RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS
MEETING OF THE LORDSTOWN VILLAGE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
1455 Salt Springs Road, Lordstown, Ohio
June 15, 2020
4:00 p.m. to 5:20 p.m.

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr. Kevin Campbell, President
Mr. Michael Sullivan, Vice-President
Mr. Thomas Dietz, Board Member
Mr. Darren Biggs, Supt. of Utilities
Ms. Cinthia Slusarczyk, Clerk
Mr. Christopher Kogelnik, Engineer
ALSO PRESENT: Mr. Bob McNutt, CT Consultants
Mr. Jeff Smith, CT Consultants
Mr. Alan Frygier, CT Consultants
Mayor Arno Hill
Mr. Howard Sheely, Utilities/Council

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS taken before me, DEBORAH LAVELLE, RPR, a court reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio on this 15th of June, 2020.

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

ROLL CALL:

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Thanks everybody for attending. We appreciate that. Cindy, would you do roll call please.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Kevin Campbell.
MR. CAMPBELL: Here.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Thomas Dietz.
MR. DIETZ: Here.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Michael Sullivan.
MR. SULLIVAN: Here.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Darren Biggs.
MR. BIGGS: Here.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Christopher Kogelnik.
MR. KOGELNIK: Present.

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Water Model Presentation by CT Consultants

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. We have one item on our agenda today. It's to go over the water model presentation that CT Consultants put together for us. So I will turn it over to -- I think Bob's gonna start us off.

MR. McNUTT: Well, thank you guys very much. I'll try not to sound preach -- like a preacher while I walk around and preach at you. How's that. Thanks again. We appreciate this opportunity to come today and present what we've done. I enjoy water distribution modeling. Those that work with me all the time know it's my expertise then and it's something I really enjoy. This particular model has got some pretty interesting things that has gone on with it. I'm just gonna point out Alan, who's my right- hand guy. He is doing most of

the work. If it's great, it's my credit. If it's a problem, that's why we have him. Just kidding.

A little bit of a history. Lordstown -- I might not get all the exact dates and all that stuff, but right around the 1960 you really didn't have a water utility for the Village in the Village. And so Warren brought a line in to feed the Lordstown G.M. plant, and there was some other private entities around; and that's kind of how water systems sort of got started in this area. Fast forward from then to about 2006. Another significant improvement was a 24-inch diameter water line, which we'll talk about in a little bit, that was extended from Niles into the heart of the Village. And the intention of that was really to be a back-up water connection to the G.M. plant. Everything was good 2006, let's jump again to about 2016. We were talking about this entity called Lordstown Energy Center. Prior to them coming on board, we had plenty of water, everything was great. When they came on, what they did shifted how we deal with water from here on out. Prior to that time we're running somewhere around 300,000, 350,000 gallons a day. When LEC came in with an average daily demand of 1.5 MGD, that is five times the amount of water that we were selling on a routine basis. Now I've worked with a lot of different distribution systems over my 30-plus years career. I've helped some maybe get as much as doubling their water demand. But one of the unique things here is I have never worked with an entity that went five times as much water overnight. And really that's kind of where we're at. We went from their 300 to 400 plus 1.5 million. We're around that 1.5 million a day when LEC is actually pulling water. That's a significant change. So that's just kind of like a little bit of a history for us.

I did hand out reports to you guys. You don't have to read them right now, you can read them later tonight, that works great. So let's talk a little bit about your water system. Hopefully, Cindy, I don't actually hit you with my ruler. Our water system is comprised of a couple connections. We have brought water across Brunstetter Road out of their western transmission line out of Niles through their 10-inch line. And we have a 10-inch line, and that also came out to the Village. So pre-2006 those were our two main connections. And again, the type -- the water we were using, not a problem. In 2006 we extended another 24-inch diameter main across and then down to our tower, and recently with LEC extended that on down to their facility. Those are your main transmission grids or that's your source of water, that's where you get the water from. Of course, we know that all the water actually comes from the MVSD water treatment plant.

In our system currently we have two tanks: We have a 500,000 gallon on Route 45, and we have another -- I think it's a 250 if my numbers are correct, over on Ellsworth-Bailey Road. So we've got two tanks, about 750,000 gallons capacity. Again, historically when we're seeing 300,000, 400,000 we got plenty of capacity, not really an issue.

We have two booster stations. I'll go with the easy one first down here on Pritchard-Ohltown Road. We take the water from 45 and we boost it up to the Ellsworth-Bailey Road tank, higher elevation, serves the higher elevation areas over here, the Imperial mobile home park. And it's not a very big area that it's really serving. It's pretty small. It's about 40 gallons a minute. That's

about 60,000 gallons a day on average is in that area. And with a tank that's 250,000 gallons, that particular tank has a lot of reserve capacity which, when we talk about water age and water quality, that may be causing us a little bit of a problem because we're not getting enough turn-over over there. But our 45 tank, it is fed, or historically used to just be fed, out of the 24-inch without the need for additional boosting because MVSD out of the Meander plant, they boost to a higher grade than our tank is. So we used to take water just fine without the need of a booster station. Now we did have a small booster station back from I think it's 2006. Again, it was trying to pull water out of the 10-inch coming from Niles and boost it to the tank. But because of the 24-inch that we put in and the intent of that was a back-up to G.M.; but since we never used it as a back-up to G.M., that line all by itself had plenty of capacity without the booster station. Now with the changes to LEC, when they're pulling water there's this thing we called hydraulic grade or hydraulic losses, head loss. Basically it's pressure drop. When you're trying to flow a lot of water through a really long pipe like that, your pressure's gonna drop quite a bit. Because of that, when LEC is pulling water we cannot fill our tank without this booster. In fact, they would suck our tank dry if we had them directly connected, and we cannot do that.

So that kind of gives you a quick overview of our water system. And as we started to model this, of course we're looking at the big picture. And we know that because of our connections with the Niles system, whatever they do in Niles -- because we're coming right off their pipes -- impacts what we do. If they drop the pressure because of higher demands, we're gonna get less pressure across our two main feeds. And I'm gonna keep referring to those two main feeds versus the 24-inch for a reason. The main reason is when LEC came in, we basically attempted to reserve most of the capacity in that 24-inch for LEC. So when we did that modeling initially, we actually met with Niles, tried to get a good idea of what was going on with their system, how it operated, we met with the MVSD folks because all of these are tied together. And if we're gonna have what is called a calibrated model, a calibrated system, we have to know what's going on. Now calibration is a fancy term that basically says that our model, this mathematical representation, actually predicts what you actually see in the system. And when we can match the model to what we see in the system, then we know our model is calibrated. So that was the next step, we put it all together. We tweaked it -- because we already had a model, we had to adjust some stuff and we calibrated it, and now we get to the fun part. Our model predicts what's going on in our system. Now we're gonna start analyzing now what's going on.

There's seven things that we check for. We look for low pressure. There's really not a lot of low pressure. There are a couple small areas right around the 45 tank and right around the Pritchard-Ohltown booster station and that tank because those are the high points. And when these two towers were built, apparently we built it just to barely meet above that 35 PSI to feed those areas. So it's not unreasonable to assume that those would be our two low pressures. Now, that's really it.

High pressures was not an issue.

The third thing we look at again is this head loss gradients or how much pressure do we lose across our system. That is driven by several factors. The main factor is under-sized pipes. That when we look at our 10-inch across Brunstetter, that's a pretty small pipe for the type of demands that we can pull in now. Our 10-inch down Salt Springs is spread pretty small compared to what we pull through now what we're needing. Again, pre-LEC that system was just fine because we didn't have that much demand, we didn't have a real issue. In fact, with the 24- inch we had problems with too much capacity, we had to shut a control valve. You guys may recall that we had to close a control valve and open it up when we needed to fill a tank and close it again. That was different operations.

So because of LEC and because of those two smaller lines, we have really introduced an awful lot of complexities to the system. So I think Bruce is smart knowing when to retire, and Darren is stuck with trying to figure out all these additional complexities which we have in the system, which are even gonna grow more as we have been talking on the State Route 45 corridor. But our head loss issues, the second thing that drives it is just how far we're trying to bring this water. They are undersized, but we're about four-and-a-half, five miles coming in from any of those points. Most distribution systems don't have that type of length, unreinforced really, from their source of water. So that's a big driver in what we've got going on.

The other main thing since we added LEC in, you know, this whole transmission grid is now really a problem. I've said it many times to several people, I know it almost sounds like I'm preaching; but when you have 32,500 feet from 24-inch pipe from basically the plant coming all the way down to LEC with no back-up, if that pipe breaks anywhere on that system, LEC is out of water from us. Now yeah, they have a little bit of back-up from Warren. But really, ours is a big 3.5 million gallons a day rate, we lost it. So when I'm looking at this distribution system like a new kid just looking at it for the first time, that's a major, major problem I see. 32,500 is what, six plus miles of pipe, no back-up for either another transmission line or storage. So we lost it, they're out of water, we're kind of screwed. That's the main issue with all of these long, long runs that we have coming in.

The next thing, and I mentioned lack of storage. If we had a tank down here by LEC or somewhere in this 45 corridor, we would at least buy some time that we could get out and fix that 24-inch main. Now again the Village -- Darren, correct me if I'm wrong, have you ever fixed a 24?

MR. BIGGS: No.

MR. McNUTT: So this is new to the Village in a sense. We've never really had to fix a 24-inch. So we also don't have the expertise, unlike knowing how to fix the eights and tens and twelves, things that we have to do on a routine basis. We need time to be able to fix that if it were to go down. We don't have that, we have no storage, we have two main issues right out of the gate.

The next thing we're looking at with reliability is reliability and redundancy. One of the big things with that, and you're gonna hear this coming up more and more, is the American Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 is basically forcing -- and that's a Federal

law -- forcing all water utilities to look at your systems and say what are your risks to loss of whether it's a pipe, your water source, it might be a natural disaster, a tornado, lightning strike, it might be a cyber-attack. There's lots of things that can happen that puts your system at risk. We're required -- and I think your deadline, is it in 2021 at the end of the year -- to put together a risk and resiliency plan. What are our risks and how are we going to improve our system to make us more resilient to fixing that risk. The Asset Management Plan that Darren's group has been working on, it's the same type of a thing, but that was on the state level. We have to know what our current assets are and what the ages are, what the conditions are, so that we can keep them up-to-date. You know, we don't want to have a lot of main breaks and a lot of problems and not be able to serve our customers. You have those two laws working in concert to this whole issue of reliability and redundancy. Again, you lose any part of that 24-inch you've got no redundant line. Big problem out of the gate. We lost a 45 -- State Route 45 tank, it's half a million gallons, we have our pumping station that is our back up. That pumping station on Salt Springs, it's got all of the reliability and redundancy features. Spare pump back-up generators, everything we need, that has. One of the other things when we look at risk and reliability is where are our back-up water supplies. Right now all of our water is really coming from the plant. What if MVSD, we lost that for some reason, a reservoir spill, something happens out there, takes that off-line. One of the things we talk about in the report quite a bit is where can we have emergency interconnections to nearby utilities if something were to happen. We have Warren's 16-inch line coming down through town, that could be a possibility. We have Jackson Township with Mahoning County coming down off Bailey -- Ellsworth-Bailey Road, we could connect into them. Newton Falls is over here, we have a back-up connection there too. Each of those potential back-up connections, I spent a few minutes in the report talking about them, what we know about them, what we don't know about them, what you guys might want to undertake as far as some negotiations with these entities. But that's part of that reliability and redundancy system. When we look at reliability and redundancy, you look at people, other big customers such as the Imperial mobile home park. Right now that mobile home park has got one single feed coming in, no back-ups. And I know we recently worked on a project over there. I know you guys, Jeff, are out there trying to get that moving, and that had to be delayed a while trying to figure out how to take them down for a period of time. So in the report we do mention on the reliability and redundancy a possible solution to providing another back-up connection into the trailer park.

In -- let's see, high pressure, low pressure, reliability and redundancy, head loss. We got plenty of storage before LEC. Our pumping stations are fine before LEC. Now we look at post-LEC. Our average daily demand right now is about 1.8. Once you throw the 1.5 in for LEC and we've got 750,000 gallons of water. We really don't have enough storage. If we look at what we have today, nothing new, we're already deficient over 1 MGD of storage with LEC in our system. So I have been saying this for a while, we need some additional storage out there. Now we're looking at -- because this is very dynamic, what happens when the battery plant comes in, now we're looking at 2 million

gallons more right there. So when they come in we need 3 million gallons of storage. And there's so much other stuff going on right there in that Route 45 corridor. Will TEC come in? If they do, they need storage. When we have storage in that area, we're not as concerned with these really, really long runs of pipe trying to get to that site. Because LEC has no storage, that head loss through that 24-inch really is what dictates what we can produce to them and what we have to do to run the rest of our system. That could have been different if we had storage. I strongly recommend storage. If I don't say that at least 20 times tonight, yell at me. I recommend it.

So as we look through, those are the key parameters we look at. So at the end of the day, what is it that we're recommending. We know we have problems, high pressure/low pressure not really a problem. Head loss is a major problem. Reliability and redundancy is a problem, and storage. Those things are major. Storage. And because of the way this system is set up, they all interact with one another. So what do we recommend. The first thing, again this is today, has nothing to do with the battery plant in my opinion. Today with LEC down here, with one 24-inch main with no back-up, we're strongly recommending a new transmission line to go from our Niles connection somewhere and into our system. And I've had Alan go through an awful lot of different scenarios looking at this to try to find the optimum way to do that. And what we came up with is if we come off of that Fifth Avenue where the 10-inch runs, this is the shortest path. Sizing- wise we played with, again just today only LEC, we would need that to be a 20-inch all the way into the center of town and down to reconnect into the 24-inch for LEC. Not only that, but we're also recommending as we implement that type of a system that you actually interconnect these things several places along the route. And I think we used about every mile or so, every five or six thousand feet, just to make sure again that we have the reliability and redundancy is one line goes down, we have the other one to back-up and minimize the length of main that would be out of service during an emergency. So that 20-inch main coming down Fifth all the way into the center of town -- and just for the sake of starting the discussion, we analyzed it for TEC and moved it all the way down -- it would have to go all the way down to Hallock-Young Road with the type of developments that we're seeing that people are talking about right now, without any knowledge of what might happen 5, 10, 20 years down the road. So that would be the first recommended improvement is the big transmission main.

The second 1 is the storage. If you try to evaluate, okay, what's the highest priority and you say on a scale of 1 to 5, in my opinion that transmission main is a 5.0, the tank is a 4.99. So it's awfully hard to say which one is the most important, but we need both. The storage we're deficient right now is over 1.2, 1.3 million gallons today. If we then add in the battery plant, we're now 3.25 MGD or a million gallons deficient. If we look at Lordstown Motors, add another 3.25, we're 4.25 million gallons deficient. And that's what we're talking about right now on that 45 corridor. I don't know the time of the TEC. They've been talking about that since LEC got on line so two, three years. Don't know. But if that happens, there's another 3 million gallons a day. At least that's the initial

estimates. Just like LEC, those guys can change their minds 20 times before it actually hits reality. So just some initial, what I'm looking at, again we're not even talking about the future model where we're looking at your land mass, we're just focusing on what people are calling for in that 45 corridor. We could be at a need for 8-plus million gallons of stored water.

Now what I'm recommending. I talked to MVSD, Alan and I went out and met with them, they won't pony up money to put it in down here. But they understand they have a need if we're pulling all that water. They also have a need on their transmission grid to put some more storage so that when LEC or other entities need big water it's not impacting the whole Niles community. When LEC needs water, it sucks down the pressure in Niles until they can see it on their SCADA system. They are saying maybe we can also put a new tower over here near Steven's Park in Niles. So the way I kind of laid that out, two tanks in the Village right down here in the 45 corridor, and many of us guys have been very involved with those conversations. And a third tank instead of us building that we could rely on MVSD to put one on the transmission grid that feeds our 24-inch line, and it's also a back-up on that 24. So they could build three, we could build six over time. Now we're at eight. That gives us 8.25 we need and gives us a little bit of buffer for what they need in Niles. So that's my second major recommendation.

The third one, and actually in a way we did it in the report, all those are part of improvements, number 1. You'll see 1(A),(B),(C),(D). it's all part of the main recommendation. The second one is we're talking about Lordstown Motors now. How do we provide service to them, how do we back-up the western side over here, the G.M. also, the old G.M. plant where we do have other folks over here talking about water. Well, one idea which I think is a very good one is what if we extend the water line on Hallock-Young Road and tie it back into Ellsworth-Bailey Road. This is all on the normal pressure zone then. We know longer have dead-ends. We have two different directions we can feed it from, and if we have storage out here that storage can go all around this industrial base of our system. So the second improvement that we're recommending is to extend the Hallock-Young Road back around and loop it back into the Ellsworth-Bailey Road. What that buys us is the ability wherever G.M.'s current connection is, we can put a connection in anywhere and provide them the water they need. It also gives us the loop to be able to support other development over here on the Ellsworth-Bailey Road area on the normal pressure zone. And the third thing I had previously mentioned, with the Imperial homes mobile home park we only have one feed. And if we do this, we could actually bore under the turnpike and bring a second feed back into the trailer park. Now the trailer park is on our boosted, zone so that would entail doing some type of a small booster pumping station. Or if we say during a worst case scenario they live with lower pressure, I don't think they would like that, that could be an issue, especially since they are near a high point. Maybe you don't put in a booster pump but to serve them right, and the way we recommended it I would recommend adding a booster pump into it. So all of that section of improvement is in our table in Appendix D under number 2. Extend Hallock Young, do a connection to the trailer park over here, and then also having the ability to

feed the new Lordstown Motors facility and the rest of the industrial area with a good loop main. Those are the two significant recommendations for today.

Now there are a few others. Again, as we look at reliability and redundancy we're looking at the transmission grid, how are your pipes looped. There are a couple more small loops that can be done over here. We have a dead-end on 8, and we could bring that back around -- I think it's Lyntz Road or something -- we could tie those back together with a new 8 -- or maybe that's the 12. And then there's a fourth one, and that is over here by Industrial Trace. But those two it really would be as development proceeds or as you have a need for them. But that's part of your long-term master plan, knowing that you want to connect those and again, reinforce those areas.

The fifth improvement we looked at is the Pritchard-Ohltown Road water booster pumping station. Right now that booster station is pretty high up on this hill on Pritchard-Ohltown Road, so much so that the low pressures on the suction side is already showing up as an issue. The further that station is west as you go up the hill, the worse those pressures get, even for the people on the normal pressure side of it. So if we move that station, we could improve the hydraulics of the suction side of it at least. The other problem with that booster station is it is a very, very small booster station, 150 gallons per minute capacity. Granted, the way our system is today we only have about 40 GPM in that boosted section out there, so it's not a lot of demand out there. But if we relocate that, that would be an opportunity to also look at that and say what could we do with a bigger pumping station. Mahoning County coming down off of Ellsworth-Bailey Road had approached -- I don't know if they approached you guys but somebody else, another consultant, I forget who it was now, that we could -- Mahoning County could get back-up water from us supposedly. Somebody else did that report, we actually got the job, Chris and his team are working on it. And then I got involved as I was looking at it, and I was the bad apple, the fly in the ointment. I shut down the job because I realized with a 150 gallon a minute booster station there's no way we're providing them any water as a back-up. That's terrible in our side that we lost that big design, but it's smart on our side because we know it's not gonna work. Even if somebody else said it would work, it would not work because your station's only 150 gallons per minute. Their tank down off of Ellsworth-Bailey Road is at a higher grade line than ours. If they would have connected it in, we could get a lot of water from them in an emergency; but we could not help them. If we move that booster station and upsize it with whatever negotiations you could have with the Jackson Township, Mahoning County folks, we could size that booster station adequate to have a mutual back-up connection with them. So if they needed water, we could pump it to them; and if we needed water, they could open up their valve and come back. Maybe they finish their line and maybe the Village goes ahead and puts a bigger booster station in, and then we could have a mutual assistance. And based on the negotiations, we could figure out how big to make it. Now in the report I'm talking about a 150 -- 150,000 gallons a minute, significantly bigger than 150,000 gallons per minute. 1.5 MGD, that would give us a bigger capacity. That's not also gonna

happen either if we don't have storage over here. But if they have an emergency, we have the right storage and right booster station and we could send them water. And when we have a problem in our boosted zone, they could send us water. In fact, if we set it up right they could send us water not only in our boosted zone, but we could open up a valve and get water back in the pressure zone from them too because again, their hydraulics are higher than ours. For that I looked at two different locations for that booster station. We're too high on the hill right now. So if we move that down near Route 45 Tod Avenue, the more we slide that down the hill, the better hydraulics on the sizing side we get, and we could also pick up more customers and give them better pressure up this way. So that's one location for Darren to consider. The other one, again if we put in that Hallock Road loop, we could come off of that and pump down Ellsworth-Bailey Road, fill our tank and possibly also be able to pump to that whole system. So depending on where the property's easily accessible, where we can get land for that, we actually have two good locations that we can do a booster pumping station. So that gives you something to think about. So in this report those are the -- I'll call them the capital improvements that we're recommending.

There's a few other things that I wanted to throw out and I put them in the report, but it's something that you really need to start thinking about. The first one is a rate study. I know we've talked about that over time. I think you have a six-tier rate structure now. I didn't really go back into what you actually have. I just threw out an idea of a new rate block type system where you could have the highest rate block, the highest demand, any one of these people who use more than -- and I don't remember right now -- 100,000 gallons a day or more, you could put them on the highest tier. That would save you guys a lot of time, a lot of effort. You won't have to worry about separate individual agreements with all these individual entities. No, you're coming to our system, this is Lordstown's water. You come and join, we're not doing special agreements for twenty different entities, you're joining us. Here's our rate structure, that's the rate you're gonna pay. With that you can also do some other stuff as far as all these major capital that's gonna have to be built. There's a way to do cost-sharing, there's several ways. I just mentioned one of them in the report, how you could do a cost-share that way and get some help from some of the other entities and maybe make it more palatable to LEC or the battery plant. Whoever the first guys are in paying a lot of money that everybody also would also be contributing to that when they connect. So there is a couple options. Negotiations, especially in the back- up connections, I mentioned a few. I think you could maybe talk to Warren, you could talk to Newton Falls. Right now we could give them water, we can't get it from them. We could talk to Mahoning County. So there's three potential back-up connections that you can start investigating and see how it's really gonna work. Again, we have a connection to Newton Falls. But again, our water level is up here, theirs is down here. Again, it doesn't take a rocket scientist that we can send them lots of water but we can't get it back because it's way lower than our tank when we get it back. Right now it would be a one-way agreement. But if they do some improvements, maybe you throw a booster pumping station in there for us, maybe we can do a

mutual aid agreement. I don't know what your agreement with Newton Falls is, but that's an idea. For reliability and redundancy, Newton Falls connection, Mahoning County, Warren. So those are the things that I had on the list to kind of just layout, give you a quick overview of what we did, lay out what major findings are from the existing model.

Now we're still working on the future model. And as we do that, you know, we're looking at more of the land masses, we're looking more over here too. Obviously as these other areas grow, as you get more housing starts and get more demand, it will solve some of the problems with water age and water quality at your extremities. Obviously we're not selling a lot of water that way, we don't have a lot of water down in that boosted zone here. If we get more demand, we could move more water, we could improve our water quality to all of those residents instead of just flushing the water out, letting it go on the ground and not getting revenue back as we try to maintain the water quality. Other future stuff when we're looking at this, one of the tricks -- again, I've done a lot of those models over the years. It's easy to look at the system and say what's your normal household demand. Everybody uses 200 gallons a day, and I'm gonna add another 1,000 homes at 200 gallons a day, you get an idea for what they will use. On the commercial side it's usually 500 gallons a day per acre is a way to do just a quick estimate, and on the industrial is 1,000. Well, that's all perfectly great until you have a LEC moving in, until you have a battery plant moving in, and all these guys, their demand far exceeds what those typical averages are. So for you guys it's an exciting time because you have had such small water usages, you've done a good job managing it, and now everybody is coming out of the woodwork saying hey, me too, can I have 3 million, Lordstown Motors can I have a million, 2 million. It's a great time to be running the water board because you guys have lots of opportunities. And yet I understand it can also be a scary time because you're only used to serving that 300,000 gallons a day, and it's gonna quickly jump to 9 million gallons a day in all likelihood. That's a huge and exciting time and also a scary time. That's all I had for you. I'll open it up for questions. Thanks for the opportunity to come in and tell you what we're seeing right now.

MR. CAMPBELL: Great presentation. I think it covered our history and projections of what we currently need in some of the future expansions. So the thing I don't understand, some of the back-up with the water suppliers, how do you orchestrate those. Because I thought there was a contamination issue in crossing systems issue. How is all that set up, okay, when you're gonna set up for a back-up.

MR. McNUTT: That's a really good question. There's a difference between blending two waters because I need an extra million gallons from Warren versus I'm out of water and I don't have a choice. So in those type of situations you can add other water in, just during that transition time you have to be very careful of how that's managed. But that is a very good question, and it's not super easy. But it is possible.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah. So for example, let's play worst case scenario. Say we lost, you know, one of our water sources and we had to get something. Well, doesn't the Mahoning Valley also come from MVSD, is it the same water source?

MR. McNUTT: I think that's the same water source.

MR. KOGELNIK: It is.

MR. CAMPBELL: But Warren is a different --

MR. McNUTT: Warren is different and Newton Falls is different.

MR. CAMPBELL: Warren is also the river. There's been talk of us feeding them and them not doing their stuff. I'm sure it's not gonna come back.

MR. KOGELNIK: No.

MR. McNUTT: I've heard those rumors. Newton Falls, their water plant was designed by our former company. I understand they are totally happy with the water they have. I'm not digging into details. I don't know the details of why we think we might want to sell them water.

MR. CAMPBELL: I think the rumor was they have to get the plant updated and aspects of costs. They are weighing the costs of getting the plant upgraded versus being supplied by somebody like us. I don't know how much is true.

MR. McNUTT: If I remember, their plant is a circa 2004, 2000 plant. So that plant would be less than 20 years old. It would be a real stretch to have to change when you're less than a 20 year design life. That's just a general statement, not specific to them. So that's all I can tell you. I don't know the details.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, back to my question. Say we had to switch over to use one of their supplies, and you have whatever valves that would normally be shut off because that's how you would have that established and connected. Say we're out of water. Go turn that valve on, we're gonna get water from Newton Falls, whatever it would be. I assume at one point you assume it's safe drinking water, you assume it's safe to use, do you have boil alerts. If we're gonna play through a back-up scenario, you have to know how you're gonna use it.

MR. McNUTT: Correct. The biggest things for you guys -- let's just use Newton Falls as an example. They have I think it's three or four miles away before you can connect into their system. So if that pipe was in there and nobody is using that water, the first thing you're gonna do is flush the heck out of that pipe because that water's been sitting in there stagnant for a long time. So you're gonna have to clean that out before you start taking and doing the normal water quality at that tap. Do we have our water quality that we need, because the last thing you want to do is give crappy water to your residents. So that's the first thing you have to do now whether it's that way. Now Warren, where they have their line coming down, again if it's not being used, if that line's sitting stagnant for any period of time, you're gonna have to flush it first. And you're gonna have to confirm that you've got good water before you put it into your residents. I did something similar to that in another community; and what we did there, because the water quality is similar and worked together fine, we put a small jockey pump in so Cleveland is pumping some water a little at a time to another community, and in their case it's 4,000 feet, less than a mile. But it keeps the line renewed and fresh on a weekly basis. If they have an issue, they kick on the pumps and they are good to go. You don't want to do that from Warren or Newton Falls on a routine basis.

MR. CAMPBELL: If we wanted to use Warren as a back-up

and the lines are going right down 45, we have a water tank there. Why couldn't there be an option to have a connection and fill our water tank right from Warren?

MR. BIGGS: There already is, our tanks are hooked together.

MR. CAMPBELL: But we don't have an agreement like if we had it for an emergency.

MR. BIGGS: Make a phone call, we need water they have to unlock theirs, we unlock ours.

MR. CAMPBELL: I didn't know that. I'm glad we talked about that.

MR. BIGGS: We can't -- ours is lower, we can't give them anything. But --

MR. CAMPBELL: We could take theirs.

MR. BIGGS: We could float off of theirs. I have to make a phone call, we open up our pit, they open up theirs. That's all there is between Warren, just the length of the tanks.

MR. McNUTT: The water quality blending, you don't want to do that on a routine basis and put it into your system because it is different from your water quality and it could cause some problems. But in an emergency, and as long as Warren's line is actually being used, you know, again if that line sits there and you have no customers, you don't want to just open it up, you're gonna flush it out and make sure that water is good before you connect it to your tank.

MR. CAMPBELL: Now back to, I guess, our immediate needs of what we foresee as the growth on Route 45 there. You're saying a second 20-inch line coming out of Niles where it would basically connect every mile or so to our 24 would be a key aspect to, you know, our growth and back-up and all that. Was there a rough price to that? I was just curious, that can't be cheap.

MR. McNUTT: Yeah, there is. It's in Exhibit C. And I'll tell you that -- first of all, that 20-inch main again is not for future growth. That 20-inch main, just like your tank that you need, is because we're deficient right now. LEC is the reason that we're deficient in my opinion, okay. With that unreinforced line, we need a new line. You're gonna see that 20-inch line in Appendix A and all the pipes right around that tank. The tank is the 8.5 million. And there's some other costs for off-site piping. All of that is included not in the 8.5, but the other number's there. But the total for a construction cost for the 20-inch, the 24-inch, the $8.5 million worth of new tanks, all wrapped together it's about $20 million.

MR. CAMPBELL: Chump change.

MR. McNUTT: It's not at small project, not at all. Again, in the past you've never had something this big, not needed something this big, not until that 24-inch went in. I don't know what that cost in 2006, but that was not chump change. But I know that was to back-up G.M. from the Warren line. But it was never used that way.

MR. CAMPBELL: How could we install a tap into that line and still be using it for LEC? Is that still possible?

MR. McNUTT: This is my opinion. I read the agreement you have with LEC. Wait, I read the agreement -- is the new line you extended off of your 24, that new line, is what is protected in that

agreement? Nowhere in that agreement do I see where it says existing line all the way back here is somehow now their domain. So the way I read it, I can connect anywhere I want all the way down to where we started at in the new LEC -- if we're on the portion that LEC added, now we have to have their approval. I'm not an attorney --

MR. CAMPBELL: But wouldn't we have to take out service to them to do our 20-inch additional line?

MR. McNUTT: There's a lot of ways to not take them out of service. One of the ways to do that is do the connections either hot tap so they're all done under pressure so you're not taking them out of service; or you make the actual tie-ins when they don't need water, make sure that their big underground tank is full, and you've got yourself 8, 10, 12 hours to do the cut-ins and connect across.

MR. CAMPBELL: How many cut-ins are we talking?

MR. McNUTT: I think we're looking at about five.

MR. CAMPBELL: Not as bad as I thought.

MR. McNUTT: You do one at a time obviously, and you just kind of build it as you go. But I can build the whole 20-inch, you can have all the connections, and you can just do those connections to the 24 systematically across the system.

MR. SULLIVAN: So the 20 would replace the 10?

MR. CAMPBELL: No.

MR. McNUTT: Correct. I would totally get rid of that 20 that's out here right now and replace it with a 20 all the way through.

MR. SULLIVAN: When you talked about the $20 million, was that figured into what Niles needed to do?

MR. McNUTT: No. That $20 million would be just like the Village built that 24-inch all the way back from MVSD. That $20 million starts with the Village again building the connection from the Niles 20, and you would have that line all the way across, that would be the Village's portion. Now if you guy negotiated something different and put some of that cost on them if they could afford to do it or how much -- however you work that in, that would be your option.

MR. SULLIVAN: Is it difficult to get grants for that type of water system?

MR. KOGELNIK: Let me speak to that. The 20-inch are you referring to? All right. The one easy thing we were able to do with the current model, which is the single tank and the feed down to the battery plant with 1,100 jobs tied to that, we're gonna have another situation come up hopefully in the near future where we're gonna have more jobs that are gonna be needed to be brought in by way of a new facility, at that point in time we might have another opportunity for another similar request to USEDA. USEDA is all about job creation and job retention, and so is USDA, United States Department of Agriculture. So we need to get sophisticated in these because a couple of people and entities looking at Lordstown right now are saying you have great opportunities for great projects and reasons for them to use money or direct money your way.

MR. McNUTT: One of the things that I would recommend -- and I have not talked to our funding specialist, Jennifer Brown -- but as you look at this -- and I don't know, maybe we've already looked at it before, is U.S. rural development, I know in a lot of places, you know, they get involved with these big -- more rural type areas

and bringing water in. Have we looked at that before, Chris?

MR. KOGELNIK: We have not for Lordstown because we've been so reactionary. I think that this helps us to be on the forefront.

MR. McNUTT: If we go with rural development money, it is not reactionary. There's a whole lot of programatic items we have to do, there's reports. When I worked on the City of Columbiana, brand new water treatment plant in '07, '08, '09, we spent three years doing the reports and getting everything to their liking. And then in '08-'09 the economy fell apart, which meant nothing was going on, USDA rural development was not putting out money. And then I think in about '13 or '14 they finally started doing it again. And eventually -- I left that company, but eventually they built a brand-new plant.

MR. KOGELNIK: You set them on the right course. They had a plan in hand.

MR. McNUTT: They did.

MR. KOGELNIK: This model helps to set us up.

MR. McNUTT: Yep. Now this model is just existing system. But when we add to this report you guys have -- this is a draft for the existing system. It would be added onto as we do the future analysis to come up then with the master water plan, everything that we need to do today and for 20 years in the future. We can only look out 20 years. None of us can guarantee what's gonna happen in 20 years but that's the normal planning period that we're gonna look at with the future. We can do build-out, but to my recollection I don't know anybody who's actually built- out their systems yet. We do the build-out so we know the mass and we bring it back. But with all your developments and that, we can't go 2, 3 million gallons a day, that wrecks kind of all our standard evaluations. Good for us guys, good for MVSD to sell water, we hope to get a new industry, why not, sell more water. But we can only plan and guesstimate the best possible. Even that master plan can go out the window if we got somebody new trying to build some major water user anywhere in your system.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm trying to understand just -- I mean, what I'm seeing in my head, at least our immediate needs that we're gonna have to try to move forward with. And obviously yeah, the 20-inch sounds like, and the storage, 3 million gallon storage tank are definitely -- even though it's $20 million, it's a huge step in the right direction. But if it's replacing our 10-inch line -- I guess my first question is if it's replacing it, we're gonna take it out of service and use the same easement to help alleviate the cost, do we have the space to do that? Can we get enough water off of the Brunstetter line to supply the Village? I'm just trying to thinking of logistics to make that work.

MR. McNUTT: That's great questions. Brunstetter over here is a 10-inch that goes to an angle all the way across the Niles system. We looked at this before we did the Salt Springs booster station because Bruce really thought this was a way to go. You look at the head loss, long unreinforced pipes, long distances, the system cannot move that. Highland Avenue, we've got an 8-inch over there. Your head loss keeps growing. By the time you get down Brunstetter back down to where you need the water, that's a longer run and more expensive than doing the 20-inch out here. So we did look at that.

You can't get 2 million gallons a day that way. You can get 800 gallons per minute, more than a million a day, but you cannot get 2 million because of your head loss, Highland, Brunstetter both. And once you get back down here you still have upsize that to get the water through.

MR. CAMPBELL: My question was, so if we're gonna stay with replacing -- not the Brunstetter line but that 12-inch --

MR. McNUTT: Salt Springs Road.

MR. CAMPBELL: Salt Springs. Replace that and put in a 20, it's gonna be out of commission. We're gonna drop that out of our system to put in a 20?

MR. McNUTT: Correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: So for the time period we're replacing it with a 20-inch, how are we gonna supply the Village with water.

MR. McNUTT: Kevin, I have not looked at the details. This is just a plan. I don't know if your easements are 10 foot, 20 foot, 50 foot.

MR. CAMPBELL: There's a lot of little details in that yet.

MR. McNUTT: That's why this is considered a Class 5 American Association of Cost Estimating level numbers. So the cost we talk about could be as high as 100 percent or it can be low by 50 percent of that price. So you have a basic number, and just know we add that on there so you can see it could be bigger at that level of the stage.

MR. KOGELNIK: Kevin, your line, the 10-inch line, was before LEC was actually at almost a feared size in Lordstown. So as such, we probably treat it similarly and we protect that 10-inch during construction and put in a new 20-inch while the 10-inch was still active and abandon the 10 after the 20 is installed.

MR. CAMPBELL: That makes sense.

MR. McNUTT: And that's typically how we do it. We usually don't shut down a pipe before the new one is in service.

MR. CAMPBELL: You need the space to do that.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yep.

MR. McNUTT: And here's the good news. We don't know time, I don't know how long it's gonna take to build this big line with everything you got to do. But we know if we need to, that existing 10-inch, what it's actually giving us right now is about 400 gallons a minute. That's all that pipe can do. So we're already supplementing that every time we turn on the pumps with the 24-inch as part of the complexities of the system because that old 10-inch is so, so bad, so old, so tuberculated, we just can't get more than that through it. So if we need to, during the period of construction we still have the 24- inch that we can pull 100 percent off for our pumping station if we need to.

MR. SULLIVAN: And it wouldn't be realistic to run the 20 in addition to the 10?

MR. McNUTT: Well -- and the way I look at this, people ask me that type of thing all the time. When you start adding two and three and four pipes in the street corridor, what happens is Darren gets a call there's a pipe break out there and he has no idea which one broke. So now you're potentially digging up two, three, four pipes. Since that 10-inch is so old, it's better just to get it out of the system once you got the 20-inch in. Just get rid of the

headaches once you replace that.

MR. BIGGS: That's the oldest one we have coming in. Eventually we'll have to replace that. If we add another 20-inch there, we got four lines out there right now.

MR. DIETZ: That's the 10-inch that went to the original Space Center when it was an arsenal you're talking.

MR. SULLIVAN: No.

MR. McNUTT: I have no idea. I wasn't around back then.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I think that was Warren water.

MR. DIETZ: That one, the original line went from Niles to the Space Center when it was a military reservation. It used to go in off of Lyntz Road down by -- right on the curve, Lyntz Road, it went in there to the old military arsenal. Huffman's Drive is off of that line.

MR. SULLIVAN: And so is the development.

MR. DIETZ: Our original fire hydrant that was by the gas station was on the military line. It's an asbestos line.

MR. McNUTT: I know we do have some asbestos lines that we had to deal with out on Hallock-Young Road as well.

MR. DIETZ: But that one came from the -- is the second line that went into the arsenal. The first line followed the railroad tracks up. It was wood, it was a wooden line.

MR. McNUTT: If you are abandoning or getting rid of asbestos cement pipe, you have additional complications with that too, just how you do it. There's different ways to do it. One way you totally take it out of the ground and totally get rid of it, you don't have to worry about it again in your life. The other way you abandon it and you are forever responsible for it anyway. Just so you know, the E.P.A. has got -- all these things are hazardous waste. Once that pipe's empty and a contractor hits it doing a gas line or anything else, it's still your line. So my recommendation, when you do AC pipes, get rid of them, you end your headache forever.

MR. DIETZ: We still have fire hydrants on that 10-inch line, one at the corner of Salt Springs and Highland Avenue. Let's see. I think -- I can't think of any other ones. If that's the line we're talking about, the one that originally fed the Space Center --

MR. McNUTT: If that's the one that's along Salt Springs, the 10-inch, that's the one we're talking about. It comes down from Fifth Street in Niles, hits Salt Springs and basically follows that out to the very center of town right at Tod Avenue.

MR. DIETZ: And turns and goes north on 45.

MR. McNUTT: Yeah, it went on 45 also.

MR. DIETZ: I know a little bit of where it's at.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: I have a question. The new 3 million gallon storage tank, that would be supplied by the new 20-inch line or the 20 and 24-inch line.

MR. McNUTT: Both. The idea is, again, once you have that pipe out to that tank out there -- you want to have redundant sources to that. A 3 million gallon tank anywhere is a pretty large tank. And the way your system is growing and the type of demands we see along 45, you're gonna have two of those. You want that whole battery of tanks now to be well reinforced. You want to be able to get the water in, and you want to be able to get it out.

MR. CAMPBELL: There was talk about when LEC first came

in about using water straight out of Meander. And I know that -- I think it's pretty much died out, and I don't think it's even something the newer TEC is considering. I mean, from what you guys are hearing from the engineering side, that whole concept, taking water right out of the lake and them just using it, is not gonna be a question of --

MR. KOGELNIK: It would almost be an act of Congress to do that because the legal agreements to do that -- clearly there's capacity in the reservoir. It's just setting up a new point of draw off of the reservoir I think is just a legal hurdle. And furthermore, the water quality aspects that were demanded I think prohibited some of that. So I think what you need to do is you need to work with these developers like Steve Remillard and find out what their requirements are gonna be. Fortunately, as these new developments have popped up in Lordstown, we have been very cautious and persistent with getting these demands from the developers for quality, quantity, pressure, time. That's -- I think that has been good. And we need to keep that up.

One more thing, Bob. We didn't really mention a new water building. I heard you say cost-sharing when developers come to town. We need to start thinking, okay, how are we going to pay for that. Because clearly in 10, 15 years when we're drawing 8 million gallons a day of water, the little garage we have is not gonna cut it. So we're gonna have to look at maybe 10 years out at least thinking about how we can pay for and/or finance or cost- share a new 2 to 3 million dollar Water/Sewer Department garage.

Another thing, I heard you mention the contingency line between us, Lordstown and Newton Falls. If we're not every so often flushing that out, that's actually a liability.

MR. CAMPBELL: We don't have that connection right now, do we?

MR. DIETZ: Yes.

MR. BIGGS: The connection is there, but it's on Newton Falls. That's all there is. That's their pit. I asked them if we could get together, the two crews, if we could figure it out, how it's done. They said it sounds good. Doesn't it come down and go into that Malibu anyway? There's no dead-end, it goes to the housing development.

MR. KOGELNIK: It's still moving, Darren.

MR. BIGGS: It actually turns in the housing development there. So there is a long run where there's nothing, but it comes down and actually turns down Lyntz and goes into that housing development.

MR. KOGELNIK: I was just concerned that it was dead water.

MR. DIETZ: The only time those valves were opened that we were feeding Newton Falls is when the tornado hit Newton Falls. We actually filled their water tower twice.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay. And then Mahoning County is interested to work with you. The reason why they came to us a couple years ago was they have a contingency plan that they would like to fulfill to connect their system to another municipal system. So this is a real thing that they -- and they would like to do that to bring more water into North Jackson. So Bob is, I think, guiding you to do the right thing and communicating with these external communities.

MR. McNUTT: I think the biggest, trickiest one is still of Warren.

MAYOR HILL: But the most common sense one would be to tie in -- I've talked to the county engineer down in Mahoning County, or one of the guys, Bill Coleman. And I told him, I said we may have a need for water for a project we put out there; and we can get water off of them two different places, Bailey Road and right by the cemetery up 45. And that's like a two-mile run. So we have -- it would be the same water without intermixing any different chemical compounds and everything, and they say they are willing to work with us.

MR. McNUTT: So -- and I'm not exactly sure what those actual connections are. Are those actually existing connections Mayor?

MR. BIGGS: We don't have one, Bob, for them.

MAYOR HILL: We don't have a connection. But coming out of the center of Jackson up to the cemetery it would only be from the cemetery north to our border because we have water there; correct, Darren?

MR. BIGGS: Correct.

MAYOR HILL: And then probably from the Bailey Road Baptist Church up Bailey Road to Pritchard-Ohltown. And we can be tied in there two different ways, same chemical composition of the water, and the county would be willing to work with us.

MR. McNUTT: And the county actually started designing getting ready to construct a 12-inch line up that road to connect to you guys.

MR. KOGELNIK: That's when Bob put the cabosh on that one.

MR. McNUTT: I screwed Chris' job over. Let's just say I was an expert witness in a lawsuit once where a consultant did something very similar and it didn't work and they were in big problems. They were not happy that I didn't bail them out. I want to make sure that didn't happen between Mahoning County and you guys too. Basic hydraulics

MAYOR HILL: But there is a chance we could have two interconnects there, and they would be willing to work with us. That's all my discussion was, period, nothing else. So --

MR. DIETZ: Well on that Bailey Road, that's where you were saying that we would need a bigger pump station --

MR. McNUTT: Correct.

MR. DIETZ: -- if we tied into the line that stops at the Baptist church on Bailey Road in North Jackson.

MR. McNUTT: Correct. Because right now, I mean, they were building -- they were willing to build their 12-inch pipe because they thought they could get water from you. So they were ready to go. Your hydraulics are here, theirs is higher. You could easily get water from them if they build that line. But for us to provide back to them, we need to upsize that pumping station to actually be able to send water back to them.

MR. DIETZ: Because there was some talk about that tower ended up empty sometimes because the water line to it broke and stuff. Did they not put a whole new line from Austintown out to that tower?

MR. McNUTT: I have no idea.

MAYOR HILL: No, ran a new water line. I believe that was the one that ran out to Lake Milton. It went across Meander

Reservoir, went through Jackson and went all the way to Lake Milton.

MR. DIETZ: I know they put all new fire hydrants in with Storz connections.

MR. SULLIVAN: Where does Youngstown get there water?

MAYOR HILL: Meander.

MR. McNUTT: Meander also.

MAYOR HILL: Meander and Niles are partners in that development.

MR. DIETZ: They got a lot of water since all the mills shut because they used to go to Struthers and stuff. All the steel mills are gone.

MR. McNUTT: That's why MVSD has plenty of extra water. They would love to sell more water through Niles out to the Village here. They have the capacity, their plant is rated in size, they've got the water. It's just finding a way to get water out here and getting customers to use it.

MR. KOGELNIK: That is our chance. The Board might remember the days of LEC, the first thing that Jeff and I saw when we were looking at LEC was they didn't have a water storage tank plan. And we were screaming for the whole project until Bill Siderewicz basically just said, you know, we don't need one. Well, we're still there and they still could benefit from that. And you know, there is a part of Bob's recommended option that provides for a link between what we're trying to build right now and design to that 24-inch connector for LEC that would give them a little buffer storage. So this actually could help them. And the cost of that connection was right around what, like $400,000, Alan, to build that?

MR. FRYGIER: Yeah.

MR. McNUTT: A tank out in that Route 45 corridor that we're talking about is gonna help everybody out there. Whether LEC admits it or not, it's definitely gonna help them. And I'm gonna just try to make sure I say this before I forget, the battery plant is looking to get water pretty quick. They're looking at the timing. I've put the recommendation forth and I'll say it again. If we're going to have this 3 million gallon tank online by December of next year, the design on that tank needs to start two weeks ago. Just putting it out there. We'll quickly lose the ability with the winter coming up and then the following winter for us to have that tank online if it doesn't move forward pretty fast. The information from Landmark Tanks, who Kevin sat in on a presentation, there's another one tomorrow at noon, Thursday at noon, if anybody want to sit in and listen to a two-hour or hour-and-a-half training session on how these composite tanks are built. They gave us two different schedules; and the way the schedule looks, if a company, whether it's them or CBI, if a company is on board with a design-build by mid-July, we're pushing it, but they think that they can actually meet the December 2021 deadline. One month delay beyond that and it's probably not gonna happen. So I'm just gonna say that. I'm not a politician, I'm not here to make everybody happy by saying we can do anything, because we can't. These tanks are huge. It's a major feat to design and build, mostly on the building side, a tank of that size.

MR. SULLIVAN: With a tank of that size you would need the 20-inch?

MR. KOGELNIK: No.

MR. McNUTT: You can connect it to the 24. You can connect that to the 24 right now, that's gonna help. The 24 and the 20-inch are mutually exclusive and mutually needed. They are gonna work together, but they are both needed. You can do one first or the other first, but they both need to get done.

MR. CAMPBELL: You're saying we could put in the tank, get the requirement for the battery plant so they could be producing, and then we could go work to go get the 20-inch and install and work out a plan if it takes two years, whatever it is, to get that installed and put in place.

MR. KOGELNIK: That would be ideal. If everybody knows what we do with Meander's -- or MVSD's feeders going into Youngstown and going into Niles, it's an actual feat to do that. And they have redundant lines aplenty. Without those redundant lines, they'd lose -- massive amounts of people would lose service and they just couldn't get it done. So we literally find creative ways to jump from one line to the next or can make interconnections and bypass flow. It's very sophisticated. But you can't do that without any redundancy, all you can do is wait. And our LEC's and the battery plants just -- they're not buying all this service so they can wait. I think that's -- we're past our time by about 15 minutes. Sorry about that Mayor Hill.

MAYOR HILL: That's okay. We've got a Council meeting. But that's okay, I'm not --

MR. McNUTT: I'm gonna leave this drawing right here with you Cindy. It also has a thumb drive connected with this figure and the report, which I gave you guys all copies of that.

MR. SULLIVAN: That's the same one.

MR. DIETZ: The back page.

MR. McNUTT: It's a little harder to read on the that back page so --

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Let's wrap up our meeting so we can get the room freed-up. Thank you for all your work, CT consultants, great information. And I think we're working as a Village to hopefully meet these deadlines to get this tank rolling because we know obviously they are building at the battery plant ready to go.

MR. KOGELNIK: And thank you for assigning this project. We felt this was very important and it helps you create a roadmap for yourselves.

MR. McNUTT: Thank you guys very much.

MAYOR HILL: Okay. Thank you.

MEMBER COMMENTS:

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Any Member Comments?

MR. DIETZ: No.

MR. CAMPBELL: All right. Very good

ADJOURNMENT:

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

MR. DIETZ: I'll make a motion we adjourn.

MR. SULLIVAN: Second

MR. CAMPBELL: All in favor?

(All respond aye)

MR. CAMPBELL: All opposed?

(No response)

(Meeting ends at 5:20 p.m.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF OHIO)
TRUMBULL COUNTY) SS.

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Niles, Ohio on this 27th day of June, 2020.

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

Submitted by: Approved by:

Cinthia Slusarczyk, clerk Kevin Campbell, President