



COMMITTEE WORK SESSION JUNE 16, 2014

Committee Members Present: Scott Pelot
 Dennis McGlone
 Danny Grether
 Dennis Pierson
 Paul Tousley
 Charlotte Whipkey
 Rick Rodgers

Also Present: Mayor Mike Zita
 Valerie Wax Carr
 Justin Markey
 Karla Richards
 Ann Campbell

The Committee Work Session convened on Monday, June 16, 2014 at 7:00 PM, in the Council Chambers of the Safety Administration Building. The meeting was called to order by Rick Rodgers, President of Council. Following a salute to the flag and the Pledge of Allegiance, there was a moment of silent prayer.

General Topics of Discussion:

Confirm Mayors Appointment of Administrative Officer

Mr. Tousley stated that the City Administrator has been hired on as an interim basis which will be ending soon. This will confirm the full time Administrative Officer. Mr. Tousley noted the packet has the emergency language and is not correct. Mr. Tousley moved to place this on Councils next agenda and to be voted on July 14, 2014 seconded by Mr. Rodgers. Ms. Whipkey questioned if we are to receive any more information or have an executive session about this and Mr. Rodgers noted that would occur at the next Council meeting to have a motion to adjourn into Executive Session and then come back to the regular meeting. Mr. Grether questioned the dates for Council recess and if we will be waiving readings, Mr. Tousley noted that we will be waiving the last reading and the vote would occur at the second reading on July 14, 2014.

Roll Call: Yeas: Tousley, Rodgers, Pelot, McGlone, Grether, Pierson, Whipkey
 Nays: None

Motion passed 7-0.

P. C. Res #VAC-4-Vacation of Kingston Ave.

Mr. Grether discussed the application, which had been recommended for approval by the Planning Commission, for the vacation of Kingston Avenue, parcel numbers #4602281 and #4602426. Mr. Grether stated that if the vacation does go thru they would be looking to purchase this street from the City. Mr. Pelot asked if the city currently owns the property? Ms. Whipkey stated right now we are only looking at approving the vacating of the street and later on we would be looking at the money issue. Mr. Markey stated that with this vacation of a street the property or street is split between the two (2) properties so there is not a sale. Ms. Whipkey clarified that there would not actually be a purchase after all and Mr. Markey concurred. Mr. Pelot asked if a public hearing is required and Mrs. Richards replied yes; it is set for July 14, 2014 at about 7:15 PM. and Council must act on the legislation that evening due to the legal time constraints. Ms. Whipkey noted that she attended the Planning Commission and that Mr. Wheatcraft (the applicant) has made several improvements to the property and maintaining it as well. Mr. Grether made a motion to add #VAC-4 to the Council's agenda for June 23, 2014 and Ms. Whipkey seconded.

Roll Call: Yeas: Grether, Whipkey, Pelot, McGlone, Pierson, Tousley, Rodgers
Nays: None

Motion passed 7-0.

Air Vac Presentation-Vacuum Sewers

Mr. Rodgers noted this presentation by Air Vac is on the vacuum sewers we are looking into resolving the problems in Nash Heights. Mr. Docherty works for Air Vac also known as Bilfinger Company gave a power point presentation (see attached) and went through a brief history on vacuum sewers from the 1970s in the United States. Mr. Docherty stated the top reason why vacuum sewer systems are even looked at is to compare the cost to a gravity system. The advantages of a vacuum system were then covered. Mr. Docherty noted there is no power connection to the residence. The sewer mains are always tight and sealed with gaskets and over time become tighter and tighter and has no leakage. Due to the tightness of the system, the vacuum systems can eliminate inflow (deliberate introduction of rainwater) and infiltration (does not allow leakage in). There is faster construction because vacuum lines are not installed as deep as a gravity system. There are three (3) major components to a vacuum system: a valve pit (house connection), vacuum mains and vacuum stations. Mr. Docherty noted the property owners share one valve pit per every two (2) houses as a rule of thumb. If you have a house sitting out all by itself, that house would require a dedicated valve pit. Cycle time is 3-5 seconds and can pass up to a 3 inch solid which is what older toilets have for passage capacity ~~the same~~. The sewage from the home/s enters into the valve pit where a sensor will activate the controller when a specified volume is reached for the contents to continue to the main. The largest maintenance item, as in the most common item, is that over time the controller can build up condensation from the air and if a certain level of water is reached in it, it can cause it to stay open. The air is what puts the liquid from the valve pit up and towards the pump station.

Mr. Docherty stated an additional option is to have a gravity sewer line extension from one home joining the line next door to connect to the valve pit. For properties that are very deep, the option is to bring the valve pit back into the yard instead of near the roadway in order to make that connection. There is also an emergency generator in case residential power is out. There is also a bio filter that filters the sewer gas odor through beds of mulch to eliminate the odor. Mr. Docherty discussed the small communities of Alloway, New Jersey and Quinton, New Jersey and neither had a dedicated sewer department. Alloway could not afford the gravity sewer and looked to a vacuum system instead. More of the contractors elected to no bid the gravity sewers versus the vacuum sewers as they could see the vacuum was less money and there was a \$900,000 plus lower cost. Mr. Docherty's presentation illustrated the difference in the construction sites between the two systems used in both cities. The vacuum system showing less property damage in the way of landscaping loss and an overall smaller area impacted including shallower, narrower trenches done in less time than the gravity system. Operation and maintenance comparison comments from a two year span with scheduled routine maintenance as advertised for the vacuum system requiring scheduled brief visits 6 days/week and annual valve timing; unscheduled maintenance for the vacuum system averaged one call-out every four months with more for the gravity system, but there are two stations in the gravity served community. Typically, one call-out a month is the normal for a vacuum system. Mr. Docherty stated the vacuum systems were easier to find problems on and the operating costs were less for the vacuum systems due to I/I rate at his sewer rate. It is common knowledge that maintenance cost for vacuum systems are more than for gravity and stated as 25% more maintenance costs although there are costs for gravity systems as well due to clogging, line collapses, and camera inspections. Common questions on vacuum systems were then covered in the presentation with advantages and disadvantages covered. Mr. Don Calvert 3900 Brookside Drive, Norton, Ohio, asked if there are odors at the vacuum stations and Mr. Docherty stated the odor is minimal and the only time there was strong odor was because the mulch was not replaced at a normal rate of perhaps every 10 years and someone had drilled through the pipe to make more air escape. Mr. Docherty discussed a potential of a faulty installation with high and low spots causing a wave where the sewage sits in the low spots involving valve pits that could create an odor or due to a homeowners extended absence. Mr. Ron Thorne, 3565 Clubview, Drive, Norton, Ohio, stated his home is 200 ft off the road and house sits 7 feet down, and questioned how the valve pit depth is determined, by the city or myself. Mr. Daugherty stated the city engineer would determine that, and in your case the valve pit would be located on your property; that's the bad news, the good news is the project will include that and you will not have to run the 200 ft gravity line to the front so you will make out financially. Ms. Sharon Fragola, 3876 Shellhart Road, Norton, Ohio, stated is selling her home now and questioned if any future people coming into the house will have to pay for this so she can tell her real estate agent and at what cost. Mr. Rodgers stated for anyone living in the Nash Heights will have sewers within two years. We are attempting to find the lowest possible cost for the residents. Mr. Rodgers stated that within the next 6 months we should have more concrete facts. Mr. Pierson stated she needs to protect herself and have this disclosed by the real estate agent. Ed Miller, 3832 Shellhart Road, Norton, Ohio, asked the big deal with this vacuum and the lower costs and what is the average percentage savings we will see versus the gravity.

Mr. Docherty stated there is no possible way for a rule of thumb savings because every community is unique. Many homes can be set back from the street, as in Norton, while others are closer; the distance from home to home can also be a factor so serving 100 people within close proximity of each other is much different than the homes being spread out. There is the difference in the costs of labor in addition to the levels of terrain. You need to look at the specific application of what you think the costs of vacuum will be and what you think gravity will cost and make a comparison. Mr. Thorne asked about the pumping station and is there only one for the whole Nash Heights area, the use of blowers, and maintenance such as oiling. Mr. Docherty stated this design has one vacuum station for the whole area and about one year ago we started to use a company called Busch for the mink pumps which are more up front but are not required to be oiled and maintained, but the decision to use the more expensive mink pumps is up to the community to decide. There was discussion about the backup pumps and each pump can handle the whole community and a back up is on standby if needed. Mr. John Ohara, 3908 Gulf Course Drive, Norton, Ohio, questioned how to use a water bill as a calculator and what if he has well water and what is metered and unmetered. Mr. Docherty stated his engineer indicated the gravity uses 20% inflow/infiltration and if each home used 200 gallons per day, which is typical and how he got his numbers. In wells in the city, the city will have to set your sewer rates and you will have a meter at the vacuum station because whoever you are sending it to will be billing you on the amount of sewage treated which is where the I/I affects the usage by increasing from rain or snow melt and can cause capacity to be reached quickly. Mr. Pelot stated he has a well and Summit County for sewer and they rate an average home with 4 people and bill as an average. Ms. Gayle Brenner, 4041 Harper Avenue, Norton, Ohio, questioned the air pipes or candy cane pipe. Mr. Docherty stated every house will either have a candy cane pipe or one of the others for every 2 houses that will have a dedicated air terminal in the middle of the yard. Ms. Brenner asked about the buildings that house the stations and if you are coming to my property and tell me there will be one building or vacuum pump station located there and I say no you're not. Ms. Brenner asked about the chances of freezing if you are going over a stream or ditch or underneath. Mr. Docherty replied that there is only one vacuum station for the project and it will not be near a house; dealing with crossing water is an engineering decision and you need to consider additional insulation. Mr. Rodgers indicated this application would not be an issue here in our community. Mr. Charlie Zenner, 3853 Valley Drive, Norton, Ohio, stated he also owns property on Croydon and received an assessment for the Croydon property for \$8,250.00 so what will this system cost? Mr. Rodgers stated that is what we are trying to find out with both engineering studies. Mr. Rodgers stated with that \$8,200.00 you will have more costs for tie in and connections. Mr. Zenner stated he is starting with \$8,250.00 now and asked if this is cheaper and Mr. Rodgers noted that all indications appear that it will be less than gravity. Mr. Docherty noted that will be determined which is cheaper and if the vacuums turn out not be the best choice. Mr. Zenner discussed a flyer that was circulated this weekend that stated there are other repairs that you can do that won't cost us unless it's bad. Mr. Rodgers stated Nash Heights is a different animal and if you live there in Nash Heights that is not an option to you due to the EPA orders. If you live somewhere else in Norton and you can fix it or replace it and if we are not polluting then they cannot force new septic systems.

Mr. Zenner inquired if the EPA was a higher authority than the Health Department, to which Mr. Rodgers answered yes. Mr. Zenner questioned why isn't someone from the city going out there and inspecting each resident's system and if it's fine leave it alone, if it's bad then get it fixed. Mr. Rodgers stated that is not within the City's authority to do that as that is the Health Department's jurisdiction; however, when we meet with the Health Department in a couple of weeks he will request to get inspections going and give the people a chance to fix or replace their systems. Mr. Zimmer still questioned Nash Heights being required to have sewers and Mr. Rodgers stated the battle had been lost in Nash Heights. Ms. Whipkey stated it's too late for Nash Heights, the studies have already been done; the EPA will not allow septic systems there for various reasons and there is nothing that we or our State Legislators can do to stop it. Mr. Zimmer stated Council is saying Nash Heights is going to get hit, so what about the rest of the area? Mr. Rodgers stated right now they are not being looked at and is why he says if the people in Norton want to have septic systems you must maintain them. Mr. Pierson noted when this got started the EPA came to the City with 3 different options to correct. The past administration made the decision for sewers and has locked us into it. Mr. Pierson stated it has come to fix it or deal with the consequences and now we do not have much choice. Mr. Zenner stated it appears Nash Heights has to have this and the other residents may not have to do this. When we had the vote, people stated it was a Nash Heights problem so let them take care of it and he understood each area would have to deal with this in time, but now you are saying they will not have to take care of it. Mr. Pierson stated that is not correct, some areas are operating with older package plants that have outlived their life so this is not just a Nash Heights problem and will cost these residents as well. It will eventually cost all residents and is a city wide issue. Mr. Zenner stated the flyer stated that Croydon, Rangely are not technically in the Nash Heights area. Mr. Rodgers indicated that those residents are under the order. Mr. Markey stated whether or not it is the Nash Heights subdivision by the County records, it is described generally as the Nash Heights Project. Mr. Markey also noted that it's whatever needs to be sewerred under the order. Mr. Zenner argued that this flyer indicates Mayor Zita's property is not part of the project. Mayor Zita stated that's correct, not at this point in time. Mr. Rodgers corrected Mayor Zita for the record and stated that Little Drive and Brookside Extensions are going to be on the Nash Heights Plan. We have asked EDG to include them and we also asked Air Vac to include them in their estimates. That would also take care of that whole area, and all the way to Golf Course Drive. Mr. Rodgers stated the whole purpose with this presentation is to try and save the residents money and when we came into office in January the first thing we did is ask for a delay in implementing the order and that's what this is all about. Ms. Whipkey asked if the estimated \$8,250.00 is written in stone because she understood that figure was calculated with the idea of buying the sewer lines from Summit County, so the \$8,250.00 figure doesn't mean anything and Mrs. Carr concurred. Ms. Whipkey stated it could be a lot more just like the residents on Greenwich had \$12,000 assessments; she did not want the people to hear a larger amount of perhaps \$10,000.00 for the vacuum system and believe the gravity is only \$8250.00 as that number does not exist. Mr. Rodgers stated if we can get the cost of the sewer to be less than the cost of a septic system, we will go that route. Mr. William Paluch, 3740 Shellhart Drive, Norton, Ohio, commented about the Council giving us an avenue to save residents money unlike what the Mayor has stated in the flyer.

Mr. Rodgers cautioned Mr. Paluch about his comments and that we are not here to lay blame here tonight. Mr. Paluch started to comment about the financial impact on a single mother and Mr. Rodgers noted that is not what this discussion is all about. Mr. Paluch then thanked all for a different alternative. Mr. Greg Smith 3954 Mt. Vernon Blvd, Norton, Ohio, asked about the controller condensation build up and if that is the most expensive to fix and Mr. Daugherty stated that is the most common service call problem. Mr. Docherty stated Air Vac makes their money up front on new construction and these controller valves cost \$35.00 to replace. Mr. Smith asked how long ago did these systems go into the New Jersey areas and Mr. Docherty stated about 2008. Mr. Smith asked about freezing and if this has been a problem in New Jersey and Mr. Docherty replied not that he was made aware of. Mr. Docherty noted in extreme winter conditions that could possibly happen and there is an alarm that will go off in the station which need to be attended to in a timely manner or the problem could worsen with a constant cold air flow. When the systems are maintained as they are meant to be, there are minimum issues. We have 4 systems north of Watertown, NY, and Watertown is way north of here, that have been in since the 1980's and 1990's with temperatures at -40, so they operate in cold weather. There was further discussion on the proper installation and the frost lines involved needing supervision. Mr. Tom Winn, 3928 Croydon Road, Norton, Ohio stated he understands we are trying to save the residents money and his daughter is currently building a new home in Solon and sewers are in three stages to her home and all of her costs are paid for by grants, outside of the line from her home to the sewer, and questioned what are we doing about grant funding? Mr. Rodgers indicated that we have applied for numerous grants and we received a low interest loan, no grants are available for this project. Mr. Calvert thanked everyone for arranging the meeting and for Air Vac from coming and asked about the cost savings comparison that were shown for over a 2 yr period and asked if that is a continuing savings? Mr. Docherty stated it's always going to vary with the scenarios. Mr. Calvert asked what components are available to Air Vac and Mr. Docherty stated we sell the vacuum tanks, the steel skid, the valve pits, a vacuum pump skid and a control panel. Mr. Rodgers clarified that Air Vac is a manufacturer; they are not here to sell their parts, whoever the contractor is that gets the bid has the right to purchase their parts from whomever they decide. Mr. Grether stated that these parts when they do need to be replaced are replaced by either the County or Barberton and not the homeowner. Mr. Jack Gainer, 3920 Wadsworth Road, Norton, Ohio, discussed the distances closer to the home and there would be no cost to the home owner. Mr. Gainer asked if the engineer's proposal will include the cost of providing the pit no matter where the pit is located? Mr. Rodgers replied that is correct, whatever the design is that is the way it will be. Mr. Gainer stated there are several homes that are several hundred feet away the City will pay those costs on the added footage to the pit. Mr. Rodgers stated the City will have to pay for it just like they have to dig 27 ft down for a gravity system. Ms. Whipkey stated the resident's assessment is based on what that total project cost is and Mr. Markey concurred. Ms. Whipkey asked wouldn't that assessment figure for the deep yard be averaged out and disbursed with all? Mr. Markey stated he believed the difference on a gravity system is the home owner obligation for the line from the house to the line; on a vacuum system, if you have to take the vacuum line back to a valve pit closer to the home the cost of the total project would include taking that line to the valve pit and would be spread across to all the home owners.

Mr. Markey added the vacuum sewer project would also include an easement right to run the line which comes into the total cost of the project. Ms. Whipkey stated that it would be cheaper for the homeowner with a deep front yard to get to the pit because that's their portion of it with the other portion dispersed amongst everyone. Mrs. Carr clarified the bid process and that if the Council votes to have new engineering, the engineering firm will look at each house individually and they will know exactly the depth of each parcel, and if an easement is required or not. An easement means we need permission from the homeowner to gain access to the property to locate the exact fit, and there would be some restrictions like you could not build a shed on it or put in bushes. Mr. Rodgers stated if it is not moved closer to the home you would need a lift pump and that cost is paid directly by the homeowner and Mrs. Carr concurred that is most likely the case if they did not want to grant an easement. Mr. Gainer asked about the \$35.00 cost for the controller pit and asked how many of those might go bad with 300 homes project? Mr. Docherty stated typically they are replaced every 7 years. Mr. Rodgers stated the Air Vac estimate was that the cost is \$35,000.00 per year for operating and maintenance. Mr. Gainer asked about the alarm for a problem and Mr. Docherty indicated there is an alarm dialer to an operator that will notify maintenance there is a problem. Mr. Gainer asked how they will know where the problem is and Mr. Docherty replied there is a process to isolate what main it is coming from and once it's found there is a procedure to correct it. Mr. Bob Copen, 2518 Sue Lane, Norton, Ohio, noted this project will have about 300 homes will the City need to hire someone to maintain this? Mr. Docherty noted that this is not a full time position and a licensed maintenance person will be needed. Mr. Copen discussed the city saving money by having their own in house sewer maintenance dept. rather than paying Barberton to do this. Mr. Pelot asked about north of Watertown where they get 30-40 inches of snow and if the snow gets higher than the J pipe or candy cane? Mr. Docherty indicated the design is to be well above flood level and in one town in Mississippi the candy canes are located on the utility poles. Mr. Docherty stated the snow would need to be cleared if packed on and can generally suck that snow right in. Mr. Rodgers noted anyone with a high efficiency air pump or unit will have to use common sense to protect that from happening. Mr. Pelot asked about the average life expectancy of the pumps and Mr. Docherty replied the average is 15 years and the plastic valves are plastic and do not wear out. Mr. Pelot asked about the maximum lift you can draw is it like 30 ft. and Mr. Docherty stated average is about 20 ft to pull sewage up to the pump stations. Mr. Rodgers stated he spoke with Jim DeSantos in Mahoning County indicated they are getting 11 years out of a valve before being rebuilt. Mr. Rodgers stated we are going to tour their community in the near future. Ms. Whipkey noted if 2 homes are sharing the valve pit would those repair costs be split between the home owners? Mr. Docherty stated the cost to the homeowner is attaching the lines from the house to the valve pit individually and the maintenance of the pit would be distributed through the sewer bill. Mr. Tousley asked is it possible for a valve to stick closed and Mr. Docherty stated that could be possible and you would have back up in that home. Mr. Rodgers stated we are going to tour Randolph, Ohio's facility this Thursday and since that have installed these, they have had only 2 failures. Mrs. Carr clarified about the values and initial warranty and Mr. Docherty stated yes there is an initial warranty.

Mrs. Carr wanted to clarify the questions members of the audience for sewer costs, and the city does not intend to own the system and we will not be setting the rates, those rates would be set by Summit County DOES or Barberton. Mr. Rodgers stated that the County said the sewage costs do not change, but the maintenance costs per year will be about \$10.00 higher for a vacuum sewer than a gravity sewer and Mrs. Carr concurred. Mr. Grether thanked Mr. Docherty for their time and noted that although there is a potential savings of \$900,000.00 and we need to have hard numbers and the designs in hand before you decide if you are for it or not. Mr. Grether thanked the audience for attending and to stay interested because we all need to understand the total costs.

Heritage Home Program

Mr. Rodgers discussed the program and he understands this organization will make low cost loans available for home repairs and remodeling for the residents if we buy into this program requiring some compliance with their rules. Mr. Rodgers noted that Green participated and went so far as to borrow money to repair some of their City properties. Mrs. Audrey Kornacky, 2008 Dutt Road, Norton, Ohio, noted from what she read this applies to older homes and Mr. Rodgers replied yes that's correct and he believed Green was able to get approval for homes around 40 years of age. Mr. Rodgers stated he wanted to move this on to the next Work Session for further discussion and talk with the City of Green. Mr. Rodgers encouraged all of Council to do their own research on this as well.

Council Rule 109-Standing Committees

Mr. Tousley stated he believed a change is necessary and wanted to get a feel of what the balance of Council is interested in if they want to expand members to 4 or 5. Mr. Grether stated we attend the OML (Ohio Municipal League) seminar and it made sense the way the Committee of the Whole format with a Chairman worked and if you are doing the peoples work all 7 need to be in on that discussion. Ms. Whipkey stated if we expand into 4 there could be 2 people from any committee that could attend any meeting and there would be no issues here. These decisions would fall to those 3-4 that are responsible for looking into something as opposed to all seven; that would be great if everyone did a little something, but that is not generally the way it works. Ms. Whipkey gave a prime example where all 7 were supposed to provide feed back on the last video testing and that she did not hear back from most of you. Ms. Whipkey stated this in no way stops us from speaking up at any time. Mr. Rodgers asked who has held a Standing Committee member since January and no one responded. Ms. Whipkey noted we sometimes do not get enough information with a great deal of notice and it is hard to set up a committee meeting on an instant notice and pull together everything. This is no reason to do away with the Standing Committee. Mr. Rodgers stated we are not looking to do away with them, just to increase the members present and get work done, and again, we are not meeting. Mr. McGlone stated we are all here every Monday night. Mr. Rodgers stated if we go to Committee of the Whole we can discuss issues like we did here tonight. Mr. Tousley stated he is not opposed but questioned what is going to really change. Mr. McGlone agreed we are all still here every Monday. Mr. Rodgers stated we abolish the Standing Committee 3 members, and will only meet as Committee of the Whole and the Chair will still lead in the discussion; we may even have a meeting prior to the meeting.

Mr. Rogers stated he guessed he did not like re-inventing the wheel and if the OML found that smaller communities are more productive that way, then why not follow their recommendation. Ms. Whipkey stated that those 3 member Committees would be eliminated, but was confused by Mr. Rodgers statement of having a meeting before a meeting; wouldn't that be the Standing Committee? Mr. Rodgers clarified he meant all of Council; we could come in. Mr. Rodgers stated in the past there were some work sessions that started at 6:00 PM before a Council or Committee of the Whole and we need to comply with the Charter requirements to televise all meetings. Mr. Rodgers stated he does not see what the problem is and Ms. Whipkey stated she had already said what her problem is and that is who will be responsible for the information. Mr. Grether stated as Chair of Economic Development in order to have a meeting he would need to have all members present, city staff to record, Mrs. Richards present for minutes and the services of the Law Director as well, all at a cost. Ms. Whipkey asked what is the cost for the employees as everyone else is salary except Mr. Braman who is hourly? Mr. Rodgers disagreed because Karla and Ann don't get paid but they do receive comp time and there are costs associated with this. Mr. Rodgers stated most of Council have full time positions, and even with the tour of the Air Vac system in Randolph most of you can't make it. Mr. Pelot stated the Charter does control the televised meetings, and we can put forth a Charter Amendment that removes that requirement. Mr. Grether noted the research Mrs. Richards compiled on various communities where most of them use either, both or one, so we are not the only city to take a look at this. Ms. Whipkey questioned if other communities are comparable to our size. Ms. Pat Reese, stated maybe this is a way to get things together and move things forward. Sit down at either one and do your job, your getting paid to do something, so just do it. Mr. Larry Perkins, 3844 S. Neitz Drive, Norton, Ohio, asked how many citizens are members on the 3 member Standing Committees, and Mr. Rodgers replied none. Mr. Rodgers moved to place this on Councils next agenda to go to the 7 member Committee and meet during the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Tousley asked if this is really necessary, cant we just vote to change it now? Mr. Rodgers moved to change Council Rule 109 by abolishing the standing Committees and going with 7 member committee, seconded by Mr. Tousley. Mr. Markey suggested taking the time to figure out the language to make sure of the changes. Mr. Tousley stated it will also affect Rule 113-Quorum of 2 for Standing Committees, Mr. Markey noted he would take a look at that as well. Mr. McGlone asked to see all of the new changes in bold and stricken.

Roll Call: Yeas: Rodgers, Tousley, Pelot, McGlone, Grether, Pierson, Whipkey
Nays: None

Motion passed 7-0.

Unfinished Business:

Ms. Whipkey asked Mayor Zita if there is anything new on the Watershed Conservancy District and Mayor Zita replied not at this time. Ms. Whipkey asked when the next meeting with Summit County, Barberton and Norton is, and Mrs. Carr replied July 8, 2014.

Ms. Whipkey asked about the soft recycles and that she did not notice any trucks for pick up. Mrs. Carr noted they will only stop if they see a bag out for pick up, and they are to run weekly. If they look down the street and they do not see those brightly colored bags sitting out they probably will not go down the road. Mrs. Carr noted she could get the statistics to see how our first week went.

New Business:

None

Topics for the next Work Session:

Heritage Home Program. Mr. Grether asked if we are still holding another Work Shop on June 30 and Mrs. Carr noted she felt this as a little too early for the follow up from our last Work Shop, however she could provide some details on what we have done so far. Mr. Pierson asked about the Finance Director interviews and Mrs. Carr indicated we had 6 interviews on Friday and felt it went very well and will be doing second rounds this week.

Public Comment-Agenda and Non Agenda Items:

Mr. Paluch asked about the low interest loans do the residents apply for that or does Council approve it? Mr. Rodgers stated Council has no involvement on this; each City that participates pays a fee of approximately \$6,000.00 and is not part of the decision process. Mr. Tousley noted the program reaches out to the citizens and Mrs. Carr noted it is also based on your income level. Ms. Whipkey stated there are other limitations as well. Mr. Greg Smith, 3954 Mt. Vernon Blvd., Norton, Ohio, noted the comments in the papers about the Sunshine Laws and the Rule 109 changes so does that mean if you met with County of Summit County what is the quorum to become a public meeting?. Mr. Markey stated it would be 4 to be open to the public. Mr. Markey stated that 3 members or less could attend any meeting. Mr. Smith thanked Mr. Pelot for standing up and supporting the Sunshine Law.

Public Updates:

Mr. Rodgers noted the tour of the Randolph facility this Wednesday, and we will report back on this tour next week. Mr. Pelot asked how long have they been operating and Mr. Rodgers replied since 2006. Ms. Whipkey commented about the recent meeting last Wednesday for the District Advisory Council (DAC) for the MAD. This was an organizational meeting and elected the offices. Ms. Whipkey noted there are three of us on this Council, Mrs. Frey from Barberton, Mr. Brian Nelson from Summit County and she was appointed as Chair and Mrs. Frey as Secretary. We will next be meeting to appoint a member from Barberton onto the MAD. A Barberton resident is what is open for this seat. There was discussion about the times the MAD sprays for mosquitoes and Ms. Whipkey indicated she did ask about this. She was told they spray very early in the mornings because that is when the mosquitoes are out and at night because that's when they are actually flying around, they just are not as active at other times.

Adjourn

There being no other business to come before the Committee Work Session, the meeting was adjourned at 9:45 PM.

Rick Rodgers, President of Council

NOTE: THESE MINUTES ARE NOT VERBATIM

****ORIGINAL SIGNED AND APPROVED MINUTES ARE ON FILE WITH THE CLERK OF COUNCIL.****

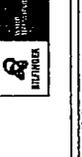
All Committee Meetings will be held at the Norton Safety Administration Building, unless otherwise noted.



 BILFINGER

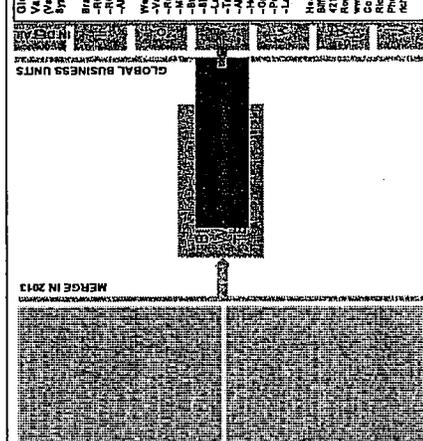
Bilfinger Arvco Water Technologies Inc.

Vacuum Sewer Basics



 BILFINGER

Structure of Bilfinger Water Technologies Global Business Unit Vacuum Technology



**Global Business Unit
Vacuum Technology**
 Vacuum Sewer Systems / Vacuum Sanitation
 Systems / Water Management (Services)

Brands
 -RECOOPER®
 -RECOVAC®
 -ARVCO®

We offer solutions for:
 -Vacuum sewer systems
 -Collection of storm systems
 -Buildings
 -Pipes
 -Applicable facilities and laboratories
 -Towns
 -Airports
 -Hospitals
 -Green cities & green buildings
 -Perpetual water treatment systems
 -Landfill gas and bio gas

Headquarters
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 www.water.bilfinger.com
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 Ron Hark 612.555.8937
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 BILFINGER

Protects Ecosystem

- Part 1
- Brief History
- How it Works
- Part 2
- Case Study -- Alloway NJ



 BILFINGER

Brief History

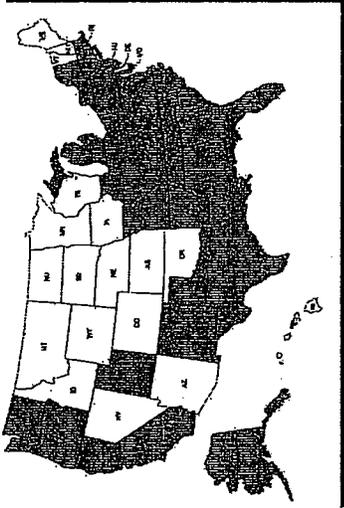
Airvac Installations by Decade

- 1970's 2 Systems per year
- 1980's 4 systems per year
- 1990's 9 systems per year
- 2000's 15 systems per year



States with vacuum systems

350 vacuum systems in 30 states, PR & Bahamas



Why Consider Vacuum Sewers?



Why vacuum sewers?

- Lower construction costs
- Operates during power outage
- No exfiltration / leaks to environment
- Possible to eliminate Inflow and Infiltration
- Faster construction
- Less mess to neighborhood during construction



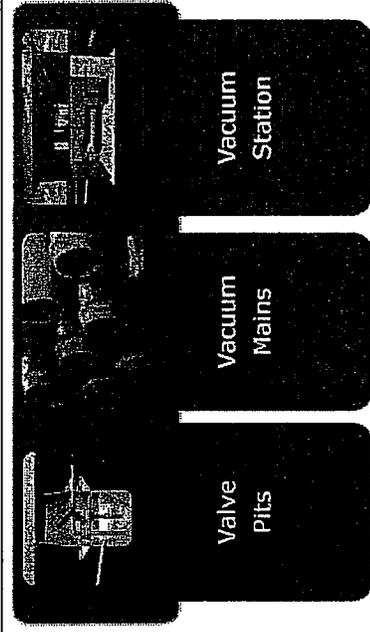
How It Works

PAGE 11

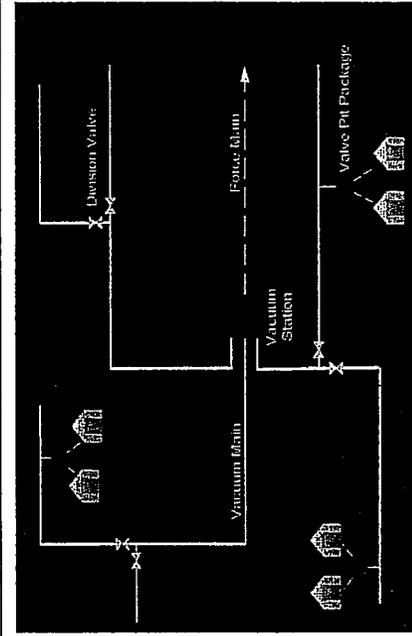


The 3 Major Components of a Vacuum Sewer System:

PAGE 12



PAGE 11



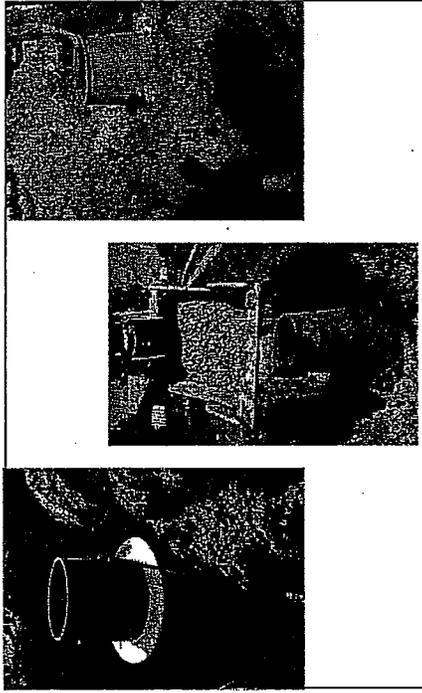
PAGE 12

1. Valve Pit (house connection)



PAGE 12

1. Valve pit



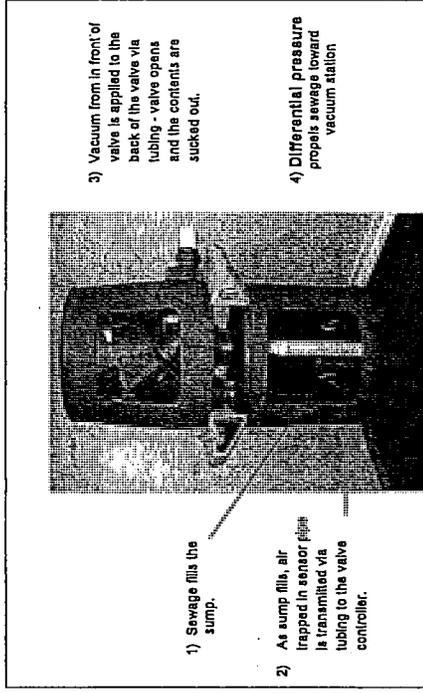

PAGE 13

1. Valve pit



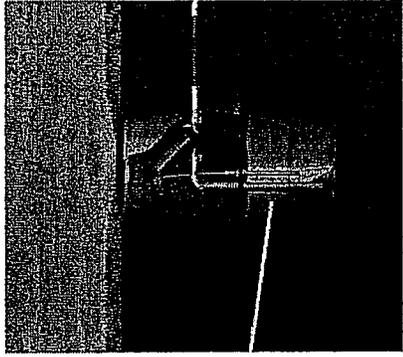
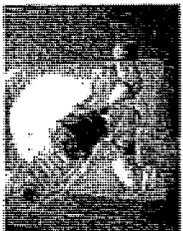
PAGE 13

1. Valve pit




PAGE 13

Valve pit package

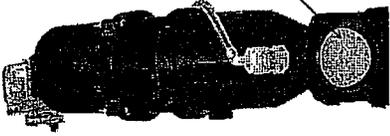




ALPINEK

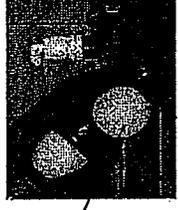
VALVE PIT PACKAGE

Page 11

3" cutaway valve



Typical cycle time 3-5 sec
Glass filled polypropylene
Valve can pass a 3" solid

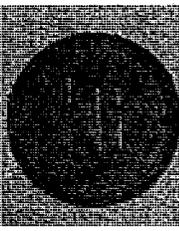



ALPINEK

VALVE CUTAWAY

Page 12

1. Valve pit access

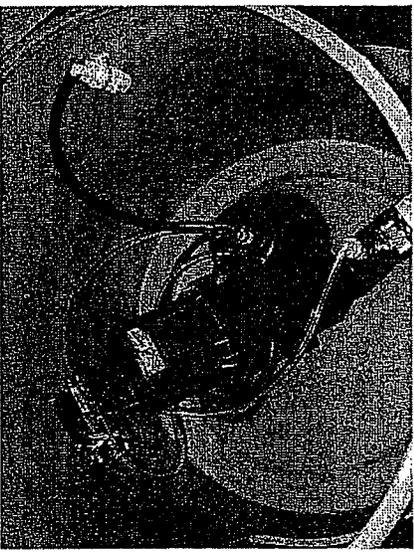




ALPINEK

VALVE PIT ACCESS

Page 13

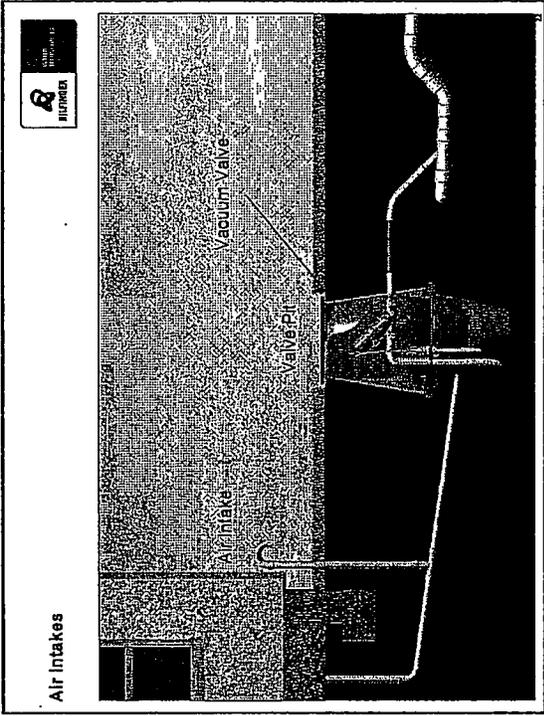
1. Valve pit access



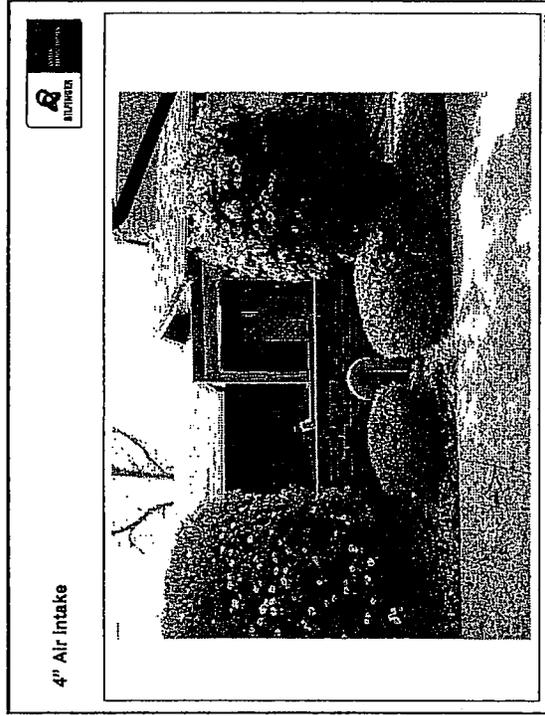
ALPINEK

VALVE PIT ACCESS

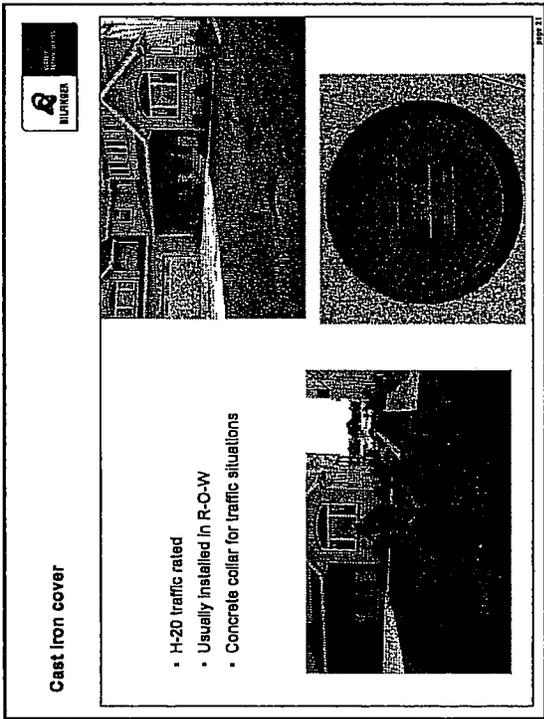
Page 14



Air Intakes

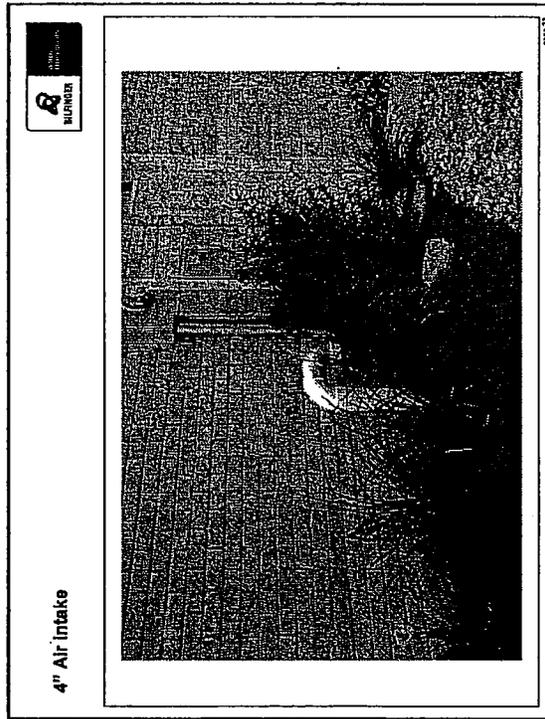


4" Air Intake



Cast iron cover

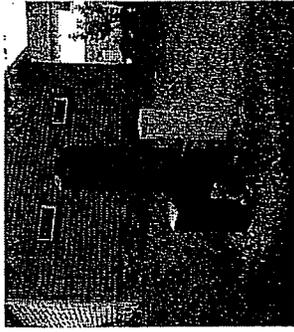
- H-20 traffic rated
- Usually installed in R-O-W
- Concrete collar for traffic situations



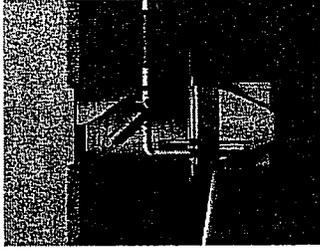
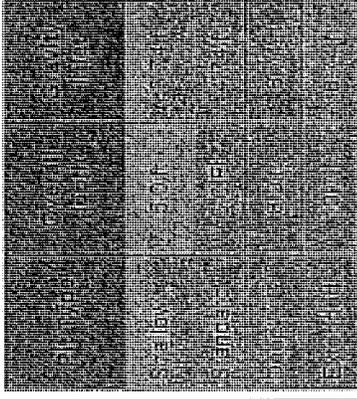
4" Air Intake

8" Dedicated air terminal (DAT)

- Eliminates 4" air intake (1-8" DAT per valve pit vs. 1-4" air-intake per house).
- Operator accessible in R-O-W vs. air-intake on private property
- Available in simulated alone or utility green
- Can add options such as cycle counter or alarm monitoring system



Valve pit depths



Page 22

2. Vacuum Mains



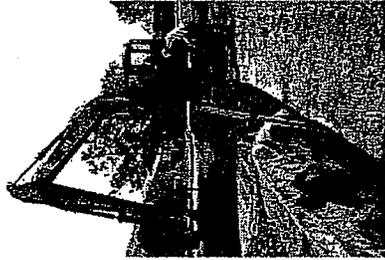
Page 23

Valve pit gravity stub-outs



Page 25

2. Vacuum mains

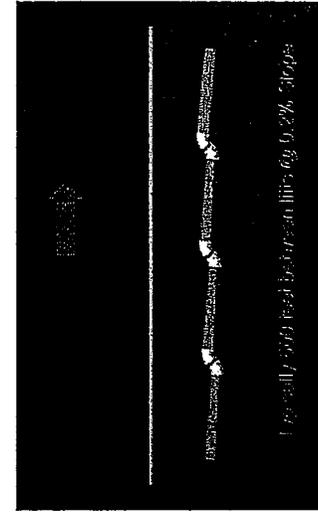


100 Jahre



100 Jahre

“lifts” are used to keep pipe shallow



Typically used between lifts for 0.2% drops

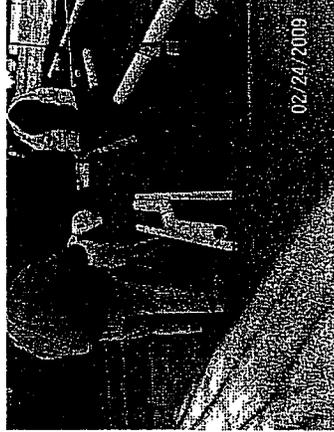
“Sawtooth” profile



100 Jahre



100 Jahre



“lifts” are constructed with 45 degree elbows

Vacuum Station



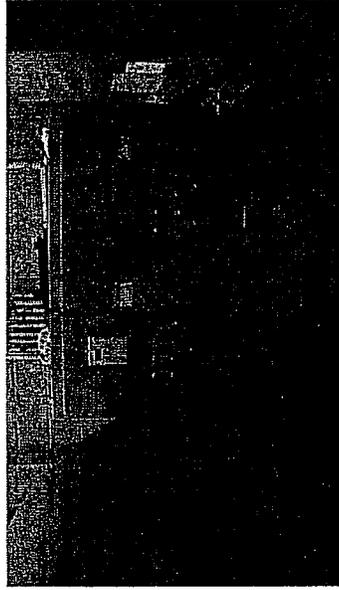
SEWAGE PUMPS forward the sewage to gravity main, or main, or force main, or WWTP

COLLECTION TANK is liquid and vacuum reservoir

VACUUM PUMPS cycle to maintain vacuum

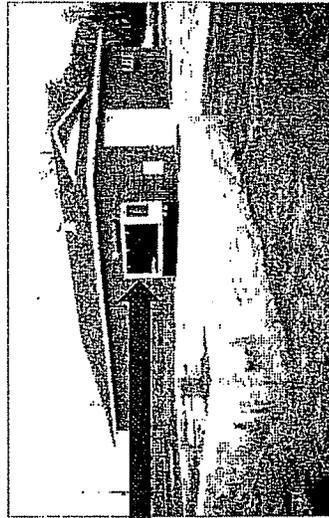
APP. 21

Control Panel



APP. 22

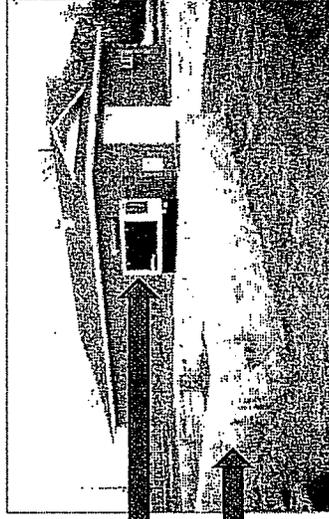
Vacuum Station



Emergency Generator

Biofilter

Vacuum Station



Emergency Generator

Biofilter

APP. 23

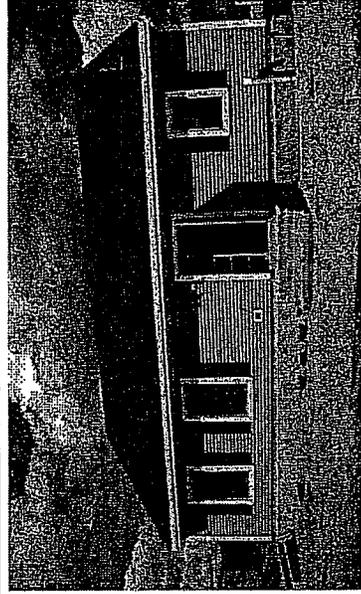
APP. 24

Vacuum Station Buildings



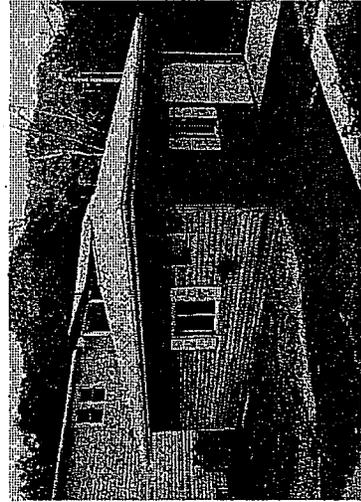
PH 11

Vacuum Station Buildings



PH 12

Vacuum Station Buildings



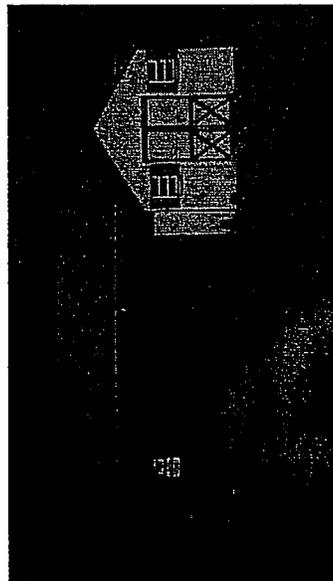
PH 13

Vacuum Station Buildings



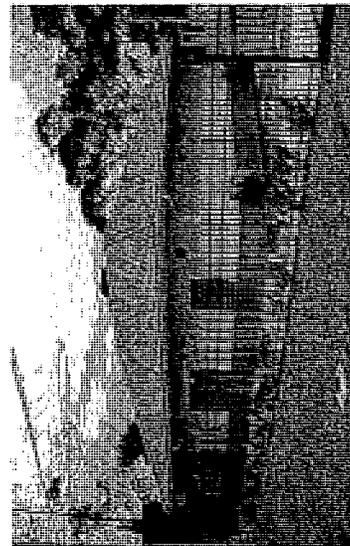
PH 14

Vacuum Station Buildings



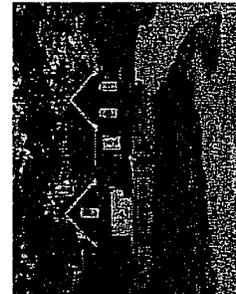
PAGE 10

Vacuum Station Buildings



PAGE 10

Vacuum Station Buildings



The vacuum station on the left is in the same neighborhood as the house on the right

PAGE 10

Case History – Alloway NJ



PAGE 10

Alloway, NJ



- Alloway is in Salem County NJ 30 miles SE of Philadelphia
- Less than 5 miles away is a town called Quinton, NJ, also needing to sewer
- Both Alloway and Quinton have about 300 houses, two schools, several churches, & some small businesses
- Neither Alloway nor Quinton had a sewer department prior to constructing these sewer systems

PAGE 10

Alloway, NJ



- The township of Quinton elected to design and construct a gravity sewer
- Alloway did the same. But all of the contractor bids were over budget for Alloway's gravity sewer. So Alloway township decided to commission a design for a vacuum sewer
- Both gravity and vacuum designs were bid together. None of the contractors bidding on the job had ever built a vacuum sewer system before

PAGE 11

Alloway, NJ Bid Tabulation



ALLOWAY, NEW JERSEY SEWER SYSTEM BIDS

JASBUM	
PILLAR BROS. CONSTRUCTION CORP	\$ 2,782,544.52
P.J. CONSTRUCTION CORP	\$ 2,241,644.50
PACT CONSTRUCTION INC	\$ 2,256,111.00
PERFORMANCE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.	\$ 2,077,892.83
METRA INDUSTRIES	\$ 1,784,232.28
G. HELMER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.	NO BID
CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF NJ	NO BID
SANTARY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.	NO BID
PETRONOLO CONTRACTORS INC.	NO BID
ACURT CONSTRUCTION INC.	NO BID
ELN PIPELINE/TA CROWN PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION	NO BID
GRANDT	
PACT CONSTRUCTION INC.	\$ 3,842,115.41
PM CONSTRUCTION CORP.	\$ 4,770,328.44
ELK PIPELINE/TA CROWN PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION	\$ 4,051,182.71
CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF NJ	\$ 4,040,000.00
PAA CONSTRUCTION	NO BID
SANTARY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.	NO BID
CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF NJ	NO BID
PETRONOLO CONTRACTORS INC.	NO BID
PILLAR BROS. CONSTRUCTION CORP	NO BID
METRA INDUSTRIES	NO BID
LAPATETTE UTILITY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.	NO BID

PAGE 12

Alloway and Quinton NJ



- Both Quinton and Alloway had several homes/porches close to the street

PAGE 13

Alloway and Quinton NJ



• Quinton had 2 porches damaged because of the proximity to the deep trenching

APP 11

Alloway and Quinton NJ

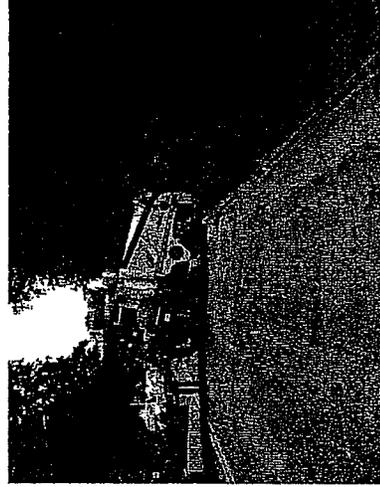


• So the engineer took great pains to stay away from any walls or buildings by placing the sewer in the street 4 feet from the curb

APP 12



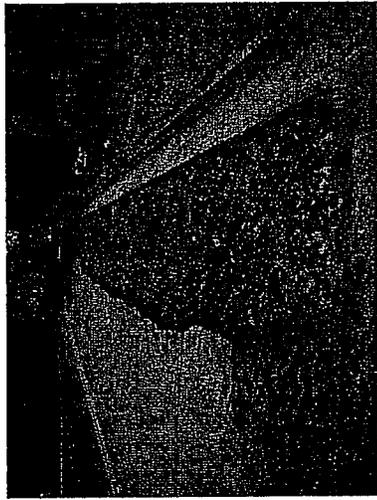
Alloway Construction



APP 13

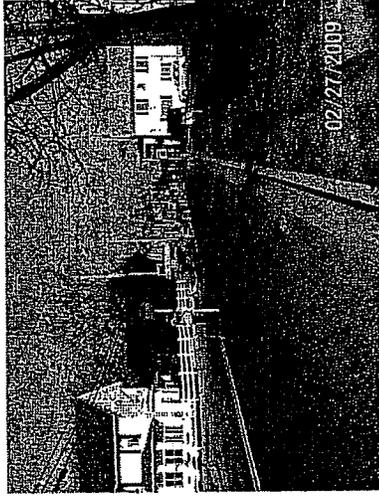
Construction Photos – Alloway

Alloway Construction



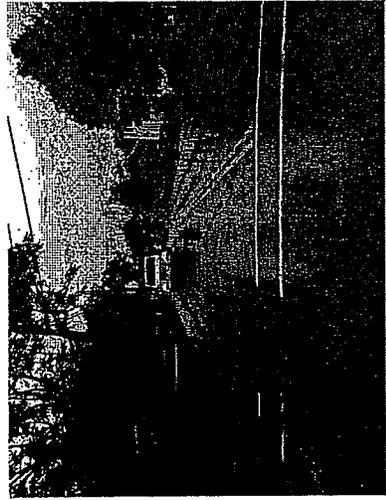
02/11

Alloway Construction



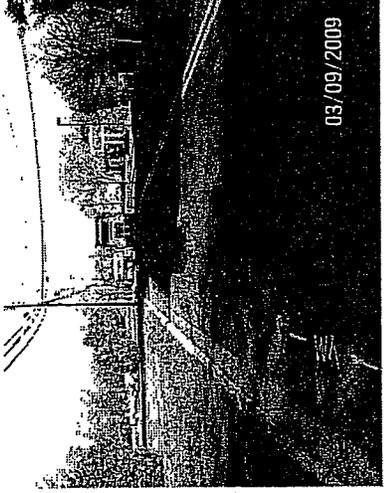
02/11

Alloway Construction



02/11

Alloway Construction



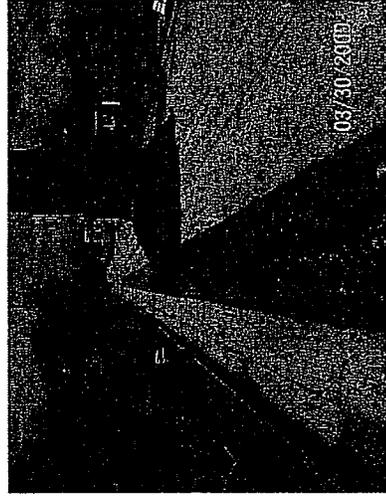
02/11

Off Street Where Possible



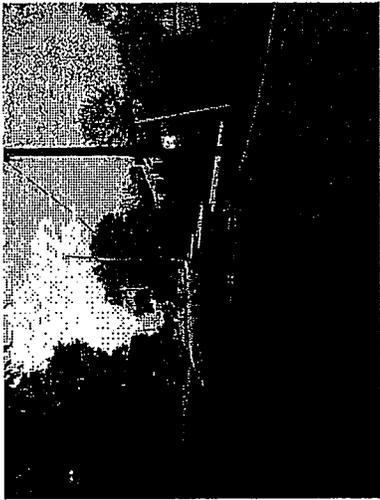
PHOTO

Alloway Construction



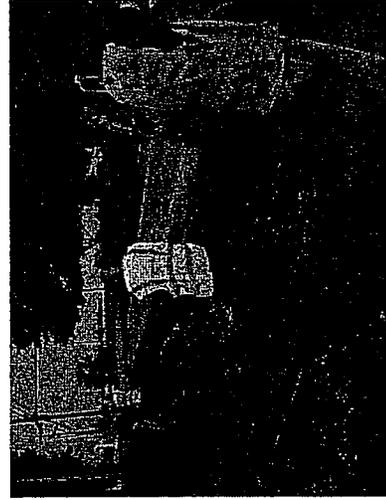
PHOTO

Alloway Construction



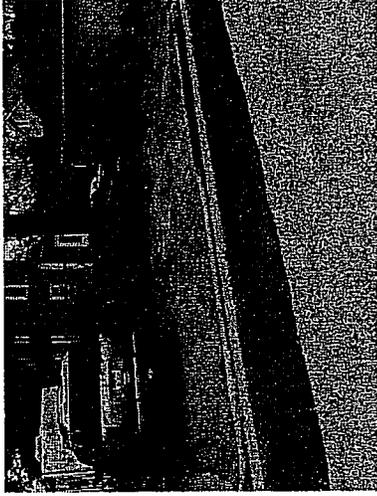
PHOTO

Off Street Where Possible



PHOTO

Alloway Construction



Page 10

**Construction Photos – Quinton
(Gravity Sewer)**



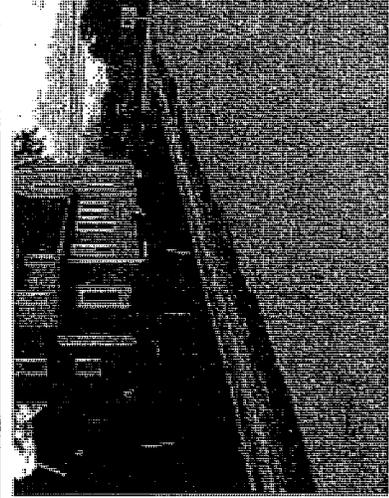
Page 11

Alloway Construction



Page 12

Alloway Construction



Page 13

**Quinton Gravity
Construction**

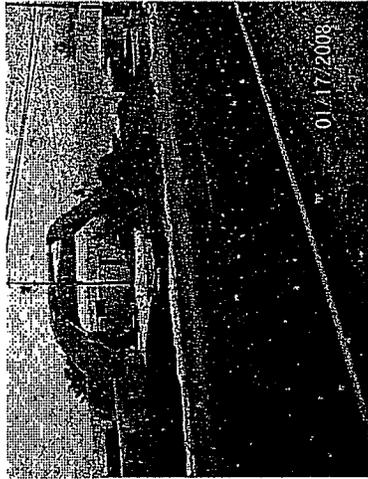


PHOTO 11

**Quinton Gravity
Construction**

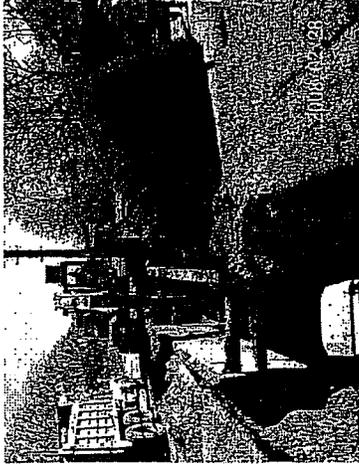


PHOTO 12

**Quinton Gravity
Construction**



PHOTO 13

**Quinton Gravity
Construction**

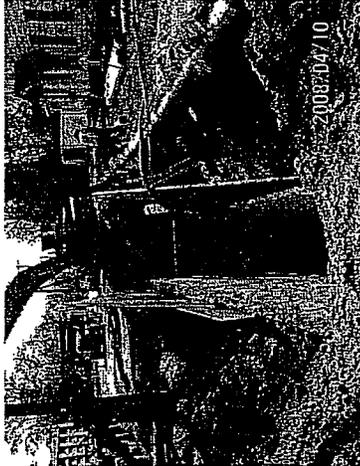
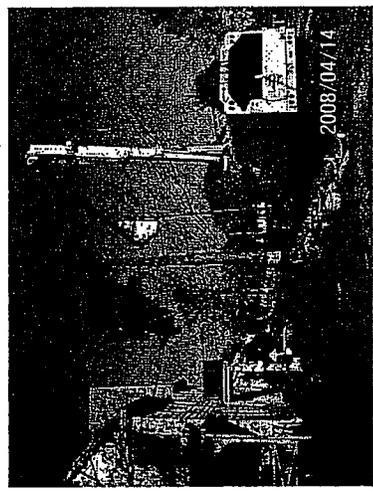


PHOTO 14

Quinton Gravity Construction



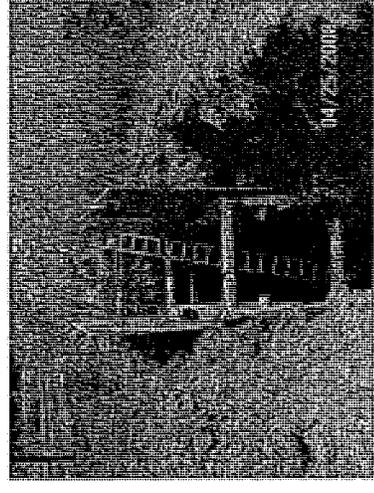
PAGE 13

Quinton Gravity Construction



PAGE 14

Gravity Sewer Safety Issues



PAGE 15

Gravity Sewer Safety Issues



PAGE 16

Gravity Sewer Safety Issues



STATE
REGISTERED

PP-13

Operation & Maintenance Comparison



STATE
REGISTERED

PP-14

O & M Comparison

The engineering firm (Frallinger Engineering Bridgeton NJ) provided a licensed operator to operate the Alloway vacuum and Quinton gravity sewer systems for the first two years of operation as part of their contract



STATE
REGISTERED

PP-15

O & M Comparison

"SCHEDULED maintenance for the vacuum system is as advertised - routine maintenance includes a brief visit to the vacuum station 6 days/week plus annual timing of valves"

"UNSCHEDULED maintenance has been very low in Alloway - we averaged one call-out every 4 months. Because we have two lift stations in Quinton, UNSCHEDULED maintenance (callout) was higher in Quinton than for Alloway."

Carl Gaskill, PE, Frallinger Engineering



STATE
REGISTERED

PP-16

O & M Comparison



"Additionally, there is approximately **20% more** per capita flow in the Quinton gravity system than the vacuum system

The vacuum system is **DEFINITELY** easier to locate and assess I/I. It is done without the residents awareness, which is key to finding I/I"

Carl Gaskill PE, Fralinger Engineering

PAGE 11

O & M Comparison



PAGE 12

O & M Comparison



Assume 200 gpd / edu

If I/I is 20%:

I/I rate = 200 gpd/house x .2 x 365 = 14,600 gallons/yr/house

At a cost of 0.84 cents per gallon this is \$123 per year per house

This exceeds all of the O&M costs of the vacuum sewer - including equipment replacement cost, labor cost, and electricity cost

PAGE 13

Gravity Sewer Maintenance

PAGE 14

O & M Comparison



Gravity Maintenance Items

- ROD-out / Clean-outs
- Suction Trucks
- Man Hole Rehabilitation
- Camera work
- Pump Station Maintenance
- Pump station call-outs
- Pipe resetting

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Frequently Asked Questions



Page 12

FAQ's



Is noise around the vacuum station a problem?

Page 13

No noise complaints even
at close range



Page 14

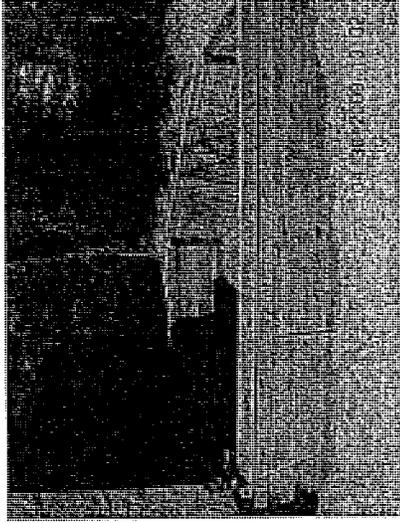
FAQ's



Is odor a problem around the vacuum station?

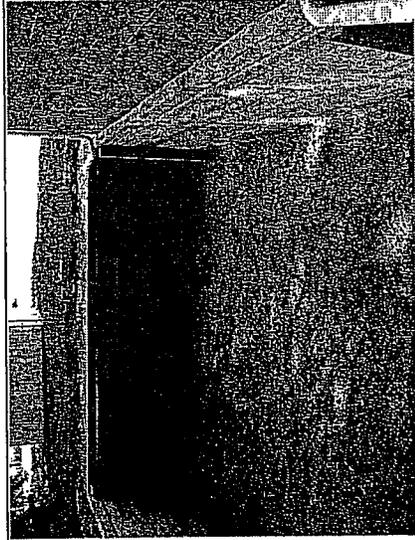
PH 13

No detectable odor



PH 14

No detectable odor



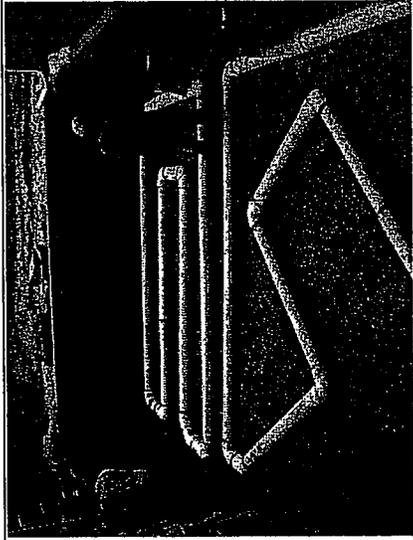
PH 15

No detectable odor



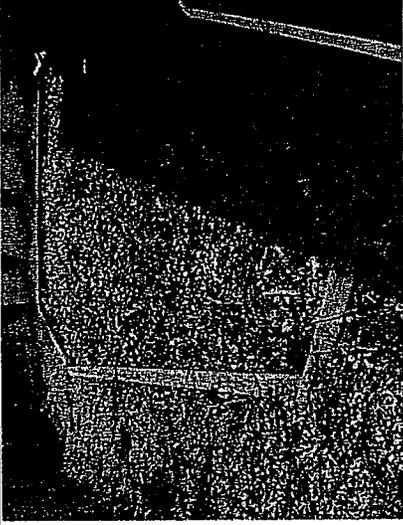
PH 16

No detectable odor



2011.11

No detectable odor



2011.11

FAQ's



2011.11

FAQ's



2011.11

1. Vacuum sewers have higher maintenance cost than gravity sewers

What are the disadvantages of vacuum sewers?

FAQ's



According to the WERF (Water Environment Research Foundation) the annual O/M for vacuum sewers for a 200 home installation is \$ 82-123 thousand versus \$65 - 97 thousand for gravity (so vacuum has about 25% more maintenance cost)

2011

FAQ's



2. Operators of vacuum sewers must be trained - hiring a new operator means training a new operator - preferably at Alrvac's factory in Rochester Indiana

2011

FAQ's



3. An operators of a vacuum sewer system can get a service call at 3:00 am

2011

THE END



2011

