



THE CITY OF
Zanesville

401 Market Street • Zanesville, Ohio 43701
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Council – Mayor
Government

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTEE AGENDA

The meeting will be held in Council Chambers at Zanesville City Hall,
401 Market Street, Zanesville, OH
Monday, July 10, 2023 at 5:00 p.m.

This meeting is for discussion pertaining to the upcoming Ordinances, Resolutions, and items of the Public Service Committee for review as follows. Meetings are open to the public in person, by phone, or online via WebEx. Connection information is below.

1. **Roll Call**
2. **Approval of Minutes of June 12, 2023**

Ordinances

3. **Ordinance No. 2023-63** – Introduced by Council – An Ordinance authorizing the Public Service Director to contract with Greystone Construction to supply and build a new Sanitation storage facility through the Sourcewell Cooperative Purchasing Program.

Discussion Items

4. **None**

The next regular meeting is scheduled for August 14, 2023.

This meeting is open to the public who may attend in person or attend by phone or Internet using the information below.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTEE – JUNE 12, 2023

The Public Service Committee met on June 12, 2023 at 5:00 p.m. in Council Chambers at City Hall, 401 Market Street, Zanesville, OH 43701.

Mr. Roberts: It is 5:00. I'm going to go ahead and call this meeting of the Public Service Committee to order. Can I have roll call, please?

Committee Members Present: Councilperson Andrew Roberts, Chairperson; Councilperson Joey Osborn; Councilperson Cody Pettit; and Councilperson Mark Ballmer were present.

Others present in person:

Scott Brown, Public Service Director
Billie Corns, Clerk of Council
Lisa Hittle, IT

Don Mason, Mayor
Chip Saunders, City Engineer
Dan Vincent, President of Council

Mr. Roberts: We have a quorum. I'll entertain a motion on the minutes from May 8, 2023.

Mrs. Osborn moved to approve the minutes of May 8, 2023. It was seconded by Mr. Pettit.

Mr. Roberts: A motion and a second. Any discussion? All those in favor, aye. Opposed same sign.

A voice vote was taken with all being in favor. None were opposed.

Mr. Roberts: Motion carries.

ORDINANCES

Ordinance No. 2023-55 – Introduced by Council – An Ordinance authorizing the expenditure of funds for the purchase of materials for a failing water line on Woodlawn and declaring an emergency.

Scott Brown: We have a waterline on Woodlawn. It's an old cast-iron waterline. We've been getting a lot of odor and bad taste complaints in that area. We went over. We'd been doing some various sampling trying to figure what's going on. We can't maintain a chlorine residual, so the waterline is just in poor shape, and so that's what we got. Programmed here is for our troops, or our crew rather, to replace the waterline. This legislation is to be able to purchase the materials for it.

Mrs. Osborn: Mr. Chair?

Mr. Roberts: Mrs. Osborn.

Mrs. Osborn: What end of Woodlawn is it on?

Scott Brown: Close to Pershing.

Mrs. Osborn: Okay.

Scott Brown: Yes, there's kind of a stretch there where at one time there was probably several homes, but over the years, the homes have gone away, and nothing new has been built. And so there's just long sections there where there's not a lot of movement. So this will also loop the waterline in.

Mr. Roberts: Okay. I'll entertain a motion.

Mr. Pettit: Move to recommend to Council for passage and waiving of the readings.

Mr. Ballmer: Second.

Mr. Roberts: A motion and a second. Any further discussion? All those in favor, aye. Opposed same sign.

A voice vote was taken with all being in favor. None were opposed.

Mr. Roberts: Motion carries.

Ordinance No. 2023-56 – Introduced by Council – An Ordinance authorizing the proper city official to advertise for bids and enter into a contract with the lowest and best bidder for the 2023 Citywide OPWC Overlays project.

Chip Saunders: This is our OPWC paving. This is a result of a successful grant application last year. The typical formula is we get a grant for about \$400,000, and we contribute about \$140,000 to it. So, 74% of it is grant funding. There is a list of the streets that is the attachment with the ordinance. And these funds become available for us to award a contract after July 1st. So we would appreciate if you consider waiving the readings. We don't need emergency passage, but waiving of the readings would be appreciated.

Mr. Roberts: And Chip, just for clarification, these will be awarded this summer but then done next summer?

Chip Saunders: We'll give a completion date of July 1st of next year, and it just depends. The paving companies like to have the flexibility if they've got time to get them in at the end, they will. It just depends on how their workload goes. We tend to get a better bid. We protect our contracts where they've got to hold their price regardless of what the gas prices do.

Mr. Roberts: Okay. Questions from the committee? I'll entertain a motion.

Mr. Pettit: Move to recommend for passage to Council and waiving of the readings.

Mrs. Osborn: Second.

Mr. Roberts: A motion and a second. Any further discussion? All those in favor, aye. Opposed same sign.

A voice vote was taken with all being in favor. None were opposed.

Mr. Roberts: Motion carries.

Chip Saunders: Thank you.

Mr. Roberts: Thanks, Chip.

Ordinance No. 2023-57 – Introduced by Council – An Ordinance authorizing the Public Service Director to apply for a \$525,000 AIG grant, advertise for bids, and enter into contracts for the Airport Entrance Road Reconstruction project and declaring an emergency.

Scott Brown: This one is for the entrance road into the airport. It's been designed, and it's ready to go out for bid. This is one of the grants where the FAA puts up 90%. ODOT, I don't know the program, but it is ODOT somehow, puts up 5%. And the city puts up 5%. So, 95% grant; 5% local match for \$525,000 to redo the whole entrance road into the airport, not Airport Road, which would be in the county. But the entrance to the airport, which is owned by the city.

Mrs. Osborn: Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Roberts: Mrs. Osborn.

Mrs. Osborn: So, does that do away with going around, or will the entrance stay where it is?

Scott Brown: Oh yes, we're not changing the entrance. All we're doing is fixing the existing entrance. So it will look identical. It will just have nice, new stuff.

Mrs. Osborn: Okay, thanks.

Mr. Roberts: Any questions? I'll entertain a motion.

Mr. Pettit: Move to recommend passage to Council, along with waiving the readings.

Mrs. Osborn: Second.

Mr. Roberts: A motion and a second. Any further discussion? All those in favor, aye. Opposed same sign.

A voice vote was taken with all being in favor. None were opposed.

Mr. Roberts: Motion carries.

Ordinance No. 2023-58 – Introduced by Council – An Ordinance authorizing the Public Service Director to enter into a professional contract with Arcadis for the Phase 1 preliminary engineering of drainage conduit repairs.

Chip Saunders: This is some legislation for a project that we wouldn't have been able to do several years back. But now that we have our stormwater fund, we're able to tackle projects like this. The intent of this project is there's four or five large drainage structures in various locations around the city. Instead of being in a situation like we were a couple years back with Main Street, we're trying to get some of these structures rehabilitated so that we don't have to dig up the street and replace the whole thing.

The first one we want to do is the other part of Main Street that we left in place. It wasn't as bad as what we had to replace a few years back. There is a large structure underneath Fairway Lane. There's another one underneath Somers Street. And there is another structure that's underneath Maplehill that we want to try to get all these taken care of. I'm sorry, there's even one more over at Spangler that we want to try to get these taken care of before we have to basically do a complete replacement. The idea is some kind of lining solution.

Mr. Roberts: So, you wouldn't, because we box culverted that stuff on the east end of Main, didn't we?

Chip Saunders: We replaced what was there, which was a 3 foot wide by 4 foot tall, with I believe it was just like a 42 inch concrete pipe.

Mr. Roberts: Okay. Oh, it was just pipe?

Chip Saunders: It was concrete pipe, yes. And that's what the other part of Main Street is. But it's a single brick wide. A lot of times those brick structures are 2 feet wide. They're not. So, we want to try to get that strengthened up because this section goes from the courthouse all the way to 7th Street. It's of concern.

Mr. Roberts: Are there any other questions from the committee?

Chip Saunders: This isn't emergency legislation either, but obviously the sooner we can get to it, the better. So if you would consider waiving the readings, we'll get our consultant started in 30 days.

Mr. Roberts: So Chip, this is just design, right?

Chip Saunders: It is. So what they're going to do, they're going to get them cleaned out because a lot of them have a lot of debris in them where you can't see the bottom and see what kind of condition they're in. After they're cleaned out, then they're going to be inspected, either by entry or camera. And

then what they're going to do is they're going to prepare a memorandum – here's a couple things you can do and here's the cost associated with it.

Mr. Roberts: How much was the east end, which I know that's a little bit different animal than what we're talking about doing here with lining. I mean, just roundabout.

Chip Saunders: I'm thinking...

Scott Brown: Seven.

Mr. Roberts: Seven? That's where I was thinking. I was hoping.

Scott Brown: Yes, that was from 9th Street basically to 7th Street. We had 42 inch concrete pipe. We somehow found it in a yard up in Bowling Green. So the pipe alone was at \$100,000. We got that thing done in 90 days. Just by chance, Shelly & Sands' supervisory crew that wasn't laid off, came in and did it. And yes, I think 700, maybe even more. It may have been like 560, somewhere in that range like that.

Mr. Roberts: Now it would be 700.

Scott Brown: Yes.

Chip Saunders: Exactly.

Mr. Roberts: So that lining, do we have any idea, what's the life expectancy on that versus just throwing new pipe in?

Chip Saunders: It's a structural liner, like the sewers that we lined where they have...I don't want to get too technical, but they basically blow it up inside there and it's got resin and it like activates. It's structural. I mean the pipe could be removed, and the liner can carry the load.

Scott Brown: The only thing I did equate it to is about like putting in a PVC waterline. It's going to have a similar life expectancy as something like that, which would be probably 50 years at least.

Mr. Roberts: Okay, good deal. Any other questions from committee? I'll entertain a motion.

Mr. Pettit: Move to recommend for passage to Council, along with waiving of the readings.

Mr. Ballmer: Second.

Mr. Roberts: A motion and a second. Any further discussion? All those in favor, aye. Opposed same sign.

A voice vote was taken with all being in favor. None were opposed.

Mr. Roberts: Motion carries.

Chip Saunders: Thank you.

Mr. Roberts: Thank you guys.

DISCUSSION ITEMS:

Update on Citywide Composting Program

Mr. Roberts: What do you got for us on composting, Scott?

Scott Brown: All right. So I talked to a company called Synagro. They're not quite a Fortune 500 company, but they're a good-sized company, that basically specializes in land application of all sorts of things, from like animal feed lots all the way to municipalities and that sort of thing. So they have a lot of familiarity with composting. What they explained is that our biosolids at the wastewater plant, the process to land apply our biosolids are already written into our NPDES permit, which we get one of those every 5 years. That permit is what allows us to discharge treated water into the river. Part of that, then they wrote a whole host of things in there and how to dispose of our biosolids is included in that.

Composting is whole other animal, and it's a whole different type of permitting process. So it would not be wrapped up with our biosolids disposal. It would require a completely different application process. They explained that it's usually about a 2-year process from start to finish for the application. We would need a minimum of 20 acres to start with. We looked at some property out at the airport, and they said, well the airport's going to be out because the composting attracts birds. And the FAA isn't going to let you bring something in that's going to attract birds to an airport. So we would need to find something else, somewhere else that we would have property.

We currently generate about 5,000 wet tons of biosolids a year. They said you really need a minimum of between 50 to 60 thousand tons of material to make it feasible. So you would need to come up with a lot of other material on top of our biosolids.

Mr. Roberts: You said 50 to 60...

Scott Brown: Thousand tons. Yes, so 10 times what we have right now. We have about 5,000 tons of biosolids. We'd need about 10 times that to make the program feasible. They said that the closest facility to us is the City of Columbus. They do about 120,000 tons of material a year. It's a fulltime operation that consists of collection, site management, permitting, all of the tilling and everything that takes place at the location, plus marketing, plus sales. So it's really a fulltime situation. And it's designed to basically break even, is what they're trying to do, create fertilizer that pays for this.

So what we have is there's a couple of things that the city could consider, is that we could pay for a feasibility study and then use that feasibility study to try and attract a for-profit business, like this Synagro to so okay, here's what we got. Can you come in and make money and run this program, and if so, are you interested? That's one option.

The other option, we would still want to do a feasibility study, but then we would really be looking at creating a new enterprise fund and then try and run this program as a municipal facility. And it would be basically just like our water or our sewer fund. You would have somebody in charge of it, with employees, and it would just be a whole separate division. But that's what it would take to create it. And we would need the property to be able to start the process. We didn't get too much into the weeds of what all goes into making "composting." If we're interested in moving forward, we can get more of those details. But there would be a lot of work with working with all the different businesses, setting up like a collection system so that all the material then would be collected, and then carried to this location mixed with our stuff and that sort of thing. So it would be a full blown program, and it would really be in a sense its own enterprise fund with its own division.

So that was what I was able to figure out in the short term. It's not that it's not unreasonable; there's just a lot of bites to the apple is all. The permitting would be, either we would pay for it, right? And have somebody write it. Or if we did a feasibility study and a company came in and said yes we're interested in doing it. Then they would just kind of take it and run and go from there. And they may have property too or they might find somebody that wants to sell the property. So there's lots of different things that could take place. The numbers that really stood out though was that we make about 5,000 tons of material, and we would need to be able to combine that with and make a total of about 50 to 60 thousand tons of material to really make it feasible, is the way Synagro explained it.

Mr. Roberts: So just real quick, and I don't expect you to know this number, but do you have any idea what our annual tonnage is from trash?

Scott Brown: I don't.

Mr. Roberts: Because I just looked it up, and it said roughly about 28% of trash headed to a landfill is compostable. Now I know we're not going to get 100% buy-in. So we'd have to factor that off what we actually thought was realistic. I figure a lot of the stuff that we would want would probably come from restaurants.

Scott Brown: Yes, I would agree. I think for a program like this, you'd have to be able to pull something bigger than the city, almost like a county-wide type organization, where you're able to have collection county-wide to bring enough material in for the whole thing, which still is a possibility. The challenge we're going to have is, when I reached out to the engineer, who typically is who you pay to do a feasibility study, they kind of threw their hands up in the air and said, call Synagro because they're the experts. So I had a conversation with Synagro. They'd be more than happy to come in and take a look at things. It's going to be one-sided in the sense obviously they're a for-profit company, so they're going to look at it and say, can we make money? And if so, here's our recommendation. If not, good luck. So it wouldn't be a traditional, if I tried to work with them in the sense that I'm not getting an

unbiased opinion like you would get when you hire an engineering firm. Now it doesn't mean there aren't engineering firms out there that specialize in it. It would just take some work to find them.

Mr. Roberts: So, I assume Synagro is currently doing this for profit in other locales?

Scott Brown: Yes, but also I don't know how much of their market share is composting versus all the other types of land application processes that they do. So they operate, let's say lagoons where hogs, their waste goes in and they maintain that. And like chicken feed lots and what you do with that waste and how you manage it. Municipalities like us, they would take our biosolids and go manage it somewhere else. So composting would be one piece of what they do; it's not the primary function.

Mr. Roberts: Oh, so they would take our waste...

Scott Brown: Yes.

Mr. Roberts: ...and manage it at a different location?

Scott Brown: Yes, they would take all of our stuff, manage it, and turn it into a profitable process and then sell it, and they would reap all of the benefits. What we could potentially see is a saving, maybe, and then it would cost less for us to dispose of our biosolids because they figured out a way to make money off of it. So it would be maybe cheaper. Maybe, I don't know. And then if we were able to get some of that waste out of our trash, then we would have less tonnage going to a landfill. So that would really be where the savings would be, if we were to work with a company like Synagro. If we tried to have a municipal enterprise fund, then really you're looking at offering a service to the public because they've told us they want it and hoping to break even.

Mr. Roberts: Interesting. And Scott, just for further clarification, we used to be able to land apply, but we are no longer allowed, right?

Scott Brown: No, we are. So, actually we had a bid opening today for our biosolids disposal. We put it out with two options, what it would cost us to take our stuff and drive it down to a landfill and dump it? What would it take if a third party came in, collected our stuff, and landfilled it? For some reason, our bids didn't come back good. Unfortunately I'm going to be coming back here with new legislation to rebid it because the bids busted. So, I'm going to have to figure that out. I'm trying to summarize it so I don't put you all to sleep. There are two types of biosolids in Ohio. The old school term was Class A and Class B. They tried to come up with something more logical, like good and better. But basically it was just called A and B. We make a B, which means it can be put on a field for fertilizer, but we can't sell it. If you make a Class A, then it is fertilizer, and you can sell it. The difference is how much pathogen reduction can you accomplish in your treatment process determines. Obviously if it is going out to the public and people are putting it on their flowerbeds and they're touching it, it has to be pretty benign. If it is being put onto a field and then huge agricultural equipment tills it into the soil, it can have more microbes in it, the long and the short. We are able to accomplish a Class B. So, our stuff meets the standard to be able to go out as fertilizer. What we stopped doing in about 2003-2004 was doing land application ourselves.

Now, I don't know when Synagro built their digester on 22 south of town. But it was much more convenient for us to take our material to their digester and then we paid to dispose of it. But they took it for much less than a landfill, but they still charged us. In about '21 or '22, they decided to shut that down. So, that's no longer an option. So that's why we had to rebid it to try and figure out whether to take it into a landfill or whether we're going to be able to find a third party that would land apply it for us because we don't have the equipment to land apply it, and it would be a substantial capital investment to buy that equipment to do the land application ourselves. So that's why we didn't approach it that way. Unfortunately the tipping fees, the only was about \$61 to \$65 over a 3-year period per ton to dispose of our solids at the landfill. And then it was in the mid 30's to land apply, but they want us to be able to store a minimum of 300 tons onsite, and we currently don't have any way to store any materials. So, unfortunately we're at a point where we're going to have to rethink things and rebid it.

Mr. Roberts: Any questions from the committee? I guess, I'm with you. I mean, if they're going to write the feasibility study, I can imagine that it's going to be in their favor. So, to the best of your knowledge, the engineers that you talked to, nobody's out there just...

Scott Brown: It's not that there's nobody out there. It would be that it would be an extensive search, but I'm sure we can find them. The engineers that we work with that do day in and day out civil engineering just aren't specialized in that kind of stuff. So we would need to do an extensive search to find an engineering firm that specializes in that kind of work.

Mr. Roberts: And you said it would take two years just to get the permit even?

Scott Brown: Yes, that's what Synagro told us, that from start to finish on average is 2 years, and that's provided there's no hiccups, you don't run into like an Army Corps of Engineers decided there's a creek there and stuff like that.

Mr. Roberts: Did Synagro give a price on the feasibility study?

Scott Brown: I did not get that far.

Mr. Roberts: Okay. Is it something we want to look at?

Mr. Ballmer: What are the other options?

Scott Brown: Yes, to your point, what's our options? Our options are it was a good idea. I got us some basic information, thank you that answered it. We're all done. Or the other option is no, we'd like to get some more answers and pursue it and come back to us with at least a ballpark cost of what it would cost to hire somebody to come in and do a feasibility study, and I can do that. I think those are probably the two options right now.

Mr. Roberts: I mean, me personally, I'd rather hear a ballpark and see where we're at.

Mrs. Osborn: I agree.

Scott Brown: Sure. Yes, no problem.

Mr. Roberts: Okay. Well thank you, Scott, for doing all that.

Mr. Ballmer: Thank you.

Scott Brown: Absolutely.

Mr. Roberts: It can never be that simple, can it? Never. Anything else for the good of the order? I'll entertain a motion to adjourn.

Mrs. Osborn made a motion to adjourn. Mr. Pettit seconded the motion.

Mr. Roberts: Motion and a second. All those in favor, aye. Opposed same sign.

A voice vote was taken and all present were in favor. None were opposed.

Mr. Roberts: The motion carries. We stand adjourned. Thank you.

The meeting adjourned about 5:22 p.m.

Regular scheduled meetings with the next dates as follows:

Monday, July 10, 2023
Monday, August 14, 2023

Monday, September 11, 2023
Monday, October 10, 2023

Monday, November 13, 2023
Monday, December 11, 2023

Billie Corns, Clerk

Andrew Roberts, Chairman

Public Service Committee
Andrew Roberts, Chair

**ORDINANCE NO. 2023 – 63
INTRODUCED BY COUNCIL**

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE PUBLIC SERVICE DIRECTOR TO CONTRACT WITH GREYSTONE CONSTRUCTION TO SUPPLY AND BUILD A NEW SANITATION STORAGE FACILITY THROUGH THE SOURCEWELL COOPERATIVE PURCHASING PROGRAM.

WHEREAS, through Ordinance 2021-36, City Council authorized the City to continue to participate in various Cooperative Purchasing Programs for equipment purchases; and

WHEREAS, the City's current sanitation storage facility is insufficient in size; and

WHEREAS, the City staff has determined that a hoop style building is the most economical choice; and

WHEREAS, the total cost for furnishings and installation of the Greystone portion of the building is estimated to cost \$120,000; and

WHEREAS, the Sourcewell Cooperative Purchasing Program performed the competitive bidding for both the material and labor.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Zanesville, State of Ohio, that:

SECTION 1: The Public Service Director is hereby authorized to contract with Greystone Construction Sourcewell Contract #091319-BRT for the purchase and construction of a hoop style building for Sanitation storage.

SECTION 2: The cost for the materials and labor are \$120,000 and will be purchased from line item 202-6541-54448.

SECTION 3: This Ordinance shall take effect upon the approval of the Mayor and after the earliest period allowed by law.

PASSED: _____, 2023

ATTEST: _____
BILLIE CORNS,
Clerk of Council

DANIEL M. VINCENT,
President of Council

APPROVED: _____, 2023

**THIS LEGISLATION APPROVED
AS TO FORM**

DONALD MASON,
Mayor

LAW DIRECTOR'S OFFICE