS:**

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Any Public Comments at this point?

**REPORTS:**

**1. Solicitor's Report**

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Reports, Solicitor's Report. Anything from Paul?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: No.

MR. CAMPBELL: Engineer's Report, anything additional?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I take that back.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay, we're back.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Sorry.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's all right.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: That was in -- there was -- in your boxes you should have -- I mailed it to you as well -- but a correspondence dated November 7 -- (people talking at the same time, inaudible) -- Council regarding public utility communication right-of-way ordinance. I asked him when he was in, I was asking yesterday if the Utility Committee has taken any action. And he kind of implied no, that the Board could do what they need to do, they have to be fixed -- (people were talking at the same time, inaudible). I got the impression you need to review these and do what needs to be done on your end.

MR. KOSELNIK: The reason for that, Kevin is that there's some things in there that points to such things as Sewer Rules and Regulations that are now outdated. So all of that, plus any other things that need to be addressed for the purpose of right-of-way work inside the road right-of-way should be given a second look, in my opinion, based on what's happening out there on Highland Avenue with the gas line project.

MR. CAMPBELL: I didn't get a chance to really read and study them. There was Canfield's version, which I think Paul was kind of recommending as an option that we could take them and --

MR. KOSELNIK: It's very detailed, yeah.

MR. CAMPBELL: It seemed detailed to me from what I read through that. So we can adjust what we have in place if it just needs tweaked. So I guess what his thoughts were or --

MR. SULLIVAN: Tweak.

MR. CAMPBELL: Give him a direction, do you want to take Canfield's and apply those or take ours and make some changes to ours. I never worked much with the right-of-way stuff, and I don't know if Bruce could talk to some details how it affects our department. I mean, I never really worked with that end of it at all to --

MR. KOSELNIK: Well, you want some mechanism that's effective that all utility companies coming into the Village, Blue Racer, Dominion, have the requirements to submit plans to you so that you can review them before they start building their project. Otherwise, you're gonna have

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those utility companies come in, severing his water service lines, his labor now and his men are having to go out there, fix those water service lines, so it does end up impacting the Village if you don't have --

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, yeah.

MR. KOGELNIK: But interestingly, you did have that mechanism to have a permit, it just wasn't really well-known.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well they didn't tell you, did they? Didn't they just show up?

MR. PLATT: As far as I know they just showed up.

MR. KOGELNIK: They just showed up.

MR. PLATT: I remember a conversation back in the spring with like a college intern asking do you -- do I need a permit from your -- from the Water Department for anything to do, you know. And it was -- he didn't know what he was asking for, he just asked. And I said no, I don't have a permit in my department, you know for you. I said so the only thing I know of is like if you're gonna cross the road, you know, you gotta get a permit from the Street Department, you know.

MR. SULLIVAN: Have they messed anything up on you?

MR. PLATT: They've bumped a couple of water service lines, you know, but -- like the first two that they came across, you know. And we were on site and everything. And I mean, they even pot-holed them, that's the -- expose them, see where they are -- and they still broke them, you know. But they've been very good since, you know. They got the letter from me and I contacted Dominion, Chris gave me a name from Dominion to contact. And I contacted Dominion and, you know, gave them a letter. I said I hold you responsible, they're working for you, you're responsible for it. And so things have gone a lot smoother since then.

MR. SULLIVAN: Why is a gas line that big? It looks like 12 inch.

MR. KOGELNIK: It's probably some form of transmission. But all I recollect, the Village's ordinance for that, it's not that long. I mean, you can read through that real quickly and say okay, I probably should change this or that; and if I read through the Canfield ordinance, okay, I probably do need this or that added to mine. I think that's what needs to happen and that doesn't take much time, but somebody needs to do it.

MR. CAMPBELL: My question that is in my mind is --

MR. SULLIVAN: Should be Utilities.

MR. CAMPBELL: In my mind it should be Utilities.

MR. KOGELNIK: I'm struggling with that too, Kevin. I'm thinking that the Utility Committee needs to be a little bit more forthright and engaging with what you guys do.

MR. CAMPBELL: They would be the ones running it and saying you guys have water and sewer lines, what do you guys need from that aspect, and this is what we're looking at and make sure that's in there, and they take and do their part with it.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I don't believe it's perceived that way.

MR. CAMPBELL: I guarantee it's not perceived that way. Oh boy, well, all right. I guess I'll take it on me to talk to Bob Bond.

MR. SULLIVAN: The answer is no.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I caught him yesterday, and that's why I wanted to see if it was gonna be simulated on their end or it was, and I got -- that's why you got a copy of it sent to you in your box and I brought it up.

MR. CAMPBELL: And then from our department's side, I mean, have you guys looked at those at all to --

MR. PLATT: No, huh-uh.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm just curious, because you guys are the ones



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that work with stuff. So I would really be taking a stab at that is something we need versus --

MR. SULLIVAN: What do we have, 30 feet from the center line.

MR. PLATT: That's normal road right-of-way, normal around the Village.

MR. SULLIVAN: Anything over that we would have to go -- like going through Kibler's and --

MR. PLATT: Yes, uh-huh.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Anything else?

## 2. Engineer's Report

MR. CAMPBELL: All right, on to engineer. We're getting --

MR. KOGELNIK: I don't have anything.

MR. CAMPBELL: Any questions for our engineer? Any questions, gentlemen?

MR. KOGELNIK: Happy holidays.

## 3. Utility Committee Report

MR. CAMPBELL: Utility Committee, we already covered them.

## 4. Clerk's Report

MR. CAMPBELL: Clerk's report, Cindy.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I have a few small things. Earlier this year the school wanted to purchase water for watering the track, and we do that from a hydrant through a bulk water agreement. But we -- or the Board, I think, was looking at a way to help them and not charge that premium water rate at the time.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, I remember.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: They did use water through the hydrant and through agreement. But when I went to invoice them I went oh, wait, I think we were trying to bill this at perhaps the normal water rate and not the premium rate in the agreement. I would need your permission if I'm recalling correctly that was the intention at the time.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yep.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Bruce did provide me the information. I just need your permission. The usage was for \$162,000, and then I would bill that at the \$5.66 instead of --

MR. PLATT: 162,000 gallons.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Well, there's a clerical --

MR. PLATT: I think it was 162,000 gallons.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I took that as thousands of gallons.

MR. CAMPBELL: You have dollars.

MR. PLATT: You got the 162 right.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: So at \$5.66 instead of \$8.49.

**MR. CAMPBELL: I make a motion we bill the schooling at the rate of \$5.66 for the water used to water the track.**

**MR. SULLIVAN: Second.**

**MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?**

**(All respond aye.)**

**MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?**

**(No response.)**

**MS. SLUSARCZYK: Can I also ask, the contract charges a \$25 per calendar month assessment. Are we waiving that as well?**

**MR. CAMPBELL: I'll make a motion to waive that.**

**MR. SULLIVAN: Second.**

**MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?**

**(All respond aye.)**

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**MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?**

**(No response.)**

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Thank you very much for that. Next I have a personal request to the December 18 meeting date. I would like to go out-of-town, and I would ask that we move it to December 11 at 4:00. It's one week earlier, the Tuesday before.

MR. SULLIVAN: Only if you're golfing with the weekend.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm good with that.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: All the responses, everybody said that it was fine. But it has to be done formally in a meeting.

**MR. SULLIVAN: I make a motion we move our meeting to the 11th of December.**

**MR. DIETZ: I'll second.**

**MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?**

**(All respond aye.)**

**MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?**

**(No response.)**

MR. CAMPBELL: There you go.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Thank you very much. I already told you about the legal opinion from Paul. And I have the 2009 proposed meeting dates. I don't know, it's the third Tuesday.

MR. SULLIVAN: 2009?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Nineteen.

MR. DIETZ: I would like to move it back to Thursday.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: If you want to approve them tonight, or I can put it on the calendar for next month.

MR. SULLIVAN: All right, move it to Thursday.

MR. CAMPBELL: It don't matter to me. I've almost got used to Tuesday at this point. It's been a Thursday for so long, I finally got used to Tuesday. For me, I'm fine with leaving them as they are. Do you guys want to go home and check your calendars?

MR. DIETZ: Don't matter to me.

**MR. CAMPBELL: I'll make a motion to approve these dates for 2019.**

**MR. DIETZ: I'll second.**

**MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?**

**(All respond aye.)**

**MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?**

**(No response.)**

MR. CAMPBELL: All right.

MR. SULLIVAN: So is the December date here the third --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The third Tuesday, yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: And if we have to tweak them --

MR. SULLIVAN: Can we have them the second Tuesday?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: The only reason I was asking is my daughter was deployed and she comes in December 17.

MR. SULLIVAN: I thought Bill wants budget stuff --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: He's cutting off at December 14 and having our books wrapped up on the 20th. My intention is to be back on the 20 or 21. My stuff will not hold the Clerk up at all. He knows that, I discussed it with him as well when I asked for the meeting change date.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay, Bill --

MS. SLUSARCZYK: He approved that as well.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Any questions for Cindy?

MR. DIETZ: I won't say nothing.

**5. Superintendent's Report**

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MR. CAMPBELL: All right. We'll move on to Superintendent's Report. Bruce or Darren?

MR. PLATT: The -- you have a sheet like this. This is our disinfectant by-product sheet, our results from our last -- this latest test sampling. So our numbers are very good.

MR. CAMPBELL: Looking good.

MR. SULLIVAN: What are we looking at?

MR. PLATT: The very top line, okay, that's our most recent. We always put our most recent at the top. Those that -- if you look at very first number, 56.70, that needs to be under 80, okay, and which of course it was. Our running average is lower, you know, than it was at the beginning of the year. The HA5s were well under that number of 60 for the HA5s. These are our two stations that we report to the E.P.A., okay. So one's on Yerke Young and the other one is over on Wood Lenhart, and the results are very similar to that. Then we have our second sheet that has a lot of smaller numbers, a lot more columns there. Those are what we call special purposes samples. So we go out in the field and not only take samples from where the E.P.A. says we have to take them, but we pick like other spots like down at MVSD, let's see what the water is coming in to our place, you know. So this time it was at 46.9 and over at Yerke Young it's now at 56.7, you know. So that shows you that the water is aging, you know, because those disinfectant by-products are a product of water aging in the lines, you know, so. And they want you to test basically where your lowest usage is, you know, so.

MR. SULLIVAN: But we'd still be looking at 70? You said on that first sheet that E.P.A. wanted under 50 -- I mean under 70.

MR. PLATT: Under 80.

MR. SULLIVAN: Under 80, I'm sorry. That would be the same --

MR. PLATT: We still kind of base it on that, you know. Like okay, our target is we want to be under 80, you know. And so like, you know, by doing it at MVSD we're saying like what's the water like coming to us. Is it coming to us high already or what's happening, you know, so. So that's the reason for MVSD. We just recently started doing Bailey tank.

MR. CAMPBELL: How come it's so low?

MR. PLATT: It's one of them things, you know.

MR. SULLIVAN: Because we spent \$400,000.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, I'm getting that water.

MR. PLATT: By the same token, here's the nice thing is, you know, we don't have to do all that flushing --

MR. CAMPBELL: It saving a lot of money and time.

MR. PLATT: -- anymore. It's just, you know -- and we're putting out a much better product, you know, by far. We did one sample, in FHLC-34 that's a fire hydrant, Lyntz Road that we tested back in August. We tested them, and the numbers were really good there. And then we tested at the Salt Springs booster station down here at our new booster station because that water, you know, that's coming through the City of Niles system so -- and it's coming in at 52, so it's already a little bit elevated, you know. But it's just -- I'm really encouraged by the results that we're getting now, you know. So they -- the mixer's working. The biggest thing is MVSD has drastically changed the way that they are processing the water there. So that helps us a great deal, so. Okay. So moving on, we already covered the truck so I don't have to cover that. We have a company by the name of Pro-Tech, okay. And they are -- they installed the SCADA system for us on the water side. All of our water controls, the tank levels, the booster stations, the LEC reading, the LEC meter, reading MVSD meter, et cetera, that's all controlled by Pro-Tech equipment now. It used to be Thoma Technologies.

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MR. CAMPBELL: Oh yeah, yeah.

MR. PLATT: They now have -- they've warranted all their equipment for a period of a year after install, and we're now out of the warranty period. But they came up with another maintenance agreement similar to the one that Thoma would have, and I think his agreement ran like \$6,000 a year and covered some things, where Pro-Tech's pretty much standard agreement covers 12 months for \$3,000 or -- and then it's 30 hours at -- it's kind of like pre-paid labor so to speak, again similar to Thoma's where everything is provided at \$100 per hour instead of \$150 per hour and just sets some other things. We don't have to act on that this evening. I'd like to approve it for the 2019 calendar year and just do calendar years, you know, with that. And Pro-Tech is sending a representative for our next meeting so he can be here and answer questions for you.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. The only question I have before they're here is if we don't go with an agreement like that --

MR. PLATT: Right.

MR. CAMPBELL: -- could we just contact them for -- you know, as we run into problems? I mean, is there any maintenance that they come and check and do anything like that, or just wait until it breaks and it's covered type thing?

MR. PLATT: It's pretty much a -- you know, there's really know maintenance on it until it breaks, you know, so to speak. We have -- the only issues that have come up so far are like the little microprocessors kind of get out of alignment, and that's what happened at this past month. And they had to come in, they come in online and do what they need to do. And that was \$150 per hour, you know. And, you know, it took them about 25 minutes. So their minimum bill is \$150, you know. Where with this agreement it would, you know -- A, it would already be paid for and then it would be rated at \$100 per hour then. Yeah, they're on call, you know. I mean, they're available, you know, 24/7. You just pay -- without an agreement you pay a premium for that, you know, so.

MR. SULLIVAN: But I think what Kevin's getting to is you have to have an awful lot of call-outs to get to \$3,000.

MR. CAMPBELL: Three grand, is it worth it to just to pay them when you need them rather than have an agreement? Do you get better service?

MR. PLATT: It's like Thoma, by having an agreement we were head of the line.

MR. CAMPBELL: So if there's numerous things going on --

MR. PLATT: Yeah. You know, if there were four or five with maintenance agreements yeah, you still gotta wait in line so to speak, you know, so. But I think those would be questions to really ask the representative when he's here.

MR. SULLIVAN: That three hundred -- thousand dollars, what's the length of that agreement?

MR. PLATT: Pardon me. It's a one year agreement and it's for \$3,000. And that would include, you know, 30 hours at \$100 per hour, you know. You don't -- that first 30 hours is included.

MR. CAMPBELL: I gotcha. I gotcha. And after that it goes to the upper rate? And if you don't use all those hours up --

MR. PLATT: As I understand it, it will always be at the at that \$100 per hour, you know, if you go over.

MR. CAMPBELL: Oh, go over the 30.

MR. PLATT: And there are some things that we have out there that we want to tweak and add now. There's one thing that we want to add is we have a manhole that kind of collects some water and it needs to be dry. So we could put a float switch in there and run a line over to their panel on Salt Springs or one of our panels and, you know.

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MR. CAMPBELL: Sounds like some good questions for them. They'll be here next meeting, let's leave it for that. What have you got next?

MR. DIETZ: Does he know the meeting is changed?

MR. CAMPBELL: Good point. Make sure he knows the next meeting is changed.

MR. PLATT: I've got that, and I'll make sure.

MR. CAMPBELL: Good call.

MR. DIETZ: I just thought I'd ask.

MR. PLATT: Okay. And then the final thing that I have is our power outage that we experienced there. I kind of sent an e-mail describing, it was a little wordy in everything. But basically what happened was the power went out on November 6 about 3:00 -- between 3:00 and 3:30. We got an alarm for Lift Station 2 that the engines have overheated and shut down, so we were able to get down there. And while we were working on that one we got an alarm that Lift Station 3 now shut down -- overheated and shut down. We weren't able to get to that one in time, it filled up with water. The inside -- the lift station itself filled up with water, it covered the electric motors, got into some of the controls, got into the battery, a number of things. So it was -- it's a catastrophic event at Lift Station 3. Right now we have two portable pumps down there doing bypass pumping, you know, so they're running, running, running 24/7. We check them twice a day for fuel. We've had numerous issues with them as far as, you know, trying to get new hose configurations for the cold weather.

MR. SULLIVAN: Where's that -- is that water running back into the sewer?

MR. PLATT: We draw it out of the overflow hatch and we have our connection.

MR. SULLIVAN: I've seen the pipes coming out.

MR. PLATT: That goes right into our force main, and we're pushing it onto the City of Warren, then to the treatment plant. From approximately 4:30 to maybe 10:30, 11:00 the only thing we could do was open that hatch and allow the sewage to escape down into the -- you know. And it flowed right down into the creek. I mean, it couldn't have gone to a better place really, you know. We did have it back up into two homes, but very minimal, you know, so. They were the two homes that were closest to the lift station.

MR. SULLIVAN: Was that Kibler's or --

MR. PLATT: No. One's writ on the corner of Brunstetter and Highland and then the home across the street from that home. E.P.A. came out. You know, we have to notify the E.P.A. They came out the following day. They need to be notified while it's going on, but we couldn't do that, you know. They understood and don't let it happen again, you know, type thing, you know. So we've got the numbers and everything and are ready. Hopefully it won't happen again, you know.

MR. SULLIVAN: You did say it was under warranty, didn't you, in that e-mail?

MR. PLATT: The manufacturer indicated that well yes, these stations are warranted for five years. We got a five year warranty on them. And the manufacturer did say, indicated verbally, I haven't received anything in writing from them, but that they were intent on covering this all, you know, themselves, you know. I said how about the bypass pumping, you know. Well, they're not -- they said oh, we don't cover that, you know, we're not covering that. So I have just some figures here. I'm not sure if I threw this in your packet.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, it's in there.

MR. PLATT: It just shows you since the since the event on

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November 6 we've put in 165 hours tending to that event. We have put in 560 gallons of diesel fuel into that. The pumps themselves run -- they're running about \$4,000 for the two of them for a month, you know, so the cost is gonna be considerable.

MR. CAMPBELL: It could have been a lot worse.

MR. PLATT: The insurance adjuster was out yesterday. He says we'll still, you know, get a claim going here, you know. He'll start the wheels going for that. But of course, I need to supply him a whole lot of information for that, you know. And you know, it's like (sighing) maybe they'll cover it and he's just the adjuster, he's not the decision-maker, you know, type thing, so. So but he was, you know, helpful. Maybe we can get some help with our time and our diesel fuel and the pumps from insurance, you know. I don't know, you know. Or we can hand it when it's all over and say hey, here's what we got in it, let's sit down here for a little bit. But while that was going on, you know -- one of the things like how do I feel about Gorman Rupp now at this point. Let's say I'm still very happy with them because while it was going on, one of the first things I did was call the sales rep, the engineering rep. He was there that night at 9:00. Didn't have to be but he was there, you know. Ready to try and see if he could -- A, he wanted to see what was going on; B, could he help in any way, whatever. One of the things he did was he facilitated us getting a bypass pump that night because my two contacts wouldn't answer the phone, you know. The Leppo Rents and the Ohio Cat that was here, they don't have a 24-hour phone number. You have to call them the next day and they say we don't have one, you know, just like how do I get a generator as an emergency, you know. So with that then, you know, I mean Gorman Rupp came out. There's a field tech, his name's Bob, and he's helped us with changing a seal down at Lift Station 2 on one of the big pumps. We had to -- we actually had to remove the rotating assembly, like shut the pump down and take the guts out of it and put the new rotating assembly, and so he assisted in that. And then he assisted -- well, he came and picked up the electric motors and batteries and things, and he's taking them to the manufacturer/distributor for them to be repaired and evaluated and things, you know, so. So they were very responsive. In fact, what was it last Thursday or Wednesday was that when Gorman Rupp --

MR. BIGGS: I was gonna say when everybody came.

MR. KOGELNIK: Wednesday.

MR. PLATT: So just a little bit over a week and Gorman Rupp had -- the vice-president from Gorman Rupp was on the site, the warranty manager was there, the engine manufacturer was there, there was another individual maybe two engine reps from the engine manufacturer. So they've been out on site. They are owning the issue. And the issue is -- and the buildings don't dissipate the heat that these engines generate, and so it just gets too hot inside the building. And the safety switches on the engine shut down because hey, it's too hot, don't damage the engines. In fact, Lift Station 1 ran pretty much trouble-free. I did get an alarm; I went up there to check it. And while I was getting out of the truck I got a call that hey, you know, Engine 1 or Lift Station 1 became overheated. And I go home here, and by the time I got the gate unlocked and everything it had cleared. And interesting here, the engine started back up again, you know. Because they both start, both -- there's two engines, one for each pump, and they both start; and then one will -- if one pump runs, needs to run, it will -- you know, the RPMs increase while it pumps and then it decreases, and then the other one will do the same thing. They continue to alternate, you know like --

MR. SULLIVAN: Are they built with generators so when the power goes out --

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MR. PLATT: We had them put these natural gas engines inside to drive the -- the engines have a pulley on them that drives the shaft on the electric motor, which in turn turns the --

MR. SULLIVAN: So even if the power goes out it's generating its own electric?

MR. PLATT: It still generates a little electric and a whole lot of mechanical power to supply the pumps, you know. But Lift Station 1 actually got hot enough inside that one of the plastic receptacles disfigured and popped its cover off, you know. So you know, they are reserving -- you know, they pledged that they are fixing that thing because they have to, you know.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm confused then on the aspect of the natural gas supply. Was there something there or not?

MR. KOGELNIK: We thought that might be something there. I honestly jumped to a few conclusions. I thought that the electric outage that was widely reported on election night may have impacted the natural gas service because I have heard something like that happen before in a few areas. So just to make sure, we put a work order in to Dominion the morning of Wednesday when Shawn and his staff were gonna be out there. They went out to each side and they measured the incoming gas to the buildings and then after the regulator in the buildings, and they found that natural gas pressure was not an issue, at least at that time. So they were able to rule out that pressure feed of natural gas was not an issue, which was a critical piece of information. But the biggest observation made was just the heat dissipation that was not occurring at each of the buildings.

MR. PLATT: Because even with the next day, okay, we tried to -- the day that everybody came out on that Wednesday Darren ran the pumps at Lift Station 2 and pretty much generated the same amount of heat. We generated that state and the engines shut down. And even with enough, you know, measuring it that there was enough fuel there.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Because I didn't realize that. I know before initially that you guys had thought one of the causes was the gas pressure, but that wasn't the problem. Things started up and ran, it got too hot in there, and it started shutting down.

MR. BIGGS: That's what it was before. With that not being enough pressure in there it runs too lean, so the engines work too hard so they heat up. Before on the set-up they had to come in there, okay; and what happened is it would run too lean, it would take too long to start and they would just over crank. So Gorman Rupp came out and they adjusted the regulator inside the building back up, so that just led to us believe that -- it was a place to start.

MR. CAMPBELL: But that wasn't the root cause?

MR. BIGGS: It doesn't appear to be on that one.

MR. KOGELNIK: But one thing we learned in hearing out that issue is it might be appropriate to have gauges on the incoming gas pressure.

MR. PLATT: That, or at least a -- what do they call it, a manometer to measure the gas from time to time there. So, yes.

MR. DIETZ: I got a 14 HP sitting there at the house, and it puts out so much heat that it has actually burned the grass off, and it's just like a piece of clay right there where the exhaust comes out. It puts out a lot that -- natural gas engines put out a lot of heat.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, the comment that Shawn made --

MR. SULLIVAN: Does it power the whole house?

MR. DIETZ: No, it powers the whole house.

MR. KOGELNIK: The comment that the equipment manufacturer had made out there on the site -- I don't know if you had heard that Bruce -- was that that building was patterned after a 15 horsepower pump design.

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MR. PLATT: I was not.

MR. BIGGS: It was patterned off of one that I believe was the same as that one but does not run that horsepower that we have to.

MR. KOGELNIK: Exactly.

MR. BIGGS: So it's patterned off of the same thing, but it was working fine in that -- either place. I believe Tucson is what he said, something, something. But they didn't need it that much, so their horsepower wasn't as much as what we need.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, obviously.

MR. KOGELNIK: But I'll tell you, I echo Bruce's comments about Gorman Rupp. The day of being Yeah, they admit that. That's unusual.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah, that's a big deal.

MR. KOGELNIK: So they have a hell of an investment. And I can tell you this, when I'm talking with Shawn Barris about that he's more concerned with the perception of that equipment and how it's running than anything.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. So if I understand correctly we don't think there's a gas issue, we lost power, though things started up they ran like they were supposed to, they overheated because they didn't dissipate the heat, and they started shutting down or actually shut down and the water come in and it's done.

MR. PLATT: Right.

MR. CAMPBELL: And how long do you think that was? Is there a estimate, like we lost power, they ran for so long, the heat built up and they shut down? Was there some kind of window of five minutes, ten minutes, twenty minutes?

MR. PLATT: We can look on the SCADA and see that. My gut reaction is I could have ran about a half hour.

MR. CAMPBELL: Before they shut down. You start running something with that kind of heat it does jam up quick.

MR. BIGGS: LEC was giving us a lot of time. When they come back down to idle they don't have time to cool off before the other one kicks back on. So they were -- you know, let's say if it took ten minutes before it overheated, which is kind of quick. But if they weren't giving it maybe it could have been an hour. So it depends on what -- how much they're being called on.

MR. CAMPBELL: Then you mentioned about monitoring the gas line to some level; is that what I'm understanding? Is it worth -- I mean, because we're on a residential gas line pretty much. The same things the homes on are on, we're not on a special line by any means.

MR. KOGELNIK: Pretty much.

MR. CAMPBELL: Does that gain us anything? My point being --

MR. KOGELNIK: It does. Because like this, if you have an emergency generator you're concerned about the fuel in there, right?

MR. CAMPBELL: Correct.

MR. KOGELNIK: You have a gauge on the fuel. That's our gauge on that fuel. It's pressure.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm just saying -- say there's an emergency and we don't have gas because of the power outage, we gotta run down there and kick open the door. You're not gonna get a bypass pump in time to do anything.

MR. KOGELNIK: Kevin, when I was standing there at Pump Station 3, I mean, what had happened at that station hit me like a two-by-four in the side of the head. I instantaneously started looking at that trailer-mounted pump and thinking how much does that cost, I want to know now.

MR. PLATT: Yeah. And I told Shawn, I said after this, you



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know, we're definitely gonna have to have a pump that size on hand, you know. While the E.P.A. was there doing the inspection we had the one pump there, you know, that got delivered that night. And he goes, you know, how soon is your standby pump being delivered, you know. And I said it's on its way, you know. So that -- you know, they wanted to see a second one. You just had one failure that wound up going downstream.

MR. CAMPBELL: Try another one.

MR. PLATT: So that's why we have two pumps there. They run in the ballpark \$60,000 to \$70,000 for those. You know, we'd want a quiet one, you know. Unfortunately we have a loud one and a quiet one and, you know, it's the best we can do, you know.

MR. KOGELNIK: Have you --

MR. DIETZ: What's this red line on your Google map for?

MR. PLATT: The little -- that shows the stream and I had -- that's my report that I sent to the E.P.A., and you have to show them like where did that go to, you know.

MR. KOGELNIK: Have you -- are you gonna wait until you get something definitive from Shawn and then give a more detailed explanation to the Ohio E.P.A. as to the reason for the overflow; or is that not necessary, did they not ask for that?

MR. PLATT: They didn't ask for that, so -- at least at this point. My estimate, you know, originally estimated like 800,000 gallons. For whatever reason, I think a decimal point got in the wrong spot and the E.P.A. -- I sent 1.4 million gallons, and there's no way we could have put that amount in the creek in about six hours. So I just have to go down to the sewer meter at LEC and download the data and use that and correct it. But I'd rather -- you're much better off saying hey, we put more in than less, you know, so. But I'm thinking we probably really only put maybe 400,000 gallons in there, you know. Again, it's a ballpark idea, so. I need to support that.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right.

MR. BIGGS: Kevin, if I could answer your question about the meter, back to that one, and if we need --

MR. CAMPBELL: About the gas.

MR. BIGGS: \$300 item, we can check that. We don't have a failure like this. It shouldn't even be up for question because you got regulators in there. One we can check out right on the motor itself. Now it's a screw type, okay. Those things run every Monday at least to exercise. They do loosen, you know what I mean, so now we're getting less. So it's something we definitely should have something --

MR. CAMPBELL: My point was just that if it's an emergency, if it's a mass outage like this one was --

MR. BIGGS: We're hoping to prevent that.

MR. CAMPBELL: If it's a mass outage and it's affecting them and they can't provide us gas because it's a mass outage, knowing that is not gonna change the fact that it's not gonna run. But as far as a check as far as something could be wrong ahead time, absolutely. I'm saying as something to say power out, we lost gas too, run out there and kick the door open, you can't get down there fast enough to probably save it is the point.

MR. BIGGS: No.

MR. PLATT: The other thing that occurred too, they have these duck-bill valves in the floors, okay. And that allows flow into the wet well from --

MR. CAMPBELL: The top.

MR. PLATT: It's like in case you have a leak on a pump, it will go down the floor and then it's supposed to keep the sewer gas from escaping. Well, when the water came up it just pushed those duck-bills out of the floor,

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so they're also addressing that issue too.

MR. CAMPBELL: They learned a lot, didn't they.

MR. PLATT: Yes, they did.

MR. CAMPBELL: So did we.

MR. PLATT: So they will not only upgrade, you know, whatever they do to Lift Station 1 they are -- or to 3 they're doing to all of them, you know. So that's what -- you know, I mean it's, you know not having to twist arms or anything like that --

MR. CAMPBELL: Fight with them.

MR. PLATT: -- for these things, you know.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right.

MR. SULLIVAN: Motion to adjourn.

MR. CAMPBELL: We got a couple more quick things. Bruce, do you have anything else first off?

MR. PLATT: I'm finished here.

MR. SULLIVAN: (Shaking head.)

MR. CAMPBELL: I want to commend the department for all their hard work in stepping up in the heat of the moment and the extra hours that they put in and the due diligence that they did to keep this flowing, not just for LEC but for the residents that are tied into that. So thank you guys, and put that to the rest of the department that the Board really appreciates that hard work.

MR. PLATT: It's part of the territory. Thank you, I appreciate hearing that.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's nice to hear.

**MEMBER COMMENTS:**

MR. CAMPBELL: There is one quick thing for Member Comments. Karen Jones had sent a request to me to pursue adding people to the accounts that aren't just spouses, which talked about it a little bit at our work session. And she's still interested in the Board pursuing that change to our Water Regulations; someone that's not just a spouse can be added to the account. Anybody basically. Because you can't keep it -- if you're gonna open it up -- you know, right now we have it as a spouse, it's only a spouse that can be added to your account. If we open it up, there's no -- in my mind no medium place to say where do you put the next line, you know. Relative, cousin, friend, business owner, I mean you really -- it's hard to put a definition to that. So if we open it up, that's a whole other can of worms that our department has to handle, complications to things that get us outside of where we -- we're already fighting some battles of getting responses from people that own the accounts for closing stuff and final readings and aspects along those lines, and you're putting other people on the account and it complicates that aspect. And not to mention some aspects of the legalities of who's in charge of the account at that the point. You know if it's a married couple, at least by Ohio Revised Code, you're viewed as one entity. When you take it outside of that, then you're entering into another party that's on the account. Who then has jurisdiction of controlling the account, right? I mean, if someone wants it shut off and then is it up to -- are we stuck with having to get signing off on two people and come into the office and do it. You know, it opens up a lot of complications in my mind, and I wanted us as a Board to at least touch upon it because obviously it's something that Karen feels that she wants changed. But our due diligence is to consider things that, you know, yes, we need to consider things that may fit better for our Village; but we also have to factor in to the fact that we have to work it and manage these aspects. And it would affect not just homeowners, it would affect, you know, landlords and aspects to that. So go ahead, do you have a question?

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MR. SULLIVAN: No, I'm just saying so if I got a house and I move a honey in, then I gotta run down here and put her on?

MS. SLUSARCZYK: You can't add a honey. You could add your spouse.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, I'm already covered there.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: But she would like that to be opened up to be offered to more than just the spouse, to family members, children --

MR. CAMPBELL: Business owner.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: For that to be reviewed. Ohio law naturally says in the event of the death of your spouse it goes to the, you know, the husband or wife. And that's what you permitted before when Karen was on the Board, it was just the account holder. So you did open it up, you allowed the spouse, and we do have people coming in and creating that. To open it up more, that's your call.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, what's your call?

MR. DIETZ: I like it just the way it is now.

MR. SULLIVAN: That's what I say too.

MR. DIETZ: That's my opinion.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, we're the ones on the Board making the decision, so it does mean something.

MR. DIETZ: That's my opinion.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay, all right.

MR. DIETZ: Now I know she's gonna buck it in Council, she's gonna vote against it; but we don't need more headaches for Cindy than what we have now. That's my opinion.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

MR. SULLIVAN: I agree.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. That's what I needed to know. All right, I'll generate a response back, copy everybody so they're aware, and we'll see where that goes. Anything else under Member Comments?

MR. DIETZ: No.

**QUARTERLY APPROVAL OF BILLING ADJUSTMENTS:**

**January, April, July and October**

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. No Quarterly Billing Adjustments.

**ADJOURNMENT:**

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

**MR. SULLIVAN: So moved.**

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

**(All respond aye.)**

**MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?**

**(No response.)**

**(Meeting adjourns at 6:30 p.m.)**

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF OHIO )  
TRUMBULL COUNTY ) SS.

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

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

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Niles, Ohio on this 5th day of December, 2018.

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

Submitted:

Approved By:

Cinthia Slusarczyk, clerk

Kevin Campbell, President