

CITY OF WEST LAFAYETTE
COMMON COUNCIL
PRE-COUNCIL MINUTES

APRIL 27, 2006

The Common Council of the City of West Lafayette, Indiana, met in the Council Chambers at City Hall on April 27, 2006, at the hour of 4:30 p.m.

Mayor Mills called the meeting to order and presided.

Present: Hunt, Keen, O'Callaghan, Satterly, and Truitt.

Absent: Griffin and Plomin.

Also present were City Attorney Bauman, Clerk-Treasurer Rhodes, Director of Development Andrew [left at 4:42 p.m.], City Engineer Buck, and Public Works Director Downey.

Mayor Mills said we're going to go ahead and work quickly through the agenda tonight, it's not a very long one, before we have our Wastewater presentation, so that the rest of you don't have to sit through that. You're welcome to stay and hear everything you want to know about the Wastewater Utility, but we'll do the other first.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

Ordinance No. 29-05 An Ordinance To Annex Certain Lands To The City Of West Lafayette (1173 acres) (Submitted by the City Attorney)

Mayor Mills said this is the ordinance to annex property into the City. This will be the second reading of the ordinance, and we'll certainly take public comment on Monday night. Mr. Malone and Mr. Rogers will be here from H. J. Umbaugh, to answer any questions regarding the fiscal plan. We will have, I'm sure, a good discussion on the annexation. Any questions or comments? First ordinance.

There was no discussion.

NEW BUSINESS:

Ordinance No. 13-06 An Ordinance Providing For Temporary Loans From A Fund Having Sufficient Balance To A Depleted Fund (Submitted by the Clerk-Treasurer)

Mayor Mills said this is an ordinance to move money from the Wastewater Treatment Utility, \$1.5 million, to the General Fund. This is basically a loan to make payroll until we get our property tax draw for the first portion of the year. Any questions?

Councilor O'Callaghan said and when will that be?

Mayor Mills said well, I think if you follow the media, you know the bills are late going out, and so it would be later than normal. The Clerk-Treasurer probably has a fairly good estimation of when we might get the draw.

Clerk-Treasurer Rhodes said the payment date has been delayed by approximately two weeks, two to three weeks. Estimate in the settlement time may be up to almost, I think it's about 40 days past the due date. However, once people get their bills, they'll most

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likely make some payments on their property tax, and the Auditor will give us advance draws. So I'm hoping to have substantial amount of revenues from property tax collections by mid- to third week in May, if all goes well. However, I haven't gotten my bill yet either.

Mayor Mills said thank you. Any questions?

There was no further discussion.

Ordinance No. 14-06 An Ordinance To Amend West Lafayette City Code Chapter 60.00 Concerning The Requirement Of An Information Sheet To Be Posted With Fire Alarm Control Panels (Prepared by the City Attorney)

Mayor Mills said the Fire Chief Phil Drew is not here today, because he's in Indianapolis for classes for training, and he called this afternoon and asked me to tell you that he would be sending you all an email before the weekend is over, with a little bit of information, but Mr. Bauman can certainly talk about it.

City Attorney Bauman said basically, the concern is on multi-unit residential properties that building code required a central alarm system. When the Fire Department reports, if the building's on fire, it's real easy to see where the problem is. But if, particularly in the case of maybe a false alarm, it's often not obvious where the problem is, and so what they want is essentially a map with the alarm panel, because a lot of times, it will simply have a code for the location, and they need to be able to relate that code to a physical location on a map of the property, so that they can make sure that they have addressed the problem that caused the alarm.

Mayor Mills said thank you.

Councilor Hunt said may I ask a question?

Mayor Mills said yes. Councilor Hunt.

Councilor Hunt said so sometimes things that are posted don't stay where they're posted?

City Attorney Bauman said no, the building code requires the system, but doesn't require that map.

Councilor Hunt said okay. But my point is sometimes things are placed on the wall by electrical boxes or whatever—

City Attorney Bauman said no, they'll be an alarm panel, but it may have a flashing light and it will simply have a code—

Councilor Hunt said okay.

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City Attorney Bauman said which doesn't tell them physically where in the complex that alarm is that's sending the message—

Councilor Hunt said and it will be something that's secure, that will tell them what that code means?

City Attorney Bauman said yes. It'll be by the alarm panel—

Councilor Hunt said okay, that's what I mean. Sometimes things—

Mayor Mills said things "walk away."

Councilor Hunt said warnings leave.

City Attorney Bauman said well, that hasn't really been the problem at this point. The problem's been simply not having one.

Councilor Hunt said okay.

Councilor O'Callaghan said I don't think, Councilor Hunt's thinking that was the problem previously, but wanted to prevent it from being a problem in the future, to make sure that these things that are posted are posted securely, I think. Is that what you—?

Councilor Hunt said that's what I mean, right.

City Attorney Bauman said well, you know, there's probably no limit to the power of vandals—

Councilor O'Callaghan said sure. But we can make it more secure than less secure.

Mayor Mills said and it does have a requirement that it must be updated and, you know, checked regularly, and there is a fine involved, so the property owner is going to be responsible for making sure that the sheet stays where it's supposed to be. Anything else on that one?

Councilor Keen said can I ask what the thought process was on the fine that was to be assessed on this. How he came up with that number?

Mayor Mills said I think the [Fire] Chief and Mr. Bauman came up with that number.

City Attorney Bauman said it needed to be a fine that would motivate people to actually do it. I mean, this is a life safety issue. The Fire Department, when they go to a location, need to know where that alarm is that's going off, so they can make sure they thoroughly check that area and, for example, make sure it's a false alarm, rather than a fire in a hidden area.

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Councilor Keen said I don't, you know, contest the idea of doing the map and that kind of stuff. I think that's actually an excellent idea. I guess my point would be that, you know, if I had a physical building someplace, I'd be more than happy to post this information even without even being required by law, because it would just be a good idea. I guess I'm a little concerned about the fine being as high as it is.

City Attorney Bauman said well—

Councilor Keen said that's my only concern about it.

City Attorney Bauman said we're not hoping to collect any money. We're hoping to get—

Councilor Keen said no, I understand that, but I know that through—

City Attorney Bauman said the maps posted.

Councilor Hunt said prevention.

Councilor Keen said through, you know, for various reasons things don't happen as timely as they should, and so I'm just somewhat concerned about that. That's my only concern.

Mayor Mills said any other comments? Questions?

There was no further discussion.

Resolution No. 10-06 A Resolution Requesting The Transfer Of Funds (Police, Development) (Prepared by the Clerk-Treasurer)

Mayor Mills said this is a resolution of transfer of funds. The first in the General Fund from Police, Salaries Full-time \$10,600 to Clothing and Uniforms, and the Chief is not here this afternoon, but we are replacing some vests for the Police officers, ones we had anticipated replacing. Some of those are the Special Response Team vests, and, unfortunately, they've drastically increased in cost this year. The Special Response Team vests have gone up by \$1,000 apiece. So they're old, we need to make sure our officers are safe, and even though money was budgeted, since the cost has gone up, we now need to transfer money to cover that cost. So that's that request. The second one is the Department of Development, from Repair Services \$60 to Tires and Tubes. Mr. [Department of Development Director] Andrew is here, if you have a question about that.

Councilor Hunt said did someone drive on a nail?

Mayor Mills said any questions?

There was no further discussion.

Resolution No. 11-06 A Resolution Authorizing The Filing Of An Application With The U.S. Department Of Housing And Urban Development, For Community Development Block

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Grant Funds, As Provided In Title I Of The Community Development Act Of 1974, As Amended (Submitted by Department of Development)

Mayor Mills said this is our yearly application for Block Grant Funds. I think you know, we went through the process, the citizens' committee participation process, earlier this spring, and now we are officially filing the application. Any questions?

There was no discussion.

Resolution No. 12-06 A Resolution To Approve Updates To Certain Policies Contained In The Personnel Manual For West Lafayette City Employees (Prepared by the City Attorney)

Mayor Mills said Human Resources Director Diane Foster is here to give us a little bit of information. Will you just—?

Human Resources Director Foster said not just to answer questions?

Mayor Mills said just come up and give us a little background, please, Diane [Human Resources Director Foster].

Councilor O'Callaghan said how long you've been working on it, what kinds of things you wanted to address.

Human Resources Director Foster said well, hopefully, the information was self-explanatory, but this revision to the Personnel Manual was a fairly major. Well, it's a momentous occasion when it passes. It's more than fairly substantial. It, in essence, rolls into one City policy the Wastewater Treatment Utility and Street & Sanitation policy, so there's one City manual for all civilian employees. There's still one for Police and one for Fire. Had great feedback. All the employees were asked to review it, and a number did comment, which were very helpful. Department heads were very cooperative. And, unfortunately, because the extent of the changes, it would have been impossible to show all the redline versions. It would have been impossible for you to try to follow. It would have been a very thick document, so I did just provide an overview of the major changes. If you have any questions, I'll be happy to answer them.

Mayor Mills said Diane has spent a great deal of time working with all the department heads and the Clerk-Treasurer, going over each section and really making some major revisions, trying to have a consistent personnel policy for each department, for all the departments, instead of each department. We still have a few other issues to address, which we plan to do before the first of January, but this is a major revision and, again, a great accomplishment to get to this point. So thank you, Diane [Human Resources Director Foster].

Human Resources Director Foster said I think it'll actually be quite a morale booster for, particularly certain departments, because when everything is consistent as much as possible, there's more a sense of fairness and I know they're looking forward to having it.

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Councilor O'Callaghan said and how long have you working on it, Diane [Human Resources Director Foster]?

Mayor Mills said it seems like forever.

Human Resources Director Foster said I've been talking about it for probably a year and a half, actually working on it, it's unfortunately been pretty difficult to set aside everything else to devote the time that it took. But a few months, pretty solid.

Mayor Mills said Mr. Bauman's office also has provided all the legal help and Ellen Klausen, in particular in his office—

Human Resources Director Foster said right.

Mayor Mills said has really helped us make sure we're on board with all the legal requirements of the Personnel Manual, so that's been a huge help to Diane. You'll remember that she is a one-person human resources department and does all of our filing for insurance claims and any kinds of Workman's Comp, all the vacation issues, all the just normal personnel issues come to her, so she has to do these other big jobs in between the day-to-day. So thanks, Diane.

Human Resources Director Foster said you're welcome.

Mayor Mills said any questions?

There was no further discussion.

Wastewater Treatment Utility Presentation

Mayor Mills said okay, we'll move on then. Mr. Downey, you're on.

Public Works Director Downey said a copy of this [handout] for the news media. I have copies for the Council. With me this afternoon, I've got Marty Wessler from Wessler & Associates, and his staff members. I've got Mike Joyce with Kennedy/Jenks [Consultants] and his staff members. I also have staff from the Wastewater Department. I've got Lorraine Wilkins here, who handles our billing, has a number of years of bank finance, and is certified by the American Institute of Bankers. I have an operation manager here who is a Class 3 Operator with IDEM. He has a degree in biology and environmental science. I also have Mark Moore who is our plant superintendent. He has a Class 4 and 25 years of experience. He has a degree in mechanical engineering technology. He also has a Class D in industrial wastewater. What we intend to do this afternoon is give you an overview of where we started with long-term control for IDEM, which is a requirement; where we're at with Stormwater Phase II, which is a requirement; some of the projects and the past projects that we've had over the years; and where we're at with the projects that we have now. Hopefully, we'll give you enough information that you'll ask plenty of questions, but we know it is nice and warm and bright outside, and we could still get in 10 holes of golf. We'll try to be brief. The first part of it is the stuff that you may know, so we

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won't say a lot of comments about it. First of all, Mark Moore will take us through the first part of it.

Mayor Mills said thank you, David [Public Works Director Downey].

Mr. Mark Moore [Wastewater Plant Chief of Operations] said I'm just going to go through some past projects really quickly. The first thing that's really driving most projects at the plant in the recent years is the long-term control plan for CSOs. I'm not even going to go through and read everything that's there or talk about it. The pictures are pictures of signs that are required to be placed at outfalls, and actually in the background is an outfall from the Dehart Street overflow. I've got a brief description of what a CSO is, and in the bottom corner there you can see there's a picture of exactly how a CSO works. Basically, if the sewers are inundated in a rain event, they are overflow points, and those go directly to the river. Typical solutions for CSOs: reduce the inflow from rain events, separate the sewers. A lot of cities, Lafayette, going to a tunnel. More expensive. I think they're around \$27 million for their tunnel. So we've used a combination of these things. Here's just a map of the CSOs for the City. I'm getting old enough that I can't really see that really well, but we have CSO structures at Dehart Street, two at Quincy, and then one at the treatment plant. So we have four CSOs that are named in our NPDES permit. From there, we go to projects that we've completed. In no particular order here, we did the upgrade and renovation of the treatment plant, which was completed in 1997 at a cost of \$19.9 million. It greatly increased our capacity during peak flows. Here's just kind of a quick schematic overview of the plant, for your information. We've got a well-run plant. This last year, in 2005, we received Plant Safety Awards from IDEM and Lab of Excellence Awards. David [Public Works Director Downey] also wanted me to let you know that I've completed the National Institute Management Training Course, in case we have some kind of major catastrophe here in West Lafayette. Another big project was the North River Road Lift Station. Again, that increased capacity in the system, and conveyed excess flows to the plant. We've also increased the size of the River Road Interceptor, enlarged it quite a bit, from a 54-inch sewer to a 78-inch. Again, increasing capacity, getting those flows to the plant where we can treat them. This eliminated a CSO point at Wood Street, so that's a big reduction in CSOs. We also did some improvements in the Levee area. We added a lift station there, separated sewers, so that the street runoff actually goes through cyclone separators, and there's a little separation in my lines there. These manhole covers are for the cyclone separators, and the nice little trail that goes down through here is actually an access road for Dave's [Public Works Director Downey's] crew to come down and clean the trash and debris out of the separators. Then in the early '90s, 1993, we started a disconnect program in Barbary Heights, disconnecting footer drains. That was a problematic area. We had a lot of overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, it was a big problem. In 1993, we had a total flow of 168 million gallons through that station, and in 1999, we had 89 million gallons. So that was a reduction of 47% flow through the station with that program. The most recent project that we've completed is the Wet Weather Treatment Facility. At the treatment plant, any CSO event that we have actually goes into this large storage tank. It's screened, chlorinated or disinfected, and it also gets some coarse primary settlings. So we collect a lot of solids and a lot of trash and debris out of the wastewater before it goes to the river in high flows. We also rehabilitated the Happy Hollow sewer at about the same time we were doing the

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North River Road lift station. It was failing, and we had a lot of "I and I" there, so it's been reworked. The total cost of those two were \$9.9 million. I believe Dave's going to take it from here, with the upcoming projects.

Mayor Mills said thank you, Mark [Mr. Moore, Wastewater Plant Chief of Operations].

Councilor O'Callaghan said could I ask a question?

Mr. Moore said sure.

Councilor O'Callaghan said back on the slide that was Typical CSO Solutions?

Mr. Moore said sure.

Councilor O'Callaghan said you mentioned how Lafayette was doing it, and I didn't get that. You talked about us using a combination approach. How did you say Lafayette is doing it?

Mr. Moore said they're building a tunnel, a very new tunnel, very large capacity, so when they have overflows, it will actually flow into this tunnel, fill it up, and then they can pump the tunnel out later and treat it in the treatment plant.

Councilor O'Callaghan said thank you.

Mayor Mills said similar to what Indianapolis is doing.

Councilor O'Callaghan said right.

Mr. Moore said very similar, yes. They're doing a much larger project.

City Attorney Bauman said well, a number of large cities have relied on a similar solution.

Councilor Satterly said that's what Chicago did.

City Attorney Bauman said yes.

Councilor O'Callaghan said so then that's essentially that fourth bullet that stores the effluent for treatment after?

Mr. Moore said yes.

Councilor O'Callaghan said thank you.

Mr. Moore said any other questions?

Mayor Mills said thank you, Mark [Mr. Moore, Wastewater Plant Chief of Operations].

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Public Works Director Downey said well, we're at the final stage, hopefully, of the long-term control plan as it was laid out back in the early '90s, starting with the disconnect program and right up now to the Western Interceptor. The Western Interceptor has been a real big burr. We're trying to work with INDOT, trying to get our passage up through there, trying to work with Purdue University, and all the little steps that they want to incorporate and make us do. But the components of the long-term control plan is to get the maximum wet flow—in other words, CSOs—to the plant to treat it. Eliminate maintenance service and utilities by removing lift stations. Reduce the separated sewage from the CSO, bring it around the western side, which is all separated from the north, and bring it in to the plant at the bottom, so that it doesn't start at the north and come in to the combined sewer. And remove the hydraulic load on Happy Hollow interceptor. That's the whole plan of the Western Interceptor. We hope to get started on that, and dig up the golf course in Phase I this October. Can't wait. We're going to basically take and go from Cherry Lane and McCormick, down Cherry Lane, through the golf course, up to Lindberg, down Lindberg, cut the corner there at Northwestern and Lindberg, over to Windsor. That'll be Phase I. So we hope to do that and be running on that come this October. We have worked with the golf superintendent and Purdue University, and hopefully we've got this scheduled out, so that we don't interfere with any championship golf tournaments. That's very important to Jim Scott [Purdue golf course maintenance superintendent] at Purdue. Another project is the North River Road interceptor. In the top picture, you can see our manhole, one of several. We have a contract with Greeley and Hansen to study the opportunities of the structure, how sound it is, and what are some of the possibilities of keeping the river out of our system, and eliminate that infiltration. You can see the river on one side, and what you can't see is the highway. The bottom picture was last January, I believe, when the river come up, and you can see that River Road's gone. So if River Road's gone, it means that all our manholes are underneath water. And so we're looking at that, to see what we can do. I don't know if that would have to be a bond issue, and I don't know how much that's going to cost, but we have spent and signed a contract for, I believe, I'm going to say \$47,000 for them to study that. The next picture is our collection system master plan. That is very important, IDEM requires it. It's important if we want SRF funding. Sometimes I wonder if it is useful to have SRF funding, but we need a master plan, we need a direction of where to go. We've had one since the early 90s, and we need to update that. Some of the things in there, they're requiring us to test for mercury starting this year. I don't know how much more they're going to make us do anything with that. The FOG program—fats, oils, and grease—there's some requirements coming out with that. There's new industrial requirements that we have to meet. The Great Lakes standards—in other words, the requirements that the people up around Lake Michigan, they have different standards that are a little more rigid than our standards down here, as far as meeting total suspended solids and that sort of thing. They say it's coming south, those requirements, so I want to look at that, and see what we have to do to meet those requirements. I want to reevaluate the flow. All the flows that we've done up to this point were done back in the 90s. This is 2005 already. I want to look at the removal of the old lift stations, the ones that we're going to remove with the Western Interceptor. I want to look at what that's going to do. I want to look and see what cutting permanently—which is the ultimate goal of our NPDES permit, is to eliminate all those CSO overpoints. That's what IDEM's after. They want a tight system, and they want nothing going to the river. That's their bottom line. They're basically telling us that, but

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they haven't put it in writing yet. Purdue University, changing by the day. I think you saw in the newspaper the other day about the nanotech center. Is that a problem, if we put that into the waste, because their waste comes right through our plant and right to the river. Is that a problem for us, is it not a problem? I don't know. We need to look at that. You go back to the tunnel that Lafayette's putting in. I want to look at real time storage. In other words, the Western Interceptor is a fine opportunity to maybe hold that waste up, and delay it a little bit without causing problems to any homeowner, and then bring it into the plant slowly. The same way with the North River Road interceptor, if we can delay that and use that pipe as storage. Does that keep us from building more structures? I don't know. I want to look at that, and hopefully the master plan will help us do it. Down at the bottom there is your brand-new \$260,000 truck, and we need that \$260,000 truck, Randy [Councilor Truitt].

Councilor Truitt said it's beautiful.

Public Works Director Downey said and the camera for \$140,000. We need those, because it's what's called CMOM regulations, which we started many years ago. Basically it's going through every sewer, cleaning it, televising it, and seeing if there's a problem. NPDES Phase II, Stormwater, is going to require us to do the same thing. Go through every structure we've got on an annual basis at least every five years or whatever schedule we set up, and we've got to do those. Purdue just bought a vactor, not that one but one similar to that, and a camera truck, so that they can start doing their system. Hired three employees to run those two pieces of equipment, so that they could start doing their CMOM activities. They just started. We've been at it for a while, and our system is in pretty good shape. I believe we started in earnest about February of this year with this year's schedule, and we've already found 25 problems that we have to dig up the street, fix the sewer. One on Meridian and Garfield, 12-inch sewer line, partially collapsed. We're taking in water and soil that was all going to the wastewater plant. That has been fixed. We found it, fixed it. I think we blacktopped that today.

Councilor O'Callaghan said not as of 5:45 this morning, but—

Public Works Director Downey said so we're moving right along that.

Councilor O'Callaghan said Dave [Public Works Director Downey], excuse me, how do you spell that, CBOM? CMOM?

Public Works Director Downey said CMOM. I don't know. Help me.

Mr. Martin Wessler [M. D. Wessler & Associates, Inc.] said Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance Program.

Councilor O'Callaghan said okay. I wrote SEA-MOM.

Public Works Director Downey said between wastewater and highway, there's so many I can't keep up with all of them. Stormwater Phase II, five years in the planning. We've got the contract with Greeley and Hansen at this time, I believe it was 57? No, that was the

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master plan, \$14,000, got a contract with Greeley and Hansen for \$14,000. what we got a contract with them for is to go through and take every lot in West Lafayette—Wal-Mart, every homeowner's lot—bring it up on this. We did this when Victor Van Allen [Collection System/GIS Supervisor], who's in our department, did me a sample so that I could show you tonight, and tabulate up how much impervious surface is on that homeowner's lot. We can pull this up off of our GIS. The rooftops, the sidewalks, the driveway, the patio—how much it is, and then hopefully we can do a fair evaluation for each and every homeowner, and come up with some type of formula to come up with a fee schedule to pay for these things that are required under Stormwater Phase II. We have to have a truck, the camera, a crew, clean the sewer lines, repair the sewer lines. We have to go out and monitor all the ponds. I'm going to call it Manchester Ditch that runs north of Cumberland, from Manchester Street. All of those things have to have some kind of BMP, best management practice, of handling it and cleaning that stormwater before it reaches the streams, Burnett's Creek and down to the river. It's not going to be an easy task. We have to go through and inventory every ditch we have. We have to inventory every pond. And one of the biggest problems of a lot of these ponds is the geese. So every homeowner association that has a pond has to maintain it. On top of that, when you do construction, when you cut open a field, you have to have practices there that keep the erosion on that lot, so that it doesn't go into the storm drains. Then after the construction, there's regulations there, and then when you're gone, more regulations. And so the Engineering Department's going to have to review all those plans, go out and do all those inspections, and it's going to take manpower. It's not going to be an easy task.

Councilor Hunt said David [Public Works Director Downey], may I ask you a question?

Public Works Director Downey said yes.

Councilor Hunt said this is all federally-mandated, non-funded, right? I mean, the NPDES.

Public Works Director Downey said yes.

Councilor Hunt said okay.

Public Works Director Downey said started in the 70s and worked its way up through the 90s. The deadline for doing this stuff is coming right now. IDEM is studying the Wabash River all the way from Ohio down to, I think it's Kentucky down there, isn't it? I don't know, but anyway, the entire Wabash River. They're doing sections of it, and they can tell you where the most pollution is. You can't tell from that map, and I don't know if you can see it on your map, but they have little sections of where the most pollution is, and how impaired that is. That study should be done, I believe, later on this year. So they're looking at it on a State level, and that goes back to your backup in the Great Lakes regulations, and all of that flows down this way. Lift Station update. The Western Interceptor will remove Camelback, Windsor, and Blackbird. I believe in Indianapolis, they're paying a private company about \$12,000 to manage those, and that doesn't include utilities, a year, each lift station in Indianapolis. So if we use that number, and there's three of them right there that we're going to eliminate, \$50,000 or so a year we'll eliminate—maintenance, utilities, and so forth. So the Western Interceptor will remove

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those three. Green Meadows and Barbrary, a little good news here. Green Meadows, we've got SSO, which is sanitary sewer overflows, has no power backup, and Barbrary has no power backup on it, plus it's a confined space problem. We applied for, several years ago, and we're 90% through the process of getting a State and Tribal Assistance Grant from the EPA. That will give us \$995,000, but we have to match it 60/40. In other words, we have to pay 40% and they will pay 60%, up to \$1 million. So those two lift stations, in the long run, should get paid for, partially. But we have to put the money up front, and then they'll give us back 60%. So we have two contracts on those two lift stations. I hope to be done with them—how long's it going to take you, Marty [Mr. Wessler, M. D. Wessler & Associates, Inc.], Barbrary? It'll be a while.

Councilor O'Callaghan said no pressure.

Public Works Director Downey said no pressure.

Mr. Wessler said the design, just a couple months.

Public Works Director Downey said okay. I've signed contracts with Wessler [& Associates, Inc.] for one lift station, and Greeley and Hansen with the Green Meadows. I went with Green Meadows with Greeley and Hansen, because it's in the Western Interceptor situation. Like I said, there's Green Meadows. If you'll look in the—yes, I won't tell you what that white stuff is, but that was right after an SSO event. Barbrary lift station, I'm working with the lady that owns the house there on the corner. What we hope to do is put the wet well, which is what holds the waste until we can pump it out, underground, remove that, and put the backup power in a little doghouse over into that median strip, between east- and westbound Cumberland. We're working on the design. When I can get an idea of what I'm going to do, I'll—

Councilor Satterly said are you working with the consultants, going to be revising Cumberland?

Public Works Director Downey said yes.

Councilor Satterly said okay, because there may not be a median in there.

Public Works Director Downey said I understand.

Councilor Satterly said okay.

Public Works Director Downey said we're touching bases. I don't want to buy her house. She doesn't want to move, but she is willing to sell me a strip, as long as it's not offensive. So we're working on that, we're seeing what we can do. What we still have left, old ones, you can see them—Soldiers Home, Sheridan is out by Wal-Mart, and Fairway Knolls is Palmer Drive. So those are old ones, and in the next ten years, we'll have to look at them. But maybe the money that we saved on the other two, Green Meadows and etc., we can use that money to take care of these problems. You're in good shape. Out of 14 lift stations, these are all good. They all have power backup, as you see in the bottom there.

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They're all recently redone. It should be many, many years before you have to look at them, at least 50. They should be good for 50. Digester Renovation, something that we need. The digesters, and they're in bad shape. As you can see in here, this was an inspection from IDEM March 1, and right there, he nailed us for no backup power. And he just walked around the plant and said, "Where's your backup power?" and I said, "Well, I've got two feeds coming in, but they're all coming from the same source." He said, "Well, that's not backup power." So right there, just March of this year, we got flagged for no backup power. The project, the digesters project, is being done by Wessler & Associates and Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, and I happen to have them all here tonight. They're going to give you a small presentation, and you can ask them questions. If you have any questions of me now, or you can call me, whichever. And I have better pictures of the lift stations and stuff. Part of our education for Stormwater Phase II, we took the vactor truck and camera truck down to Imagination Station for "Hot, Hands-on Trucks." Kids loved it. This is part of the educational program. That poster that we had for another project, and we took that down and so forth. Donna VanMeter [MVH Foreman/Equipment Operator] was one of the supervisors that went down there, and she found it to be quite rewarding. One little child asked her a nice question. I won't repeat it. So I'll turn this over to Mr. Wessler [M. D. Wessler & Associates, Inc.].

Councilor O'Callaghan said you also had those at the City booth, too, right?

Public Works Director Downey said yes, we had them at the City booth, too. Mr. Wessler, you're on.

Mayor Mills said thank you, David [Public Works Director Downey].

Mr. Martin Wessler said thanks, David [Public Works Director Downey]. Good evening. Nice to be in front of you again, a little bit less formal situation. I wanted to introduce our design team to you. We signed our design contract last week, and we had our kick-off meeting already today, so we're pretty pumped about this project and ready to get going. With me from our firm is Gary Ruston, who is our senior wastewater engineer, and he's the head of our environmental wastewater group. With him is John Borgers. John is our newest former employee. A little bit of good news. John worked for us for about six years after he got out of college. Then he and his wife moved home to Milford, Illinois, because they wanted to raise their children in the hometown they grew up in. John said, "If you ever get to open an office in northwest Indiana, let me know, because I'd love to come back to work for you." Well, we have. Effective March 1, we opened an office in West Lafayette, over here in Vintage Square, and John is a full-time employee with us out of that office, doing work for not only West Lafayette, but Lafayette, Remington, Monon, Monticello, Frankfort—just a lot of other communities. But we really look forward to staffing up our office here and continuing to serve you here. With us from Kennedy/Jenks are Mike Joyce, who is principal engineer with Kennedy/Jenks and is heading up this project for them; Luke Werner, who is a project engineer; and Greg Chung. Mike will be up here and Greg will be up here in a little bit, to talk to you specifically about the cogeneration and the grease receiving, because I know that's where the majority of questions are, and these guys, I don't think you can find better digester engineers than these guys. I'm extremely pleased that they're on our team, and working here for West

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Lafayette. Just a brief overview, the Preliminary Engineering Report that we went through and submitted last April—or June, I can't remember, April or June—after everything got approved and everything, it took IDEM nine or ten months to approve, but it was approved by IDEM for funding and financing. Construction cost estimate has gone up a little bit in the one year. Last year it was \$7.48 million. It's gone up by about \$330,000, due to increased costs in steel, fuel, oil, everything. We are, as I said, entering the design phase. We anticipate bidding the project in April of 2007, and then being able to start construction in July or August, next summer, of '07. One of the big things that we'll have to work around is getting the digesters down and then back up when Purdue is out of session, because that's when you have your lowest load, and so that's going to be important in the timing of the design and timing of the construction on that project. And then we would anticipate an 18-month schedule for the construction to be complete then at the end of December of '08. The ten items, just to refresh everybody, are: [1] The influent flow metering, which you do not have and is required as part of your NPDES permit. [2] Your screenings washers, grinders, and disposal to take care of all your screenings. The unit you had was purchased used in 2000. It died, and so it's pretty critical that we get these in. [3] The grit removal equipment improvements for the grit removal equipment that is worn out in about ten years. [4] The primary sludge pumping improvements to automate those. I'll go back. [3] The grit removal equipment improvements are not eligible for SRF financing. That's going to have to come out of local, because SRF paid for that ten years ago. [4] The primary sludge pumping improvements, and [5] The digester renovations. The other five are [6] The cogeneration, [7] The grease receiving station and the truck scales. The sludge truck scales will help, with both the grease receiving station and weighing your trucks from Merrill Brothers, because right now you just do it off of an old flow meter, and might not be the most accurate. With these truck scales, they'll serve not only a dual purpose, but three purposes: weighing the grease trucks, weighing the Merrill sludge trucks for accurate volumes, and then also, when you're Phase II, when you have to start cleaning out debris and things like that, you have to measure weight or, I think, tonnage of how much you're going to dispose of out of your storm sewers and things. So you'll be able to use the truck scales for that also. [8] The sludge lagoon improvements, [9] The permanent emergency generator, and also [10] The SCADA and the security upgrades.

Councilor Satterly said what does SCADA stand for?

Mr. Wessler said Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition. That is your telemetry, that brings everything, not only what's in the plant, but also your lift stations back into the plant, so you guys can operate and monitor those on an automated basis. Assuming there aren't any questions about everything besides the cogen and the grease, I will go ahead and turn it over to Mike [Joyce] and Greg [Chung, both of Kennedy/Jenks Consultants]. They have a little handout to give you. Last year we gave you a handout on the payback and what the savings would be, based upon the prices as they were last year. Some of the good news for West Lafayette is that Indianapolis just raised their rates for grease from \$0.10 a gallon to \$0.19 a gallon, and they're supposed to go up another 20% to 30% over the next two to three years. So, we figure West Lafayette can charge \$0.20 a gallon, and the haulers will still come here, and that's what the haulers have indicated to us. So that just shortens your payback period in half, and really, after the

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payback period, really increases the amount of revenue you'll be able to bring in, which will really, I think, help you in the long run, of offsetting any future rate increases. We can look at this how we will, but, you know, the more the wastewater utility is generating for itself, the less it has to rely on raising rates to generate that revenue. With that, I'll turn it over to Mike [Joyce].

Councilor Hunt said I have a question.

Mr. Wessler said I'm sorry.

Councilor Hunt said is there, since it went up \$300,000, something like that, is there anything new on this digester, that slide. Were the truck scales on there before?

Mr. Wessler said the truck scales were included—

Councilor Hunt said okay.

Mr. Wessler said in the cost of the grease receiving—

Councilor Hunt said is there anything else new, other than the fact that things cost more?

Mr. Wessler said no.

Councilor Hunt said okay. Thank you.

Mr. Wessler said that's our estimate—

Councilor Hunt said yes, I know that.

Mr. Wessler said hopefully, we can bring it in under the original budget, but that's trying to give you today's cost.

Mr. Mike Joyce [Kennedy/Jenks Consultants] said good evening, Mayor, Councilmen. It's great to be here. As Marty [Mr. Wessler, M.D. Wessler & Associates] indicated, this is what I consider to be a very extraordinary project. It's rare that I get an opportunity to come before a body like this and show them that, in fact, this project isn't just going to involve an outlay of money with no financial benefits coming back to the City. This one is really quite extraordinary, and there are really three key facets, as Marty indicated. There are several different aspects to the project, but three what I consider to be features of the project that we wanted to talk about. The first one is the digester improvements, and those are really to replace aging, failing facilities at your treatment plant that haven't been upgraded in many, many years. That will allow you to stay in compliance with the regulations for producing biosolids that are acceptable for disposal here in the State of Indiana. Also, this will provide capacity in your biosolids, your digestion system, for future expansion here at the City, it will provide for growth. Then it also has a really, I think, unique environmental component to it, in that it'll improve the methane production from your digester system, and provide for utilization of that methane gas. As you can see

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there on the slide, this part of the project represents about \$3.5 million of construction costs, of the total about \$7.8 million that Marty was talking about. But the fact that now you currently use utility gas to heat your digesters, this one will provide for capturing that gas. You can see there's about \$2.1 million in savings from the fact that you will not have to use utility gas any longer, but you'll be using the methane that you're producing. So it's essentially you're generating a renewable energy source there at the plant and utilizing it. The second option that's indicated there is then, okay, since you have these digester facilities and you're generating gas, you're actually generating more methane gas than you need to heat the digesters, and so the thing that we're recommending, then, is that you consider installing cogeneration facilities, which will utilize the gas to generate electrical power. The cost for those cogeneration facilities is about \$600,000, and they represent another \$900,000 in savings, and this is, again, looking over a 20-year present worth analysis that we did, a 20-year project life. So if you incorporate option two, then, you're spending a little bit over \$4 million, but realizing about \$3 million in savings over the life of the project. And then the third option there, and again this is because you will have really a somewhat unique digester system that incorporates a very effective mixing system, it would allow you to take in grease handling. And David [Public Works Director Downey] mentioned about FOG programs that are being encouraged and soon to be enforced by the federal government. A cornerstone of any FOG program is, obviously, grease is generated, each and every one of us in the United States generates about an average of 13 pounds of grease that goes into the sewer. That can be problematic, and so cities have ordinances that require grease traps, and this grease is trapped and then it has to be collected. And there are grease haulers that are hired to pump this grease out of the grease traps, but it's really a very difficult environmental waste. The landfills do not want it because it's, again, very difficult to handle. One cornerstone of any FOG program is to provide a place for these grease trap haulers to actually dispose of it. So if you pump it out of the grease traps, you've got to have some place to put it. This is really a very effective way of using grease. I use the expression that grease in a digester is like nuclear fuel. All of us that consume greasy foods know there's a high caloric value to it, and there is in a digester also. So what we are recommending here for this option three, with this digestion system—this is not typical, most digesters cannot handle grease—but with this very effective mixing system, you can digest grease, because it's incorporated into the biomass, and the bugs do love it. When it's effectively mixed, it can be digested. So the aspects of a grease system are that you charge for the grease haulers to come and unload their grease, and then you put that grease directly in your digester, which generates a lot more gas, and you use that gas in your cogeneration system to generate power, to offset your power bills at the wastewater treatment plant. That's worth suggesting, and, again, to me, the additional investment for the grease facility is about \$675,000, and you can see there, there's another almost \$6 million in savings. Well, that's a combination of savings from offsetting power costs and then revenue generated by tipping fees that you charge the grease haulers. So the cost of this project is essentially offset by the potential savings that you have by implementing all these options. So we're very excited about it. Like I say, it's pretty unique for us also, to be able to propose a project like this. We're just very excited. Greg Chung can give you a lot more details about the cogeneration aspect of the project, if you're interested, and I'm happy to answer any other questions you might have.

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Mayor Mills said thank you, Mr. Joyce. Questions?

Councilor O'Callaghan said so the place in Indy that now charges \$0.19 a gallon, is that a digester kind of place, or what place is that, that accepts that grease?

Mr. Wessler said that's the Belmont Advanced Wastewater Plant in Indianapolis. It's about 150 million gallon a day plant, and they do not digest any of their sludge. They incinerate it.

Councilor O'Callaghan said incinerate it. Thank you.

Councilor Hunt said I have a question. As you know, I worry about the City getting into business on fats, oils, and grease, but how do you know there are truckers or vendors or whatever out there that would use it. Did you do any kind of a study?

Mr. Wessler said I'll turn this to Mark Moore, because he deals with them almost every day.

Mr. Moore said I'll just tell you, I made a few calls about this project one day, called a few grease haulers, you know, just looked down in the yellow pages, and the next morning, I had the gentleman from American Pumping pull his truck down into the plant, come in, and want to meet me, and wanted to learn more about this project, because he's been looking for a place where he can dispose of this grease. He's got lots of customers, but he has to drive to Indianapolis and back. Not only does it cost him \$0.19 a gallon, but he has to pay for the fuel and wear and tear on those vehicles. We've had quite a bit of interest in the few people that we've talked to. I had another gentleman that called me and asked me if we could handle 1,000 gallons a day of, I believe it was peanut oil from a processing plant. So those are just places that aren't really going out and pumping grease traps right here in this area. These are people from the surrounding area—

Councilor Hunt said I'm sorry. Did you say 1,000 gallons, 100 gallons? I forgot what you said.

Mr. Moore said 1,000 gallons.

Councilor Hunt said 1,000. And, for the engineers, would that amount be cost effective?

Mr. Moore said it scared me at the first thought, but I think once you develop the biomass it would be okay.

Councilor Hunt said okay.

Mr. Joyce said I have a slide that I normally bring, but it shows the various steps that you actually have to go through to break peanut oil, which is a very complex fat all the way down to acetic acid which is the last step before it is broken down into carbon dioxide and methane. But characteristically, we did our evaluation assuming about 1.5 trucks of grease would be delivered to the treatment plant per day, five-day week. So that's about

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4,500 gallons. Now, typically, with grease waste, it's about 20% grease. So that's a conversion to pounds. Now, what Mark was mentioning, I don't know about this peanut oil. Obviously, 1,000 gallons of pure peanut oil would be a great load and would be readily digestible, but the way the facility is designed is you have a storage tank. So they come and they dump, and you have a 15,000 gallon storage tank. And then you meter it into the digester at a rate, either that you want to generate gas, and you want to generate power, and that you know that your digester can handle.

Councilor Hunt said okay.

Mr. Wessler said Mike [Mr. Joyce], you might talk about what they're doing in California now, to offset the peak demand.

Mr. Joyce said right. It's very interesting. We pay a lot more for power in California than you do. You know, we're victims of the whole Enron thing and all that, and I don't want to go into that, because I'm very bitter about that, how cheap power is here, by comparison. But we have a very similar facility in Redwood City, California, and they've actually been doing this for 15 years. They take in grease, and because power charges are very expensive in California in the summertime from noon to 6 o'clock in the evening, and that's our peak demand period. We pay as much as ten times what you pay here per kilowatt-hour during those hours of the day. And so they take in loads of grease and they store it, and they have a 17,000-gallon storage tank at that facility. They actually store it up, and then they start pumping it into the digester. They have a large reciprocating engine that they generate power with. They store it up. About 11 o'clock in the morning, they'll start pumping this into the digester, the digester takes about 45 minutes to start really producing a lot of gas. All of a sudden, all this gas starts coming up, they crank their engine up to maximum output, and they run it that way for about six hours, to offset that peak that they have and the very costly power during the afternoon in the summer.

Councilor Hunt said and when we're billed, our City is billed, we're billed at the peak flow. Didn't you say that once?

Mr. Moore nodded affirmatively.

Councilor Hunt said okay, thank you, Mark [Mr. Moore].

Mr. Wessler, you're billed—I don't know what your average rate is right now—but you have a peak demand factor. That peaking factor is what we hope to shave down with the cogeneration and with the grease receiving and with the cogen, we'll shave that peak factor down.

Mr. Moore said right.

Councilor Hunt said thank you.

Mr. Wessler said I have one more slide. This is the first time I've been able to do this, but it's my pleasure to present the City of West Lafayette with the Qualification-Based

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Selection Award that you won from the QBS Coalition. We asked David [Public Works Director Downey] and the Mayor if it would be okay if we submitted the City for this project and the Western Interceptor Project. When the City selected the two different engineers for these projects, you went through an intensive QBS interview process, and actually ended up, instead of selecting one firm to do both, you selected two different firms, based upon their qualifications. We submitted this, and, I don't know, I think there were 30 or 40 submittals. There were five awards, and the City won one of them, so I thought I'd bring this to you this evening.

Mayor Mills said that's nice, Marty [Mr. Wessler]. Thanks very much.

Mr. Wessler said you're welcome.

Public Works Director Downey said I'd just like to sum up. They're talking about the fats, oils, and grease, and the holding pit to hold grease, but I need the pit for another reason. Every now and then, we'll have a major break, and we have no place to dump. In that picture of the vactor you saw, that's 1,500 gallons of waste that would be in that vactor. Right now, I have no place to dump that, if I should have to on a quick basis. For instance, last year Blackbird lift station went down on me, and I had to hire trucks, and we were hauling out of there a truck every 15 minutes. And so it was quite difficult to get that unloaded in a timely fashion. So I'm more interested in the fact, on that basis, of having a pit that I can hold things until I can get it into the plant to take care of it. I also have our annual report that I think I gave you for '05, and a couple years ago, I did a long-term strategy handout for you, and I believe I gave you all copies of it, but if you don't have it, I'd be more than happy to supply you with another. I thank you for your time.

Mayor Mills said thank you, Mr. [Public Works Director] Downey. Thank you all, Mr. Wessler, thank you all for being here and giving us a very, very nice update of what we're doing at the plant. We appreciate the time. Questions? Anybody have any more questions for them?

There was no further discussion.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business at this time, Councilor Truitt moved for adjournment. Motion was seconded by Councilor Hunt and passed by voice vote, the time being 5:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Judith C. Rhodes, Clerk-Treasurer
Secretary of the Common Council