

**TOWN OF OLD ORCHARD BEACH
TOWN COUNCIL WORKSHOP
Thursday, April 21, 2016
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS
6:30 p.m.**

A Town Council Workshop of the Old Orchard Beach Town Council was held on Thursday, April 21, 2016. Chair O'Neill opened the meeting at 6:35 p.m.

The following were in attendance:

**Chair Shawn O'Neill
Vice Chair Joseph Thornton
Councilor Kenneth Blow
Councilor Jay Kelley
Councilor Michael Tousignant
Town Manager Larry Mead
Assistant Town Manager V. Louise Reid
Finance Director Diana Asanza
Waste Water Superintendent Chris White
Edward Leonard – Wright Pierce**

Discussion this evening also included a presentation by Wright Pierce regarding the Waste Water Transfer Facility and the Pump Station. The general topics discussed were:

**General Discussion of WWTF and Pump Station needs.
Funding and Financing Approaches
Sewer Use Ordinance
A period of Questions and Answers**

The Town hired Wright Pierce to conduct a wastewater facilities plan in 2008. A draft report was issued in 2009 and there were three workshops held at that time on April 2011, August 2012 and October 2015. Since 2012 the Town has completed the following:

Aeration Blower Upgrades (2013)	\$0.25M
Electrical Service Work (2013)	\$0.1M
Secondary Clarifier 1 Upgrades (ongoing) (2015)	\$0.3M
Maintenance Building Upgrades (ongoing) (2016)	\$0.4M
Dewatering Upgrade (2016 – 2017)	\$0.857M

In discussing the Wastewater Treatment:

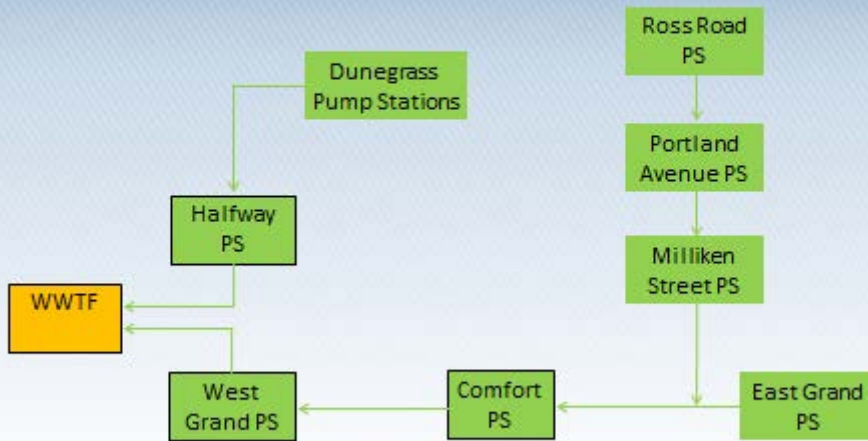
**Preliminary – removes debris, floatables, grit
Primary – Removes 50% of particulate material
Secondary – removes 90% of organic material and some nutrients
Disinfection – kills bacteria
Biosolids Handling.**

Factors Impacting needs including providing reliable and effective service for current and future flows and loading; maintaining treatment performance for current and future permit compliance; reduction in operating costs; and reduction of off-site odor migration.



In discussing the needs at the Pump Stations it was indicated that there is the replacement of pump stations at Milliken Street Pump Station; Portland Avenue Pump Station; and Ross Road Pump Station. Comprehensive upgrades are needed at the Halfway Pump Station at the WWTF); Comfort Pump Station; East Grand Pump Station; and the Dunegrass 100 and 200.

Collection System Schematic



Needs in Collection System



There was a discussion of the projected Costs and Original Schedule:

	WWTF Only	WWTF & PS's	Original
Phase I	\$10.0M	\$10.0M	2012-2017
Phase II	12.6M	12.6M	2022-2025
Phase III	3.6M	7.9M	2025 - 2030
Total	\$22.1M	\$30.5M	

Funding and Financing will be done through Loans and Grants.

Loans:

DEP CWSRF – 20 year or 30 year loans at 2^ below MMBB
USDA Rural Development, 30 year loans at market rate
General Obligation bonds at market rate.

Grants:

Efficiency Maine Grant
Community Development Block Grant
State and Tribal Assistance Grant
USDA/Rural Development (only with user fee)
Maine DEP Grant (only with user fee)

Impacts of Interest Rates:

Debt service to borrow \$9.2M for 20 years based on uniform payment method:

1% \$510,000 per year
2% \$563,000 per year
3% \$618,000 per year
4% \$677,000 per year

The current DEP SRF rate is 1.5%. We will use 2% in this presentation.

Sewer Use Ordinance:

Prohibited discharges

All sources of surface water and groundwater
Fats/Oils/Grease – 75 mg/1

Sets limits on other wastewater constituents that impact treatment works.

Requires installation and maintenance of grease, oil and sand interceptors at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Billing Classes

Class 1 – Residential/Commercial/Industrial – 25kgpd

Class 2 – Commercial Industrial – 25kpd

Class III- Tax exempt properties

Billing Basis

Class I – Ad Valorem Tax

Class II – Water use at the discretion of the Town Manager

Class III – Water use at the discretion of the Town Manager

Revenue Sources:

**Ad Valorem Taxation
Sewer User Rates
Connection Fees
Impact Fees
Private Infiltration/Inflow Fees
Readiness to Serve Fees
Septage & Trucked Waste Tipping fees
Surcharges for Higher Strength Wastes**

Local Costs:

**Local Property Taxation
Charges based on assessed property value
No changes required
Simple system
Precludes eligibility from some grant funding sources**

**Sewer User Fees:
Charges based on actual impact to the system
Significant changes required
More complex system
Costs incurred proportional to use
Eligible for state and federal grant funding**

Some communities combine these systems to balance costs (partial sewer User fee).

What Can User Fees Cover

Wastewater Treatment Facilities and Pump Stations
 (labor, utilities, operations, maintenance, vehicles, sludge disposal, pump station costs, and equipment replacement costs.)

Wastewater Collection System
 (labor, line cleaning, maintenance, vehicles, TV work, equipment replacement)

Existing payments on bonds

Future payments on bonds.

Types of User Fees Systems

Water Use Based – need water meter readings

Equivalent User Based (EDU – need to equivalency for non-residential)

Hybrid System including:
 Could use water use and EDU for O&M
 Could use taxation for a portion of the debt.

All are more complicated than taxation.

Cost Comparison – Taxation vs User Fees
Simplified Analysis for Typical Residential User

	Taxation	User Fees w/o Grants	User Fees w/ Grants
Total Project Cost	\$9,200,000	\$9,200,000	\$9,200,000
USDA/RD Grants (10% assumed)	\$0	\$0	\$920,000
Debt Service (uniform payment SRF, est)	\$563,000	\$563,000	\$506,000
Operating Budget (including new debt)	\$1,820,000	\$1,920,000	\$1,863,000
Existing Wastewater Related Property Tax	\$228	n/a	n/a
Total, Wastewater Related Property Tax	\$235	n/a	n/a
Total Annual Property Tax (\$200,000 val.)	\$3,060	\$2,722	\$2,722
Average Residential Sewer User Fee	n/a	\$385	\$374
%MHI Spent on Wastewater	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%
Total, Annual Property Tax & User Fees	\$3,060	\$3,110	\$3,100

What Do Other Communities Charge?

	Method	Average Residential Sewer Bill (2016)
Old Orchard Beach	Taxation	\$ 228
Scarborough SD	Hybrid	\$ 396
Saco	Water use	\$ 396
Kennebunkport	EDU	\$ 415
Kennebunk SD	Water use	\$ 749
Wells SD	Water use	\$ 576
Sanford SD	Water use	\$ 642
Ogunquit SD	Water use	\$ 727
York SD	Water use	\$ 760

It was noted that the planning period for this project is from 2009 to 2030. At the time that the study was done DEP requirements were different. Some of these things can go through 2030.

The question was asked what the \$9.2 million dollars was for and if it included inflations. Ed Leonard responded that the \$9.2 million dollars was for the original Phase One in the original 2009 Facilities Report and he had not updated the number for inflation. He also indicated that he would recommend moving forward and the Chair indicated that he would favor moving up the Phase II project since we are behind the schedule. Ed Leonard also explained that no State or Federal authority has put OOB under any type of schedule and the Phases are open to change.

There was discussion on how to move forward and questions from a business owner Ryan Ahearn whose has concerns related to his business and other businesses. He made a good connection between the facts that the residents who do not have children in school still pay taxes toward the education of other's children. In a sense the tourist industry provides many financial benefits to the constituents of Old Orchard Beach so should they not also contribute in the issue of wastewater/sewer user fees.

Councilor Tousignant raised several questions including asking about the amount of interest the Town would pay under the \$30 million dollar loan and the Finance Director indicated that she would work on these numbers and get back to the Council with that information. He also asked what the savings in electricity costs would be after any Phase One upgrade and it was indicated it would be about 10% and that it would be done by 2030. Again it was indicated that the Town is under no order at this time with any firm date but it is in our best interest to move forward with the Plan I or II. Councilor Blow expressed his concern that under a sewer user fee the residents would no longer be able

to deduct it from their taxes and that the Town would no longer be able to go back to the taxation method we are previously on. He said he was in favor of bonding now and then studying the sewer user fee.

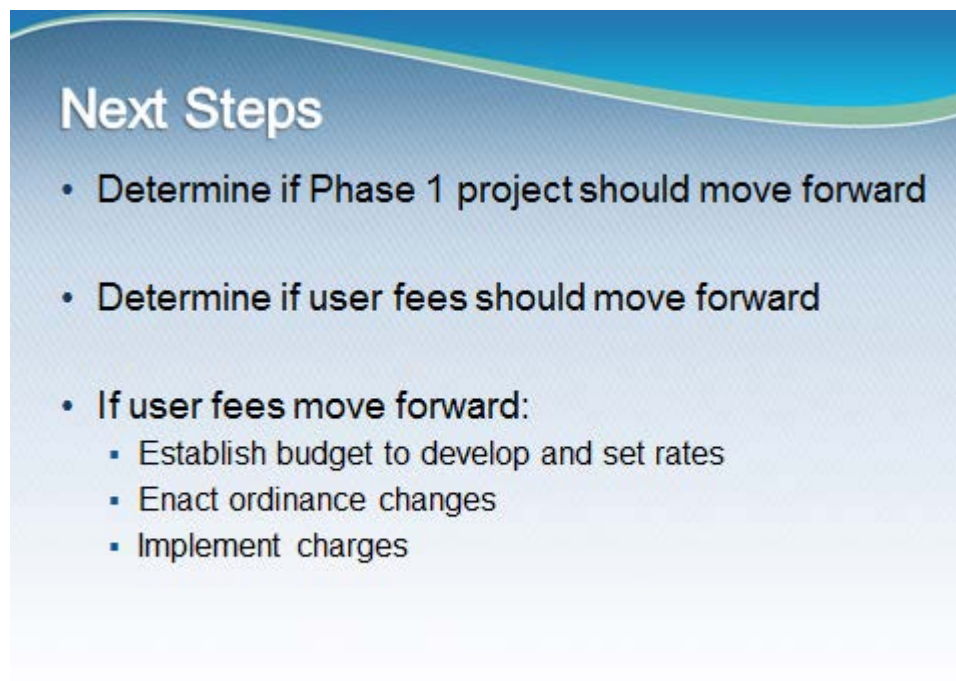
It was noted that the work does not have to be done by 2030 as it is not a mandate. The Town is not under administrative order but we do have discharge permit and we do have to meet requirements. The question was asked what kind of grants would we get with a user fee and it was suggested perhaps 10% which is aggressive and we probably would not get. Ed Leonard indicated that the picture has changed as a result of the recent census. We do not qualify for USDA based on median house hold income put perhaps we could get a grant through the CDBG grant which would be around \$500,000.

Councilor Blow asked if an outflow meter for say campgrounds Ed Leonard indicated that it is not super reliable and not as a source.

Vice Chair Thornton indicated he does not want a sewer user fee based only on water use and asked how long it would take to institute a sewer user fee. Again it was indicated it would take three months to create a sewer user fee and another six months of public hearings.

It was a consensus from all Council members that there would be a need for several workshops on the issue of sewer fees and that once the budget process is complete attention will be given to setting up these dates with the time line being that business owners can participate before they leave for the winter. It is a long process as was indicated by the Town Council Chair and would be at least a year away.

One of the biggest negatives with the way we handle sewer fees now is that we are unable to apply for any grants or financial assistance.



Next Steps

- Determine if Phase 1 project should move forward
- Determine if user fees should move forward
- If user fees move forward:
 - Establish budget to develop and set rates
 - Enact ordinance changes
 - Implement charges

Wastewater Treatment Department

The wastewater department is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the pollution control facility and eight (8) remote pump stations. The maintenance and operations departments are required to have working knowledge of each other's general duties. The Department Foreman oversees all maintenance duties and is second in charge during the temporary absence of the Superintendent. The Chief Operator oversees all chemical and biological operations. At all times there are two employees on call and ready to respond in case of power outages, equipment failures and rain events. Everyday duties include inspecting facility equipment, pump station equipment, scheduling maintenance, laboratory testing and operational adjustments. Other duties consist of operating the solids disposal equipment, coordinating outside contractors, diagnosing electrical and mechanical equipment, scheduling in house repairs, ongoing training, ordering parts/supplies/material and yard maintenance. Staff faces a number of biological, electrical and mechanical hazards on a daily basis. Training and attention to safety play an important role in everything we do. It should be noted that in comparing wages and benefits as part of the total departmental budget; the labor costs are a much smaller percentage in this department than others.

Although wastewater treatment in most municipalities tends to be less in the public eye than other departments, it is a service that is provided 24 hours a day. There are tremendous amounts of technology and infrastructure that make up the wastewater treatment system. It is a huge investment and it is very important that the public be educated on what it takes to properly operate the facility. There have been tremendous advances in how wastewater is treated and great strides have been made in technology. Newer equipment saves manpower, electricity and provides a safer working atmosphere for the employees.

Process

The first part of the process uses primary clarifier's to settle out non-organic material that has no benefit to the biological process. The waste stream then enters the biological part of the process called aeration. In this process, repopulated microorganisms are supplied with air and sludge is re-circulated as nutrients for the purpose of "breaking down" the organic material. After the aeration process, the waste stream enters the secondary clarifier. Much like primary clarifiers, this process uses the same principals to settle out organic material coming from the aeration tanks. The last process uses hypo-chlorite to kill the pathogens in the waste stream. The solids that settle out are run through a belt press that compresses the solids in order to get as much water out as possible. These dried solids are then sent out for disposal by New England Organics. The OOB facility typically treats over 400 million gallons of wastewater and processes over 1,200 tons of solids on an annual basis. The treated water is discharged to the Atlantic Ocean and is subject to federal and state laws that are put in place to protect our waterways. While the

OOB facility is mandated to remove 85% of the pollutants. The OOBWW facility typically removes better than 95%. The WWTF's discharge license was recently approved for 2015 through 2020. The new license dictates that the Town starts background testing for nutrient limits. Nutrient limits are expected to be part of the 2020-2025 discharge licenses which may increase the cost of operating the WWTF.

Grant Sources

Maine Rural Development (MRD)-These grants are the primary source of federal assistance for most wastewater projects. The town may not be eligible for these grants due to its method of funding its wastewater treatment costs. These grants are not available to communities with populations over 10,000.

Efficiency Maine (EM) – These grants are for single projects that show significant savings in energy costs. The department is in the process of acquiring EM rebates for replacement LED lights for the process building and exterior flood lights. The FY16 CIP submission to replace lighting in the process building may be affected by cuts to EM rebates.

Maine DEP (DEP) - The DEP has strict guidelines and is not a major source of grants for wastewater projects.

Internal Funding Sources

Sewer user fees – Sewer user fees are the primary source of funding for most municipal wastewater departments. Most communities charge fees according to estimated and/or actual usage that the individual users have on the wastewater system. OOB currently funds the Wastewater department using a portion of the property taxes. OOB also lacks the benefit of an industrial sector to help offset costs. Because of the towns funding method; tax-exempt properties do not contribute funds to the operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment system.

Sewer connection fees – All residents that connect to the sanitary sewer system are charged a connection fee. These fees should be dedicated to CIP projects associated with the wastewater treatment system.

Sewer impact fees- Individual developers that wish to develop large areas of land are often charged an impact fee. This fee can be negotiated with the developer, but must be used for the intended purpose of enlarging or upgrading the sanitary sewer system to accept the extra burden of flow and loading in the area to be developed. There does not appear to be any impact fees dedicated to the upgrade of the wastewater treatment system at this time.

Bond sink fund – The town of OOB does not have a bond sink fund dedicated to covering future bond costs.

External Funding Sources

State Revolving Loan Fund – This program provides loans below the prime interest rate. Projects that use SRF loans as a form of funding require strict oversight by the DEP.

General Obligation Bonds – This program provides loans at the prime interest rate. These loans are not subject to DEP oversight and are commonly used for design build projects.

Maine Rural Development (USDA) – This agency provides loans at the prime interest rate and is the major source for infrastructure grants. Projects that use USDA loans as a form of funding require strict oversight by the DEP.

Requested full time staff (6)

Department Foreman – Manages and supervises all repairs and installation of equipment. Recommends purchases of new equipment, assists the Superintendent with internal and external projects, orders materials and supplies. The Department Foreman performs basic administrative functions in the temporary absence of the Superintendent.

Chief Operator – Manages and supervises all biological and chemical operations. Recommends purchases of new equipment, assists the Superintendent with internal projects and orders materials and supplies. Performs in house laboratory testing and schedules contracted laboratory testing. The Chief Operator submits state and federal reporting forms pertaining to the discharge license. Runs the departments' safety program and coordinates training classes.

Senior Operator - Assists the Chief Operator in all aspects of biological and chemical operations. Performs in house laboratory testing, operates the dewatering equipment, schedules contracted laboratory testing and fills out state and federal reporting forms. Manages all biological and chemical operations in the absence of the Chief Operator,

Senior Mechanic – Assists the Department Foreman with repairs to existing equipment, performs routine checks and maintenance to equipment and performs basic duties in the absence of the Department Foreman.

Operator – Assists the Chief Operator in all aspects of biological and chemical operations. Performs in-house laboratory testing, operates the dewatering equipment, schedules contracted laboratory testing and fills out state and federal reporting forms. Performs maintenance duties as assigned.

Mechanic – Assists the Department Foreman with repairs to existing equipment, performs routine checks and maintenance to equipment. Performs operational duties as assigned.

Assistant Mechanic – Assists with all aspects of maintenance as directed, performs routine checks and maintenance on equipment, assists with biological and chemical operations as directed, operates the dewatering equipment as needed.

Assistant Operator – Assists with all aspects of operations as directed, performs routine checks and maintenance on equipment, operates the dewatering equipment as needed and performs basic process control and lab testing.

Equipment Operator – Assists with all aspects of operations and maintenance as assigned.

Seasonal Help – Performs non skilled tasks such as grounds keeping and assisting full time staff.

Assistant Mechanic (filled) – Assists with all aspects of maintenance as directed, performs routine checks and maintenance on equipment, assists with biological and chemical operations as directed, operates the dewatering equipment as needed.

Line Item Justifications

- 50101 Department Head Salary - \$74,341

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- 50106 Full-time employee wages - \$292,295

See requested full time staff for an explanation of the positions.

Full time wages increased \$11,079 (3.9%) because this budget incorporates the collective bargaining agreement retroactively to July 2015.

- 50108 Seasonal wages - \$6,400

- 50111 Overtime wages - \$26,000

The department has two staff members on call on a rotating basis at all times. Overtime is incurred for weekend duty, equipment break downs, power failures and heavy rain events.

- 50112 Standby wages - \$26,000

Standby wages for two staff members to be on call each week totals \$450 per week.

- 50230-Clothing Allowance – \$3,900

Each staff member gets a \$650 clothing stipend

- 50230- Health Club Reimbursement Allowance – \$600

Not all staff participate.

- 50251 Conferences /Training - \$2,500

Employees must earn 18 hours of DEP approved classes every two years in order to maintain their wastewater license. The union contract, as of this year, dictates that at least two (2) employees will have the ability to attend the annual wastewater conference. It is expected that additional safety training will have an impact on this budget line.

- 50252 Travel/food/lodging - \$500

Employees must earn 18 hours of DEP approved classes every two years in order to maintain their wastewater license. The union contract, as of this year, dictates that at least two (2) employees will have the ability to attend the annual wastewater conference.

➤ **50256 Dues/memberships/licenses - \$3,220**

This line also covers misc. state and federal license fees for operating the WWTF and wastewater license renewals. Fees associated with the WWTF totaled \$2,643 and there is also \$450 for individual license renewals.

➤ **50300 Engineering fees – \$15,000**

Professional engineering services expense decreased \$5,000 (-25%) to reflect FY17 projects will be funded out of the capital budget.

➤ **50305 Laboratory services, equipment and supplies - \$14,100**

This budget line funds laboratory supplies and contracted testing. This line does not contain sufficient funds for replacing lab equipment.

- ❖ **Lab supplies: (majority of lab supplies are purchased through USA Bluebook) \$6,000**
- ❖ **Contracted testing through Maine Environmental Laboratory: \$4,500**
- ❖ **Disposable BOD bottles \$2,000**
- ❖ **Annual quality control testing with Environmental Resource \$1,100**
- ❖ **Background nutrient testing required by the EPA \$500**

Laboratory services expense increases \$2,500 (21.5%) to reflect actual expense experience.

➤ **50310 Service contracts - \$17,263**

Below is a list of regular services, vendors and the estimated costs.

- ❖ **Weekly bathroom cleaning: \$4,160 (two bathrooms)**
- ❖ **Emergency Generator maintenance services through Power Products: \$3,315**
- ❖ **SCADA software updates through Results Engineering: \$2,385**
- ❖ **Potable and distilled water: \$1,800**
- ❖ **Crane/hoist inspection through Coastal Equipment: \$1,370**
- ❖ **Calibration of lab equipment: \$1,000**
- ❖ **Backflow preventer inspection through Bruce E Clark: \$900**
- ❖ **Annual contract for DR3900 \$700**
- ❖ **Fire alarm system inspection through Simplex Grinnell: \$509**
- ❖ **Gas meter calibrations through Eastern Fire: \$440**
- ❖ **Fire extinguisher inspection through Lindsey Fire Services: \$534**
- ❖ **Log Me In Annual Support Service Fee \$150**

Service contract expense increased \$1,613 (10.3%) to reflect existing and anticipated services.

Posting and Shipping

➤ **50325 - \$1,000**

This line funds postage and shipping.

➤ **50330 Equipment replacement - \$109,000**

- Cabinets, shelving, work benches for equipment storage building \$20,000**

Two dry pit submersible pumps (East Grand & Milliken PS)	20,000
Replace outside flood lights with LED's	18,000
T-6 rotating assembly (Comfort PS)	4,000
Submersible pump (Ross Road)	5,000
T-3 rotating assembly (Portland Avenue PS)	3,000
Replace/repair/calibrate flow meters	10,000
Jib for loader	7,000
Sampler	7,000
Level sensing equipment	7,000
Drill press	2,000
Local server	5,000
Phones	1,000

Replacement expense decreases \$13,500 (-13.5%). One dry pit submersible pump will be purchased rather than two in FY17.

➤ 50336 Equipment rental - \$2,000

This budget line funds rental equipment as needed. The department is currently renting a portable fence, as per requirement of the Maine Department of Labor, to surround an unused clarifier. The clarifier is not part of the treatment process and should be filled and capped.

➤ 50340 Waste tipping/disposal - \$125,000

This budget line funds the pickup, delivery and disposal of the bio solids produced at the WWTF. The current contract is at \$84 per ton plus fuel surcharges. The amount of bio solids produced is dependent on many variables. The recent reduction in bio solids produced is indicative of a well-operated WWTF.

Waste disposal expense if reduced \$15,000 (-10.7%) to reflect actual use in FY15 and FY16.

Comment: The dewatering equipment and associated apparatus was installed in 1996. Newer equipment produces a drier bio-solid, requires less manpower to operate and exposes employees to fewer biological hazards. Engineering shortfalls in the process building also limit the size of the bio solids container; therefore requiring more trips to the disposal site. The dewatering conveyer does not have an automated leveling system. Staff must use the loader to pull out the roll off so as to evenly distribute the bio-solids in the container. In August of 2016 the bio-solids disposal contract will expire. Unless the process building is expanded, it is expected that the per ton disposal costs will dramatically increase.

➤ 50342 Waste pumping - \$30,000

This budget line is dedicated to costs incurred for cleaning/disposal of various tanks, wet wells and channels at the WWTF and pump stations. The department has worked closely with the present company to make this operation as efficient and cooperative as possible. Cleanings are performed twice a year.

➤ **50400 Electricity costs - \$210,000**

This budget line is dedicated to electricity costs incurred from operating the WWTF and pump stations.

➤ **50401 Water - \$3,500**

This account is to fund water usage from Maine Water.

➤ **50402 Phones, cell phones and pagers - \$4,500**

ATT 4 Cell phones and 2 pagers

BCN – 2 phone lines

➤ **50404 Networking/Internet- \$1,550**

This line funds cable and internet services and data plan for 1 tablet.

➤ **50405 Heating Fuel - \$10,000**

This account funds heating oil and propane to the administrative building and storage building. The process building and pump stations are heated with electric heaters.

➤ **50450 Building repairs - \$10,000**

This account is used to fund minor building improvements as they become necessary. The administrative building contains asbestos, code violations and is inadequate for current needs. The equipment storage building is showing advanced signs of decay and is inadequate its current use. The process building is in need of minor improvements which should be addressed before corrosion further damages the structure. These issues cannot be addressed with the current funding level.

➤ **50452 Operating equipment repairs - \$40,000**

The budget line is dedicated to the repair and replacement of WWTF and PS equipment under \$1,000. A comprehensive pump replacement program has held these costs down. Equipment repair and replacement requests that are over \$1,000 will be taken out of Equipment Replacement fund #20161-50330.

➤ **50453 Vehicle repairs - \$10,000**

The budget line is dedicated for the scheduled maintenance of a 2006 Ford F-250, 2006 Ford F-550 crane truck, 1997 Ford F-350, 1996 front end loader and 1996 Mack pod truck. This account will not be sufficient to fund major repairs.

➤ **50500 Admin/office supplies - \$2,000**

This budget line funds purchases for office supplies. The department has not leased a copier as part of the town wide program. Printers and copiers that are in the lower price range are purchased as needed.

➤ **50501 Operating supplies/equipment - \$55,000**

Approximately half of this account is dedicated to hypochlorite, polymer and bio augmentation. The account is also used for hardware, lubricants, tools, safety supplies,

PPE and bathroom supplies. The reduction in polymer and hypo chlorite used are indicative of a well-operated WWTF.

- ❖ Hypo chlorite (disinfection): \$10,000
- ❖ Polymer (dewatering): \$10,000
- ❖ Bio augmentation: \$4,000
- 50510 Equipment fuel - \$9,500

This fund is used for the fueling of all vehicles, grounds keeping equipment and emergency generators. Emergency generators are tested once a week under load.

Operating supplies expense increases by \$5,000 (10%).

CIP Discussion:

The Superintendent has asked for the following: Replace 1997 F-350 with a 2016 F350 one ton diesel - \$50,000 and the Finance Committee agreed. The Town Manager recommended \$45,000.

During the discussion of needs, the Superintendent presented the following documentation:

Current fleet

1. **Vehicle: 2006 F-250 diesel**
Purpose: administrative, back up to service vehicles

Comments: needs minor body work

2. **Vehicle: 2006 F-550 diesel**
Purpose: crane, plowing, towing

Comments: none

3. **Vehicle: 1997 F-350 diesel**
Purpose: sanding, plowing, towing

Comments: vehicle needs extensive body work, some mechanical repair and tires, inspection sticker expires in June, vehicle is not suitable for out of town travel, vehicle has deteriorated due to use as sander and no available wash station at the WWTF

4. **Vehicle: 1989 Mack pod truck diesel**
Purpose: hauling debris and material

Comments: parts hard to find, may need repairs, truck serves a single purpose, leftover from compost operation

Proposed fleet

1. Vehicle: 2006 F-250 diesel

Purpose: plowing, towing

Comments: truck bed would be replaced by flat bed, needs minor body work

2. Vehicle: 2006 F-550 diesel

Purpose: crane, plowing, towing

Comments: none

3. Vehicle: 2016 F-250 gas

Purpose: administrative, back up to service vehicles

Comments: option to purchase truck using connection fee funds

4. Vehicle: 2016 F-550 diesel with hook/lift system

Purpose: sanding, plowing, towing, hauling debris/material (hydraulic dump body)

Comments: bodies can be removed for cleaning, equipment storage building will give staff a wash down area to better maintain vehicles, option to purchase truck using connection fee funds

Proposed fleet w/o 2016 F-550

1. Vehicle: 2006 F-250 diesel

Purpose: plowing, towing

Comments: truck bed would be replaced by flat bed, needs minor body work

2. Vehicle: 2006 F-550 diesel

Purpose: crane, plowing, towing

Comments: none

3. Vehicle: 2016 F-250 gas

Purpose: administrative, back up to service vehicles

Comments: none

4. Vehicle: 1997 F-350 diesel

Purpose: sanding, plowing, towing

Comments: vehicle needs extensive body work, some mechanical repair and tires, inspection sticker expires in June, vehicle is not suitable for out of town travel, vehicle has deteriorated due to use as sander and no available wash station at the WWTF

It was noted that the budget is down \$7,500. Discussion also continued on the submersible pumps and the need or possibility of rotation of pumps and the redundancy. The Superintendent indicated that they have solutions if pumps go down and explained that procedures.

The Superintendent indicated that if he doesn't get the F550 he will keep the 1997 350 that is included in the Manager's CIP recommendation. They will struggle if they do not get the 550. The original request was for two new vehicles. Councilor Blow indicated that a hook life is very versatile. Buying one truck but getting multiple uses. This would be the F550. This is a good idea but where does the money come from? Councilor Tousignant asked if Public Works could do the sanding for them but the Superintendent indicated that timing is important with sanding and that it is better when done by Waste Water employees.

REVISITS:

IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COUNCIL REVISIT THE PURCHASE OF THE F550 AND \$45,000 VERSUS \$50,000.

The Chair thanked all those who attended and the meeting ended at 9:05 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

V. Louise Reid
Town Council Secretary

I, V. Louise Reid, Secretary to the Town Council of Old Orchard Beach, Maine, do hereby certify that the foregoing document consisting of eighteen (18) pages is a copy of the original Minutes of the Town Council Workshop Meeting of April 21, 2016.
V. Louise Reid