

MINUTES OF REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING
February 9, 2021

The Meeting of City Council was called to order at 7:30 p.m. with Mayor Barilla presiding. The meeting was opened with the Pledge of Allegiance followed by Roll Call.

Present were Council members Timmons, Villamagna, Anyabwile, Dressel, Hahn, Paul, & Petrella.

Also present; City Manager Jim Mavromatis, Law Director Costa Mastros, Police Chief Bill McCafferty, Water Superintendent Jim Jenkins, Linda Harris from the Herald Star, & WTOV9.

APPROVAL/CORRECTION OF MINUTES

Minutes were approved by Mrs. Hahn for February 2, 2021. Second by Mr. Timmons. Roll Call. All Ayes. So moved minutes accepted declared Mayor Barilla.

PETITIONS/COMMUNICATIONS

Mayor Barilla – “Petitions and Communications Madame Clerk?”

Mrs. Haley – “Nothing this evening.”

Mayor Barilla – “Thank you Madam Clerk.”

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

NO. 2021-8 – BY COUNCIL AS A WHOLE – 3rd reading

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ENTERING INTO OF AN EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT WITH JAMES MAVROMATIS.

Mayor Barilla – “You’ve heard the third and final reading of Ordinance No. 2021-8. If there is anyone wishing to speak on Ordinance No. 2021-8 please step forward and state your name and address.”

Mr. Paul called question. Roll Call. All ayes. So moved Ordinance No. 2021-8 is duly adopted declared Mayor Barilla. This ordinance will go into effect on March 11, 2021.

NO. 2021-11 – BY COUNCIL AS A WHOLE – 2nd reading

AN ORDINANCE RENAMING STEELE AVENUE TO MUCCI WAY.

NO. 2021-12 – BY THE PLANNING COMMITTEE – 1st reading

Messrs. Villamagna, Hahn, Petrella

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 1992-20, AS AMENDED, THE ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF STEUBENVILLE, OHIO BY REZONING PROPERTY OWNED BY STEUBENVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION, LOCATED AT LOTS 2, 3 AND PART OF LOT 4 OF STANTON BOULEVARD, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, FROM “B-2” COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL DISTRICT TO “P” PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC DISTRICT.

NO. 2021-13 – BY THE PLANNING COMMITTEE – 1st reading

Messrs. Villamagna, Hahn, Petrella

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER AND URBAN PROJECTS DIRECTOR TO ADVERTISE A REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS (RFQ) FOR PROFESSIONAL/CONSULTING SERVICES UNDER THE STATE OF OHIO COMMUNITY HOUSING IMPACT AND PRESERVATION PROGRAM (CHIP), SUBJECT TO THE RIGHT TO REJECT ANY AND ALL SUBMISSIONS, AUTHORIZING ENTERING INTO CONTRACT FOR SERVICES WITH THE MOST QUALIFIED SERVICE OFFEROR AND AUTHORIZING PAYMENT THEREFORE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES

Mr. Timmons – “Yes.” Mr. Timmons made a motion to go into executive session following public forum to discuss ongoing litigation. Second by Mr. Petrella. Roll Call. All ayes. So moved motion carried declared Mayor Barilla. Mr. Timmons also sun shined a resolution honoring the Harding Middle School 7th Grade Girls Basketball team on winning the championship.

Mr. Mastros – (Before the vote was taken). Mr. Mayor before the vote is taken if it’s regarding; I just want to make sure that it’s clear and I don’t have a preference one way or another if it’s regarding our housing discrimination case I did confirm this afternoon with our outside counsel he is available next week as I put in the email to you all that we would discuss this in two weeks so that will be two weeks. I’m more than happy to discuss this tonight and next time. I’m not sure I’m going to be able to answer all of your questions particularly

about the documents that he created and I didn't. I can do the best I can but if you want to do it twice that is fine. I don't have an issue with it."

Mr. Timmons – "It'll be real brief. I do have a question I think it would."

Mr. Mastro – "Sure I have no issue with that."

Mr. Timmons – "I'll make it brief."

Mr. Villamagna – "Yes Mayor the only thing that I have is if all my colleagues got this letter from Macedonia and then there was another one also that was sent from Twinsburg which was smaller. But this is kind of lengthy if we can adopt one; it doesn't have to be this long; it has some nice stuff on it though like Mr. Jenkins can put his report in there tonight about the water what's going on. It's just a monthly bulletin or quarterly. I believe this one is quarterly you can quarterly, monthly, whatever you want to do but if everybody would go over it because we have an IT guy now. He's a fulltime IT guy right Jim?"

Mr. Mavromatis – "Yes."

Mr. Villamagna – "You might be able to develop it. So that's all."

Mrs. Hahn – "Hey Bob so I have a question. Would your thought be that the IT person would upload it and then people could just either read it or print it? Would it have printing costs?"

Mr. Villamagna – "My sister-in-law says that you subscribe to it. You call and get on the email list and then it's just an email. It's not written out this is an email and it goes to her. She subscribes to the one in Macedonia and the one in Twinsburg because they're adjacent to each other. She's the one who sent me this and it's a nice thing to get the information out."

Mrs. Anyabwile – "Your Honor I had a citizen ask me today and I was wondering too the alleys when it's time to get snowed cleared people who can only park in the back of their houses or the garages are in the back of their houses how can they be able to maneuver from the back of their houses without snow removal and is there a way that some of these towns can be serviced?"

Mayor Barilla – "So you're asking if a salt truck or plow could come through the alleys? Is that what you're saying?"

Mrs. Anyabwile – "Yes I have one citizen who lives on Lawson but if he were to park his car in front of his house it would probably get hit so he parks it in the back and also that's where his garage is but he has a hard time getting the car in and out when it snows like that and he said if they would just come through just once after all the snow hits that that would be a real help."

Mr. Mavromatis – "What I'll do is talk with Mr. Baird and see. Normally based on what we just had here they're barely getting our mains streets and everything but again I'll bring this up with him and have an answer for you."

Mr. Dressel – No Report

Mrs. Hahn – "Yes the Parks and Recreation Board is going to meet tomorrow night at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers and Lori would like to start the conversation about whether or not we might be able to open the pool and she has thought through I don't know maybe 15 or 16 different ideas about how that could be handled. We don't really know where we would be in the pandemic and it's funny to look outside and see snow and be thinking about summer swimming but we will return to warm weather and so if you would like some input or if you just want to hear what the conversation is I think it's just really the beginning of the conversation but she has put quite a bit of thought into that."

Mr. Paul – "Yes you're Honor." Mr. Paul sun shined a resolution honoring Domenick Mucci for his many years of service with the City of Steubenville.

Mr. Petrella – No Report

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Mr. Mavromatis – "Thank you Mayor. We're continuing working with our County Health Department on our vaccine. Today they had to change the hours due to the weather from noon to three. The next one will be Thursday from 9-1 and Friday 9-3 so again it's moving along pretty good but the weather did have a few cancellations today. I've asked Mr. Jenkins my superintendent of water to come in tonight. I would like for him to use my time to present to Council what's been going on here the last several days. I will tell you this past weekend Jenkins and his crew worked the whole weekend for this water shortage. Right now we are doing better but I contribute some of that to our citizens that have followed the order that has come out there's a reason for that (all inaudible) such as when the Super Bowl was played in that evening time but right now I'm going to let Mr. Jenkins speak to all of you so you have a firsthand account of where we're at as a city."

Jim Jenkins – "I just wanted to come in and talk to you all about our water conservation notice and some issues that we continually have at our filtration plant. Unfortunately this is not a new issue this is an issue that we battle and face every winter. Every winter is not the same just because every winter isn't the same.

Temperatures vary, water temperatures vary, and weather varies every year it does vary however it is an issue to a point. We issued the conservation notice February 5, 2021 that was Friday. Friday morning when I came to work; Thursday when I left work we were struggling but we were still managing to produce enough water.

When I came into work Friday morning our Sunset tank was at 11 feet, LaBelle tanks were at 11 feet, our clear well was at 4.7 feet and we'll get into more explanation as we move forward but we were on the verge of a crisis. We were on the verge of losing water production for most of the city. We would have steps kind of like in 2018 where we would've shut off downtown first, the reason downtown is shut off first is because the critical users downtown doesn't have many critical users. They have a couple nursing homes and a school and that's it.

The hospitals are on the west end and on the LaBelle systems. The hospital are our main critical users and those are the ones that we're trying to keep supply to in a crisis. So in 2018 that's why downtown was shut off. If we would've got to that point this weekend that's the steps; after downtown then it would've been LaBelle; West end Trinity West is our most critical user we would've done everything that we would've had to do to keep them with water. So moving forward what we've notice is we have super pulsators; little background on the water filtration plant first; the water filtration plant was constructed in 2006 and in August 2007 it started to feed the city. Filtration plant was designed to produce a maximum of 6 million gallons a day. This cutting edge super pulsator technology; we use super pulsators and that is the technology that we utilize at our filtration plant. Back in 2006 it was the most advanced technology in water treatment. The reason it was most advanced is because it's called high rated typical water plants you bring water in, you slow it way down and you allow the dirt to settle out of the water. Our plant we force it to go through the plant as fast as we can that we can remove dirt as long as there is dirt. I've said before and it's goofy and crazy but we need dirt to make clean water and we'll get into the explanations of that here in a little bit. So before this plant was built this would've been the first and only super pulsator plant in Ohio so Ohio EPA required the City of Steubenville to do a pilot study so what they did was bring in a scaled down version of what our plant is; they brought it in they operated it just like this plant is. Unfortunately if you read down through this during the study the river water temperatures varies from 19 degrees Celsius to 4 degrees Celsius and the turbidity levels in the river water at that time averaged 5.1 NTUs. This following information is very important due to what we faced in the last week and what led to the conservation order. In the week leading into the conservation order our raw water temperature which is the river water has been a low of 2.6 degrees and 2 NTUS in turbidity okay? So we're operating our plant out of the design capabilities of our plant so our plant was designed based on 19 and 4 degrees Celsius not 2.6 so that's the struggles we face. The super pulsators at our plant are the first and most important process in cleaning our water. The super Ps are responsible for removing majority of the dirt from the raw river water. The pulsators use flocculation and collacculation in a single tank by a way of sludge blankets. If I can skip forward a little bit this is one super cut away of what our super Ps look like. So at the very bottom the dark blue pipes that's where the river water comes into the tank it is then passed up through the tank, those laterals the settling plates those are what hold our sludge blanket in place in suspension then the clear was passes up through and goes into the top of the (all inaudible) pipes which are the lighter grey pipes at the top. Okay? The reason this is a high rated device is because everything takes place at once in one single tank. Other plants use multiple tanks that take up a big foot print of land and if you've seen our plant we take up a small foot print and we can clean a lot of water. The river water comes up through; the water passes through our sludge blanket using polymers and ferric chloride we grab the mud that's in the water and it makes our blanket bigger. As that blanket gets bigger you'll see troughs on the side so as that tank pulses the tank actually does pulse, when it pulses the extra goes over the trough and it's washed away down to the sewage system. Okay? When we don't have enough mud in the water that blanket falls out of suspension and starts to float; when it floats it goes to our filters which is the next step in the process. We have four filters at our water treatment plant. Once that sludge blanket comes out of suspension it goes to our filters; our filters are made to remove mud and dirt that's there soul job but they're more of a polishing step in the process so the pulsators remove the big stuff; the majority or bulk of it and then the little tiny particles that get through that's where the filters come into place. They're just a polishing agent so when we sludge load them with all that sludge out of the pulsators they plug up fast. If you read down through the captions at the top normal service hours of our filters in the summer time online is good when temperatures are great and there's a lot of rainstorms that turn the mud in the river our filters can run between 100 to 200 hours in between backwashes. At this time this last weekend we were getting 6 to 8 hours in between. So when we have to backwash filters that much we use a lot more water so every time we backwash a filter we can use up to a hundred thousand gallons of clean water. That's water that's not going out to the system. So after all those backwashes; after all that less water going out into the system. We can't keep up. So normally what happens when the temperatures are this cold and the lack of dirt in the river is we start seeing it so we make adjustments; we make adjustments to our chemicals, we make adjustments to the flow that's going through the plant, so typically you'll see the super pulsator we call blowing up okay? The turbidity starts to rise in the effort of the super Ps which means more dirt is going to the filters so what we do is we slow the flow down that's going through the plant. So typically we run about four and a half million gallons a day through the plant that's what our settings are at we bounce back and forth between 4 1/2 and 5 so at this time whenever we see that happening we have to slow the plant down. We're trying to slow the velocity to try to keep the dirt in the super p so we'll back our plant down to about 4 million gallons a day so that's even less water that we can put out into the system but we're trying to control what's going to the filters. When that fails we make adjustments to our chemicals sometimes we have to drain and clean the pulsator but this instance we didn't have enough mud in our river water and the temperatures were so cold in the river water that we needed to do something. The cold water temperatures effect our chemicals to where they don't have the right; like the polymer the polymer is supposed to be operated in water temperatures between 40 and 100 degrees. When the river water is at 33 it doesn't unwind properly so what we did at the plant is we wrapped heat wrap; heat tracing tape around all of our polymer lines to try to heat up the water in the pipes. We also came up with outside the box thinking of how we can get dirt in our plant and we got real creative and we ended up raising our turbidity level that was at a 2 and a 3 on Friday to a 30 by Saturday morning with the various things that we did. If we wouldn't of done these things we would've ran out of water. So we worked; I got to work Friday at 7:00 I didn't leave until about 11:00 Saturday morning; went home for a couple of hours came back at 5:30 and was then until I don't even know. But these are the problems that we have at our plant. Originally the plant was designed for a fourth super P originally the plant was designed for a fifth filter; we constantly talk about should we had the fourth pulsator?

These are decisions we'll have to make in the future to try to see what would prohibit this from happening so we are in discussions about that. We've been talking to Mr. Mavromatis about that. I didn't think we would have to talk about it this soon but what we did last year with cleaning the super P is what assisted us so originally when the plant was built the super pulsators weren't under a roof they were outside exposed to the weather. So when these problems happen in winter I think it was thought; well it's because they're outside they freeze up; had costs in icing problems so I think hey let's build a roof maybe this will stop this. So they build a roof and closed the super Ps I think it was in 2015 somewhere around there they built the roof and they still got the issues. The fourth super P to us is the answer but we need to make sure it's the right answer. I'm a person I don't like to throw money at something without knowing 100% that that's going to fix an issue. We need to spend our money wisely so we'll go through all the investigations to figure it out but why we think it is the answer so when we're running our plant; the 5 million gallons with three super Ps we're putting 1,157 gallons a minute through each one of those. If we had four at 5 million gallons it'll only be 868 gallons per minute. That's a lot less velocity going through those super Ps. So much that 4 million gallons with 3 super Ps your velocity is 125 gallons a minute so you would be able to run at a higher gallons per minute or gallons per day and still achieve lesser velocity. So when this kind of stuff happens you want to slow the water down. You want to allow the super pulsators to adapt to the weather conditions and the temperatures so that's why we think that's the answer. In this slide this is our filters; this is a cut away of our filters; we have multi-media filters we have (all inaudible) sand. The way these filters work when they are in service is water comes in through the top, passes down through the media, and the clean water comes out the bottom of the pipes. When we do a backwash when the filter becomes plugged water enters the bottom of the filter and rises to the top washing all the mud and debris out of the media and those wash troughs carry it to the drains to the sewer. I gave you another handout these are what the water operator's look at on a daily basis. We have two computers in our operator's office this is a computer screen that displays the levels in our tanks so we have one Sunset tank that is our west end system tank. As you can see at this time the picture today at 2:35 we had 29 feet in it. As I said earlier Friday morning we had 11 feet. When I just left the plant to come down here we were up in the 32 feet range. Now that fluctuates constantly what we do is we pump to fill it and then we shut the pumps off and allow the tank to feed the system. So our normal operating range is from 34 feet down to 17 feet that's what we operate in. Our LaBelle tanks you can see had 24 1/2 and our Belleview had 19.9 both of those tanks were at 11 feet Friday morning. Those tanks are usually ran 18 hours a day there's a large demand on the LaBelle and Belleview tank just due to the consistency of residents. It's a real tight area. A lot of people in those areas. And then our low pressure tank which is in the middle on the bottom it had 3.8 feet and that tank was empty over the weekend. We had a couple calls one business was out of water. We had three residents out of water but one of those residents was out of water because of a burst meter not because the tank was empty. So we don't really have a high demand of people on the low pressure system partly because we believe our downtown high pressure feeds most of the low pressure anyways they're blended together. You will also see the raw water pump station that's the raw water pump station down on Route 7; that's the height of the reservoir; that's just the river height; that has nothing to do with that and then the water plant reservoir is the reservoir at the plant that really has nothing to do with our tanks so just our tanks we are filling them back up and we are getting out of the storm here. The other picture is the more important part. This is the plant overview. This is what the operator looks at to make any changes turn on pumps; if you just look through there you got the west end pumps they'll click on a pump that they want to run and start it, stop it; same way with LaBelle. If you look to the right hand side there's the clear well. The clear well is our 2 million gallon tank in the yard beside the old filtration plant that is what we feed the entire system from. Friday that tank was at 4.7 feet at 4.2 the pumps won't run. So right now at 2:35 this afternoon there was 7 feet in it when I went up to the plant today to come down here it was 8.5. We were discussing to lift the conservation notice today we decided not to see towards the middle you'll have the super Ps; super pulsator 1, 2, 3 if you at the last number to the right the turbidity levels exiting the super pulsators, Number 3 was at a 2.3 so we were unsure of what that was going to cause us in headaches so what we did is we ended up draining that and cleaning it because when we did that to 2 over the weekend that's what helped fix our issue. So we went ahead and drained that and we'll see how that does overnight and then hopefully tomorrow we'll be able to lift the conservation so we'll be out of the crisis. I mean moving forward we hate when this happens this causes us more work. You know what I mean? We're doing everything in our power to try to get it to stop. We're looking at everything. The work that we did last year; the last two years if this was 2018 we would've been you know before the projects we would've had another 2018. The work we did on the valve project being able to shut off waterlines during breaks; stopping a lot of the water loss that we've had. We still have more work to do but that in itself is what saved this from being a 2018."

Mrs. Hahn – "You said we were the first to use these super pulsators are there other water treatment plants in the state?"

Jim Jenkins – "No there is no other super pulsator in Ohio. We are the only one. There is one up above Pittsburgh (all inaudible) it's a 16 million gallon a day plant so one of their super pulsators is about the size of our entire plant. So it's not like we can call them and ask them what they are doing here? The biggest issue with this plant is when we have long stretches of clean river water when we have those long days of winter it doesn't churn up the river. Our plant likes mud. We need mud. In the summertime thunder storms, rains, all that stuff it churns up the river and we run good. Never have a problem. It's when the water temperature in the river drops to where the water is most dense which is freezing and then we have those long clean no dirty river days is what affects us. We know it's coming; we brace for it, but we just don't know exactly when it's coming. So in past years we've been sometimes its 3 days or 4 days process and we get it straighten around real quick. Other times its 2 weeks. I think if you guys remember right in December when I did my budget hearing meeting I think I

told you then that we were having trouble making water. We had a Christmas miracle. Christmas Eve we had all that snow and a little bit of rain got the turbidity up in the river the plant started to turn around and started working right so we had a Christmas miracle. All through January we were good the next thing you know we got another cold snap to where it dropped the temperatures back down in the river water. So it's just a non-stop battle but we're going to end up calling in our engineering group Arcadis to look at it further; get the plans out again; we got to find the original design. We haven't found the original design yet. We have read through the pilot study many times through the pilot study they had multiple issues with the scale down version freezing up, chemical lines freezing up things of that nature so we know that there's issue with it we just got to figure out how to solve them. The biggest issue with this is if you look at our pulsators the first sets of numbers going down through there you see how they're all the same. 1102, 1102, 1102 that's what's telling us our flow going through those pulsators are. We know that it's not the same. The computer is saying it's the same because there's an algorithm in there to say this gallon per minute is the gallon per minute coming into the plant just divided by 3 but we know tanks that are closer like super P 2 where the splitter box is that diverts the water to the 3 tanks the water only has to travel two feet into tank 2; five feet to get into tank 1 and then it got to travel 30 feet to get into tank 3 so we know the exact water isn't going into the tanks. However our polymer feed goes directly into the tanks we need to adjust that depending on the flow so with that just in itself we might be over feeding polymer; under feeding polymer to an individual tank because we think it's something that it's not. So that's one thing that we're definitely going to look into short term. That's fairly inexpensive in consideration to other stuff those flow meters are probably \$20,000 a piece so it is expensive but in the grand scheme of things it's relatively cheap."

Mr. Timmons – "You mentioned maybe a fourth pulsator. Just a round about how much would that take?"

Jim Jenkins – "See the problem with getting into a fourth pulsator is it's just not building a pulsator. You're talking about updating the scadis system, updating electrical, making the building bigger, I mean it's a multiple thing so it could to me; what did I tell you the other day Jim 3 to 5 million? 3 to 5 million dollars and if you're going to build the fourth super P you may as well build the 5th filter."

Mr. Timmons – "I was reading the history a little bit and so why was this needed?"

Jim Jenkins – "I couldn't tell you. I know the old plant was old. It still functioned but it was due for an upgrade and they decided that it would be better to build a new plant rather than upgrade. I can't answer why they chose to go this route. A lot of places usually pick the biggest shiny star that they can to new technology to see if it would work. You know and that's what this was this was the cutting edge technology that at high rate we can make a lot of water. Basically what it boils down to is we have a 6 million gallon a day plant that we can't produce 6 million gallons a day in these temperatures. No way shape or form. We can't do it. Like just today by us draining super P 3 we have to back the flow down to 4 million gallons when we were feeding that (all inaudible) to catch things up. The reason we have to back it down is because we're taking one of the three out of service. Each one of those super pulsators are rated for 2 million gallons a day that's their max design. You can't force anymore water through that. So we back it down to 4 we split 2 million gallons up equally to the two that are still in service. That's causes us to not make as much water. So then once we get it back up and running we can't just instantly go back to 5 million gallons we have to slowly step it up in increments like right now they're probably at 4.25 million gallons so we'll let it go there for 6 hours, 7 hours it all depends on how the super Ps are reacting to the flow then they'll take it up to 4.5, then to 4.75 and then 5 and then 5.5 but it's all in increments and it could take us a day and a half to get back up."

Mr. Timmons – "But my last comment would be so you mentioned there would be some light at the end of the tunnel here."

Jim Jenkins – "Yes."

Mr. Timmons – "But I was looking at the weather forecast I mean we could go right back into it."

Jim Jenkins – "Could be right back into it. We're hoping that the things we've done are still in place so the way we've made turbidity in the reservoir we're still doing that. We don't want our turbidity and our reservoir to drop back down to a 3 or a 2 and present the same problem that we had with our (inaudible). So, we're still doing that operation right now. We did scale it down a little bit. It was a pretty big production you know it's the first time it's ever been done. We did it and we're still doing it, but we did scale it down a little bit but we're still churning up the mud in the reservoir. Initially we started with aerators we put aeration devices in the reservoir to churn up all the mud that's been at the bottom for a number of years just to get it up and get it into the plant. We accomplished two things with that we got mud and we kind of cleaned out the reservoir so the thing that we need to do. So that was a positive and we did do another step to help that along also we still have the heat tape on the water so the things that we've done to help this we're continuing to do it so we're hoping that next cold snap won't hit us as hard."

Mr. Timmons – "Well thanks for all that you guys are doing. Like you said you've been working these long hours."

Jim Jenkins – "The line gang, the plant operators, our Chief Operator Chuckie Smith I think over the weekend he had 54 hours in; me and him and our operators were pulling doubles. Our line gang is out right now on a line break they were out helping us at the plant and fixing line breaks; we had some wastewater guys pitch in and help from their line gang when we couldn't get enough guys they came up and helped us out. A local contractor: if he knew I said his company's name he would be highly upset but Fort Steuben Maintenance Jim Saltzman and James Cooper; James Cooper helped us basically bring our ideas of creating turbidity in the reservoir to a realization so a big shout out to them guys."

Mr. Villamagna – "They always step up don't they Jim?"

Jim Jenkins – “Always there. Always step up. If we’re ever in a pickle I know if I make one phone call it’ll get fixed, so those guys are always there and a big thank you to everybody. I mean honestly thank you to you guys I mean we wouldn’t be standing here without a water crisis talking about a true water crisis this isn’t a crisis. This is an (inaudible) not a crisis.”

Mr. Villamagna – “It was made out to sound like it was.”

Jim Jenkins – “This was close, but everybody still has water. Downtown was supplied. Everybody still had water we just asked our residents to use it wisely and they did our residents are to thank for that also. The ones that conserved it made a big difference. The ones that didn’t got to use it anyways. It was still there to use because people did conserve. You all approving projects; the valve replacement project was a big deal right now I mean honestly. That stopped a lot of water loss and let us have the ability to shut these lines off and that’s a big thing, so I mean it’s a city battle and I did say in the last page of that printout I got a little mushy and sensitive, I guess. I mean it’s not a job to us this is our community. We care about this city. Every guy that I work with day to day they care about this city; our kids go to school here; we live here we don’t want to see anything bad happen to it. We want to see the best come out of it. We want Steubenville to have the best water so that’s what we’re working towards and that’s what we’re going to keep working towards. Unfortunately, we’re going to trip and we’re going to fall we’re going to have missteps mother nature and the equipment that we have presents us but we’re going to overcome it.”

Mr. Villamagna – “I want to say something about you. I remember the first time I met you, you were an employee here before you were a superintendent and you left here, and you went to another municipality to work and when I met you everybody that was around you told me don’t let Jim Jenkins get out of this city. He’s one of the best employees that we have, and it was true then and I know why you left, and you came back because you loved the community and I also know that to because I know you personally, so I know why you came back here and we’re lucky to have you and I think you’re doing an excellent job Jim. I think the Water Department is doing an excellent job and I know that there’s going to be problems no matter what. We had water but you’re doing a great job. You did a great job as an employee when you were here the first time and I’m glad that you’re here.”

Jim Jenkins – “I appreciate that thank you. Any other questions? Hopefully, we’ll be lifting this conservation order tomorrow so keep your fingers crossed. Everything looks good right now. They did like I said they drained number 2 and we drained number 3 today when I left here the turbidity was below one which is where we want it so hopefully it stays there. It just takes us a little bit of time to rebound with the flows after we do that.”

Mr. Villamagna – “I just want to ask you about at that time it was a state of the art?”

Jim Jenkins – “Yes.”

Mr. Villamagna – “But it’s not now obviously.”

Jim Jenkins – “Well it still is I mean usually with wastewater/water technologies new technology usually lasts a good little while. It doesn’t change every year. New technology is not developed every year so it still is a cutting-edge technology and basically, it’s cutting edge because it’s high rated and you can pack it in to a small footprint so that’s why people go to that normally they’re in the southern states the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, out west I mean they take up a very small footprint and you can make a lot of water with them. You just have to have the right conditions to do that in. Thank you very much.”

Mr. Mastros – No Report

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

Mayor Barilla – “We’ll now move onto miscellaneous reports and signing in this evening is Mr. Petrella.”

Mr. Petrella – “Yes you’re Honor. Jim and I know its wintertime and everything else, but spring is coming up in the next month or so and I brought up and we lifted the restrictions on the weeds and litter, and it seems like we still haven’t moved on that. If we can compile a list of those problem areas and get them in the pipeline so the Judge could hear it and we can get the notices out and get everything moving I would appreciate it.”

Mr. Mavromatis – “Okay.”

Mr. Petrella – “I’m still looking at State and Cedar. I know Oak Grove has a couple problems up there and we also have; we talked about a tree that’s on Euclid that’s going into the street and once again that falls back on it’s on private property so we have to get them into the courts and go through all the requirements, notices and everything like that and I think if we start now maybe by the time the good weather hits, we can get a handle on it. That’s it you’re Honor.”

PUBLIC FORUM

Council Chambers were cleared for Executive Session.

Council Chambers were reopened for adjournment.

Mr. Paul moved to adjourn. Second by Mr. Villamagna. Roll call. All ayes. So moved; meeting adjourned declared Mayor Barilla.

ATTEST: _____
CLERK OF COUNCIL

APPROVED: _____
MAYOR