1	
2	
3	COUNTY OF HAMILTON
4	BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
5	REGULAR MEETING
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	Hearing to Consider the Lick Run Alternative
11	Volume 1 of 4
12	
13	
14	
15	County Administration Building
16	Sixth Floor
17	Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
18	
19	
20	
21	Wednesday, September 26, 2012
22	12:12 p.m.
23	
24	
25	

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Let's now move to the hearing on the Lick Run Alternative.

And I will, at this point, open that hearing to consider the Lick Run Alternative.

I've got a number of speakers'
cards. I thought a way of process, it
might make sense for us to hear from the
Metropolitan Sewer District first on
what recommendations they've made to us,
the Hamilton County Commissioners, on
their strategy to adopt, then hear from
our Monitor on his assessment of the
risks associated with these
recommendations, then time for public
comment. And then after that, time for
additional Board questions and
commentary.

So at this point, I will call forward MSD to make a presentation and respond with their recommended LMCPR, otherwise known as Lick Run.

MR. PARROTT: Good morning,
Commissioners.

My name is Tony Parrott, director
of the Metropolitan Sewer District.

This is a public hearing that is about the Lower Mill Creek Partial Remedy that has a requirement under the Federal consent decree.

As you know, we've had two previous town hall meetings, and we have received feedback from that -- those town hall discussions that we have provided to the Board. And today is a conversation about where we are in terms of the Partial Remedy.

And why we're here at today's agenda, like I said, is a conversation to talk about why we are here, how we got to this point on making a recommendation, and talk a little bit about the Lower Mill Creek Study and the alternatives, and talk about the relevant criteria and next steps.

The alternatives that we looked at under this, obviously, the alternative must conform first and foremost with the EPA requirements and

because the Regulators must approve any alternative. If it doesn't meet those requirements, the EPA can't approve it.

MSD understands that there are ambiguities involved relative to any additional legal issues or schedule issues or budget issues that the Codefendants in this case need to be vetting with the Regulators with their respective counsel. But MSD stands positioned to assist in those discussions as we go forward.

So the context of our study and the context of our recommendation is based upon the factual requirements, which is a Lower Mill Creek Partial Remedy that requires 2 billion gallons of CSO reductions.

As I mentioned before in our discussions since April, we've been on this track since 2004 with the submittal of our long-term control plan; in 2006, the development of our conceptual outline for a Wet Weather Improvement Plan, which was us walking down the path

with the Codefendants, to include the inclusion of green infrastructure as a part of our conceptual outline and with policy direction to move forward with that.

The original submittal was rejected by the Regulators because they wanted to see significant volume reduction, and they wanted to see a retool of wet weather strategy as it relates to the sustainable infrastructure.

Because of that, the County had to pursue state law changes to allow a sanitary district to spend sanitary funds on public or private property to build stormwater improvements to assist -- or mitigate -- assist with the mitigation of the combined sewer overflows.

The study itself, there was a three-year period that was negotiated because there was a lot of anxiety about a preferred alternative that was identified by the Regulators. And one

alternative was a deep tunnel system.

And because of that anxiety of the original costs, we asked for a three-year study period to come up with an alternative, and that alternative would be more of a sustainable alternative. And a three-year period, as I mentioned, also was built around some other concessions that were negotiated in that would allow for ambiguities or discussion of ambiguities

relative to the budget, schedule,

affordability, et cetera.

Our study is concluded, and we've looked at the Grey Alternative versus a more sustainable alternative. I mentioned that the Grey Alternative actually, because of the new modeling information, is actually double the size that it was originally -- the original concept. And so the estimate for that is approximately \$537 million. The more sustainable approach, the estimate is approximately \$317 million.

The alternatives that we looked

at both achieved the 2 billion gallon

CSO reduction that is required under the

WWIP. And when we looked at this study

and we looked at making this

recommendation, it's also grounded in

compliance with the policy that the

Commissioners just passed in July about

the cost control with wastewater -- with

the wet weather improvement estimates.

Other relevant criteria that we looked at that are grounded in not only policy consideration in terms of compliance and conformance relative to the State and Federal laws: The USEPA sustainable guidance document, and the integrated policy framework documents, and County policy direction.

We also looked at cost relative to capital, O&M, and life cycle, and also benefits relative to not only the ratepayers, but improvement of water quality, flexibility as it relates to future conditions or future regulations, and there's been a lot of talk about risk in terms of level of certainty,

whether it be cost certainty or whether it be flooding controls or performance certainty.

And for the record, as it relates to risk, we had a lot of dialogue about risk, and I do want to enter into a record a crosswalk for the Board's consideration of all the risk issues and all of their risk dialogue that we've had, not only with the County team, but also with the Regulators, and the documents that you have received from MSD recently and previously that address several risks.

So, for the record, I do want to enter the crosswalks so you can kind of research on your own how we responded to the risk questions before.

So our recommendation, based upon the -- you know, even though this presentation is more of a conversation, we do have a recommendation document. That recommendation document has been provided to the Codefendants. It is available on our website with all the

detail associated around the recommendation as itself.

But our recommendation really is to take the alternative that is identified as a sustainable alternative. Again, it achieves the 2 billion gallon CSO reduction that's required under the WWIP.

And, quickly, it's work under the sustainable alternative that includes work in the Lick Run watershed, the Wooden Shoe watershed, the West Fork watershed, Bloody Run watershed, and we also are getting volume that -- volume reduction from -- for RTC units, Real Time Control units. And so you can see that this is achieving to go to the 2 billion gallon reduction.

It is the lowest cost option that we've looked at under the context of a 2 billion gallon reduction. Obviously, it is not any type of final offer or recommendation, other than because of the ambiguity issues that the Codefendants need to walk through or

1

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

talk through, but based upon the factual requirement of a 2 billion gallon reduction, this would be the recommendation.

Last week I had an opportunity to have a discussion in Washington at the White House with USEPA Administration and the White House Council on Environmental Quality and members from other seven -- seven major cities across the country to talk about what does a sustainable approach accomplish. one of the things is, is that -- with a theme -- is that a sustainable approach gives you a solution that brings your historical water bill above surface. Previously, it had all of our water wealth was below ground. And we will be able to bring it to a surface to create a resource for the community to benefit from.

But first and foremost, this approach complies with the 2 billion gallon consent decree target, provides the lowest cost solution, utilizes

transcends to sustainability, creates a new class of green jobs. A more conventional or tunnel approach has about -- most of those jobs -- 25 percent of the jobs would be local, whereas under a green-class program or a green-class approach or a sustainable approach, 50 percent of the jobs would be local jobs. Solution would improve water quality, and offers a potential to leverage private side actions.

Our recommendation in terms of relative criteria from a policy perspective: It complies, again, with the requirements of the WWIP -- Wet Weather Improvement Plan -- the U.S. guidance document that they have been vetting with us for at least 18 months, about what they are going to use to review an alternative submittal, and the previous resolution regarding cost control from the County and the State and Federal laws regarding flood control and stormwater management, and the USEPA

2

4

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

integration and sustainable policies.

There's been a lot of talk about The cost industry standard -- or costs. the industry standards that we followed in terms of protocol are listed on this document in terms of the protocols and the different standards that we use for developing our tool. Our tool is not only being used with this, but in previous wet weather projects that we've So far we've done 88 wet weather done. improvement projects. All of those projects have come in under budget. we've spent time over the last six to eight weeks not only vetting the technical issues, but the costing issues and the modeling issues for both the tunnel option and the sustainable option with the Regulators on weekly conference calls.

And the Regulators have indicated that they have no significant -- see no significant red flags relative to our technical approach on modeling or our costing approach on the alternatives.

So when you think about relative criteria, here is how is breaks down from a capital perspective: The capital costs for the recommendation for the sustainable alternative is 40 percent lower than the Grey Alternative. The life cycle cost is 42 percent lower, and from a unit cost perspective, it's 16 cents versus 24 cents.

There's been a lot of talk about risk, and, like I said, I do want to enter the crosswalk document in the record so you can understand where we've been with risk, but we've looked at risk in flooding, cost certainty, performance certainty, and operation and maintenance. And all of these risks are discussed also in our MSD recommendation report, and so you should be able to -- be able to track how we responded to those specific risk issues as they have come forward.

From a benefits perspective, as I mentioned, the lower capital costs achieving multiple of those, provides

flexibility for future Phase 2. Because this is a Partial Remedy, ultimately we have to put forth a final remedy. And it provides time to address issues of future regulations.

And one of the things that is not only being talked about across the country, but conversation we need to have locally, is the discussion about ratepayer equity. This is a wet weather issue, and so we need to be talking about what does it cost to provide the true cost of service to provide stormwater service. And so that is something that we need to continue to talk about as we move forward.

So conclusions: The recommendations that we're bringing forth, based on the 2 billion gallon removal context, is the lowest cost and the lowest risk. It is supported and vetted with the Regulators. As I mentioned, we've had weekly conference calls since the third week of July with the Regulators to walk through these

issues, both with the Grey Alternative and the Sustainable Alternative on modeling and all the technical approaches and the costing with no red flags being identified.

There's opportunities for external funding partners. And one benefit that, you know, we would like to talk about, or at least recognize, is that it will increase the base flow to the existing tributaries and streams, improving the aquatic life of those streams, and it is the best solution to achieve relevant criteria, and of course gives us a flexibility to adapt to future conditions, whether those conditions be economic, whether they be regulatory, whether they be climatic, or whether they be issues that are driven by development or redevelopment.

So in terms of next steps, the public comment period, the Board has set to run through October with these public hearings, and the Codefendants are going to have to make a decision at some point

to give us direction on where we're going so we can make our submittal.

Again, we recognize that there are ambiguities that still need to be vetted by the Codefendants and their respective legal counsel, and MSD stands ready to assist in any of those discussions.

We need to be ready to draft a

Lower Mill Creek Partial Remedy report
in November, and also submit our CIP for
the Board's approval in November. And
we need to be able to get the Partial
Remedy submittal to the Regulators by
the end of December.

And as we do that, given that we move forward with approval with the alternative, we can start to continue our flow of monitoring program as we move more into detailed design for the alternatives, and that will be beneficial to the design of the project, and also the postconstruction monitoring of the project.

So with that, Commissioner, that

is my recommendation.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you very much, Tony. Thank you for that report and for your work on this process.

Let's hear at this point from the County Monitor on the risks and some preliminary reactions to the recommendation.

I'll give one preliminary
reaction from me, and that is that I was
surprised to not see an option at
\$244 million that related to
1.78 billion gallons. So there's going
to have to be a lot of convincing done
to me to exceed that, what I saw as a
ceiling to this project. But I'm sure
that there's plenty of time for us to
engage in those discussions.

So we'll hear now from the County Monitor.

MR. SIGMAN: Mr. President, if I could introduce the County team and the frame and how the conversations have been going for many, many months and

where they'll go in the future.

The County team is -- we don't have the benefit of 600-plus expertise in the sewer district to help us through this effort, but we do have a very capable monitoring team, we call it, is the firm of Plante Moran, assisted by Hatch, MacDonald, I think the best tumbling firm in the country, as well as our legal counsel in the prosecutor's office, and with Vorys.

Blake Roe will be making the presentation today from Plante Moran. I think it's important to note that MSD and this policy body have developed really a great body of work and expertise, both in the technical aspects of running a sewer system and responding to these types of regulatory matters, but more importantly on the policy forefront of what Commissioner Portune is doing in Washington, and other areas, to gain relief in this area.

The monitoring team -- legal, technical, and policy -- have been

working with MSD for well over a year, hand-in-hand, working through many of these technical aspects of what's being presented today, and that work will continue in the coming weeks and months, especially as it relates to working with the Regulators to get relief on the \$2 billion threshold, which could have a significant impact on this project.

We will continue to support the efforts of the Commission and the regulatory relief in Washington.

And with that, Blake's comments today will be in the areas of how the inquiries will continue on various technical fronts to help us all make the best decision as we approach December.

MR. ROE: Thank you, sir.

So I do have -- the County requested that we generate in very concise lists of risks related to potential SI heavily-weighted approach. So I'm going to pass that out now. You can just pass it down. Everybody should have a copy.

It's September, so the kids are back in school, so all of us parents know what that means; we're all getting colds that the kids are bringing home, so I apologize in advance. If I'm not clear, please let me know. I'll probably read from my notes a little more than usual so that I can slow it down and enunciate with the throat and the head thing.

So as the Board is aware, the primary role of a monitor is to address risk. Our work should not be considered personal at any level. Our team is not biased towards one solution over another. If MSD were bringing forth a tunnel option, we would have a list of risks related to a tunnel option in front of you, so --

Just to get that on the table, our role is to make sure that the Board fully understands all the issues and the risks to enable you to make an informed decision on a risk base in a very business-like approach, as you've

1 |

requested.

Before we get into the details, I feel compelled to let you know that outside of MSD, our monitoring team is probably the closest -- the closest folks to the actual people over at MSD that are doing the work. And you've got a large team of very dedicated, hard-working folks over there all focused on the LMCPR.

Related to the recommendations in particular, none of these concerns are new to the County team nor MSD. They've been discussed in great detail on numerous occasions. As recently as last week, MSD sent over to the County responses and new information related to many of the items. So to date, some risks and concerns have been addressed by MSD to the County team's satisfaction and have been removed from what would have been on this attached listing. The ones that remain represent the most significant items that are still under discussion for the two teams.

Some of these potential risks may not have an answer by the end of the hearing process, I would anticipate, but I'm sure that the County team, including the Monitor, with the help of MSD, should be able to articulate the risks for your consideration.

You may find that some of these items listed may contribute to uncertainty in your mind, and others you may not. So I don't want to go through these in great detail, so I'll try and do it for all of you. Please slow me down or stop me if you want more detail. Once again, we were asked to present a very concise list.

The first three items on the list -- there's, I believe, 13 involved -- while they are all different, they focus on the same overriding risk. How certain is it that the projects in the program will perform at the costs currently quoted, given what appears to be potentially significant gaps in supporting data.

3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

In our minds, the most crucial of these components is the one listed under Number 1. While it's true that project effectiveness will initially be determined by modeling, modeling is based on assumptions, and assumptions are based on data. There's a lack of empirical local data related to the crucial assumption of the effectiveness of the CSO approach at mitigating CSO overflows. The data that does exist was originally intended to be a key source to support that assumption, but at the current time, it's been found to be fairly inconsistent with that, with the assumption.

so MSD and the monitoring team, we've traded information on the types of performance expectations that can be predicted in a project of this nature. And while both of our estimates differ, the relative risk remains in that there is no test case for this type of project at this scale in the local watershed. It could be that the numbers MSD predict

are absolutely correct; however, the Board may wish to receive more information supporting the underlying assumption before formally approving.

I would assume it's very likely that this information would have to be in the form of data from other communities requiring similar type separation projects, as the data currently doesn't exist locally.

Item 2 relates to the fact that recently the EPA suggested in writing that, you know, the issues of field data quality has left MSD with a less than desirable model calibration for the electronic model. While the technical experts said we'll find that the current version of the model is acceptable for alternative selection, and the Monitor team concurs with MSD that monitoring — that modeling is a continuous process; however, additional information is necessary to explain to the County how the current data adequately supports cost and project size and details at

which the current numbers are calculated.

And lastly, to the extent of those first three items there, the first two contribute to shortfalls and effectiveness. What we haven't seen to date are potential remedies to provide for instances and the costs related to those remedies if the effectiveness isn't quite there.

To date, MSD presented what they have deemed to be very definitive cost estimates. This is based on their assumption that the projects in the program will hit the performance targets as defined without concession that some projects and aspects of the approach may not be as effective as the original plan at the current time.

So given the fact that today the significantly-sized sewer separation project has not been performed in this system, we would encourage the County to get comfortable with that assumption.

Items 4 through 7 on the list are

related to aspects that affect both current and future costs. Under the current plan, it's a bit unclear how the CSOs in the Mill Creek below CSO 5 -- the Lick Run CSO -- can or will be dealt with in the LMCFR.

Consensus has yet to be reached on ownership, operation, and maintenance of the new storm drains.

And the last two relate to concerns on complying with existing MS4 permits, as well as the April of 2006 CSO Long-Term Control Plan Update Report and how this solution fits into that on a long-term basis.

The next four items deal with specific costs. While some of them are large, others are only a few or several million dollars in amount, and we believe they're worth analysis.

And then the last two items, you'll see, relate to concepts to be considered, given that the SI approach itself dramatically changes the current conditions of the landscape. These

unintended consequences could result from these alterations, and those consequences could be expensive to remedy, if they occur. They would primarily relate to potential for new flooding routes, effects of the new peak flows on Mill Creek and the tributaries.

So, in closing, from a risk base and business-like perspective, we would encourage you to understand and weigh the potential risks associated with each of the items above.

The Monitor has had ongoing discussions with MSD on these various issues, and have agreed that the Board desires we stand ready to continue those discussions. To ensure that you feel that you have adequate information in which to base your decision, please let us know.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you very much. Appreciate that.

Let's hear now from the public that are here to speak today on the Lick Run proposal.

Mark Quarry.

MR. QUARRY: Thank you, Commissioners.

Mark Quarry, Cincinnati Area Board of Realtors.

Also, as you know, Councilman in Silverton, for what that's worth. Don't hold it against me, but --

So I make some comments, just kind of out of both perspectives. But just wanted to thank you, first off, for your work on this project. The enormity of it is certainly daunting, and appreciate all the opportunities you're giving the citizens to comment on the different things.

As far as the Cincinnati Area
Board of Realtors, we haven't taken an
official or formal position on this.
But similar to comments that
Commissioner Portune made earlier, you
know, this is going on across the
country. And being part of the realtor
family, we have local associations
everywhere, we have state associations

and national associations of realtors.

We've worked with this before, and I

certainly am here to provide any kind of

assistance we can provide in terms of

our input about things that have worked

well and things that haven't been, and

some of those other areas.

Along those lines, as well, I would just -- again, not in an official position, but I'm pretty confident that our Board of Directors at the Cincinnati Area Board of Realtors would ask that you continue to do what it certainly appears that you're wanting to do, and that is to limit the costs at the least bit possible, so as not to blow the wad, if you will, on Phase 1 or on a partial of whatever phase.

And then also with any kind of alternatives that might come down the road, I think another concern of the Board might be -- and I'll let you know officially soon -- but it might be that sometimes these alternatives kind of take on a life of their own, and all of

1 a sudden you have some wonderful bells 2 and whistles and all kinds of trinkets 3 that are certainly wonderful, but add to 4 the cost of the project and don't go to 5 just satisfying the minimum requirement 6 of the consent decree. So, again, I just wanted to thank 7 8 you for that, for the establishment of a I think that's an excellent 9 Monitor. 10 decision as well, and you know we stand 11 ready to work with you on this as much 12 as we can. 13 Thank you. 14 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 15 for being here. 16 Hershel Daniels. 17 MR. DANIELS: Thank you for your 18 time. 19 I represent Hargrove Engineering, 20 which has worked with the County as --21 on an engineering team for Paul Brown. 22 we did the landscape for the 23 Fort Washington Way and have done -- our 24 principal comes from P&G and sewer 25 district, so -- for P&G across the

nation and for the National Institutes of Health.

A little background that we're going to address specifically on Monday, between six and eight at 1550 Tremont in South Fairmount with our partners South Fairmount Community Council, between six and eight on Monday, we're going to be releasing a plan that we released in Washington, D.C. last week during the Congressional Black Caucus Week to an audience of Fellows of African Scientific Institute Fellow.

And with our fellows, we released a scientific report on the alternative energy project that uses the sewer water that can be scaled. We presented this -- the initialization of this to MSD in June of 2011 to Tony Parrott on direct request to establish a joint venture that would bring jobs to Hamilton County by making Hamilton County the center of sewers throughout the world.

We started back on this project

back in 1996 when we required the -- and got the patent to the commanding control center for this system. We have recently given to MSD the nondisclosure from IBM, which is one of the sewer partners that we're looking to bring on that we brought back.

And we are standing ready on Monday to talk about the paper that was released that said that we would look to create, still, a demonstration project in Hamilton County that would bring jobs, address the economic problems that you're addressing.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you for being here.

Charles Young.

MR. YOUNG: Good morning, or should I say good afternoon to the Commissioners, to all of you, and all of you in the audience.

My name is Charles Young, vice president of the South Fairmount Community Council.

And as you've known, of course, for several months, we have been engaging MSD and the County, and whoever else is interested in the city, about the issue of the Lick Run Alternative.

It has brought to our community a great deal of dissension, and I'm hoping soon some new meetings will incur so we can get more clarity on our vision moving forward.

It is now my opportunity to tell you, we've been looking at the sustainable portion of this plan to help us, and to date, we haven't really heard what was being told of us to be that.

And we're not really sure about that.

However, the community itself is not just sitting on its tail waiting for someone to tell them what that remedy might be. So we are looking to our own venue to sustain ourselves. And a part of that is a part of the process that one of our partners, Mr. Daniels, as representative, is being a part of the presentation that's coming up this

Monday.

And, Commissioners, I wish you guys could attend this. I know how busy you may be, but this is very important to our community, because, as you may see next, our president will give his presentation, and I, being the vice president, have had a lot of scrutiny placed on me because we cannot tell you guys what to do and when to do it.

But it would be a great opportunity for you to come to relieve some of the passion that's coming from our community in moving forward with this project.

And just so I can state, for the record, as the vice president and also representing the poor -- that means my community -- that we are very concerned about the economic impact that it costs the ratepayers. So without more --

I will close with that.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you for being here, sir.

Brian Kunkemoeller.

MR. KUNKEMOELLER: Good afternoon, Commissioners. Thanks for having us here today, to give us an opportunity for public input.

I have been working with

Environmental Community Organization.

They've been reaching out to some of the affected neighborhoods regarding this issue.

And first of all, let me just start off by saying that we fully support the sustainable alternatives. Obviously, significantly cheaper than the grey alternatives.

This -- I think that when we're looking at these issues, we're having a lot of, kind of, disparities between are we going to reduce the inflows or are we going to try to treat the sewage in an alcove kind of way. And it kind of speaks to the fact that we have a lot of engineers looking at this, and really no viable distribution columnists, kind of, working on this issue.

_

2 5

So in general, you know, I would like to see us expanding on sustainable options. Maybe the County could look at some codes where we are looking at permeable pavers or just ways to, you know, reduce that inflow rather than just having to treat the sewage on the back end. So just kind of a general statement there.

Also, I would like to see maybe some better methods as far as participation. Some of the things that have been going on, I was at the King's Run Community session that MSD had, and the way that it's set up is you basically get to go to stations and you're just informed.

Okay, now if you look at different ratings for public participation, you have, kind of, a spectrum of inform to empowering the community. If there were citizens advisory boards, or things like that, where MSD reached out to these communities, like King's Run, got better

buy-in, there would be less 1 2 polarizations, and you wouldn't be 3 having these kind of situations like these folks at South Road [sic] is at. 4 5 So I would like to see MSD maybe create some citizens advisory board, 6 7 have more meaningful public input, 8 rather than you just going in and 9 hearing what they're going to do, and 10 then dropping a comment card in a black 11 hole. So thanks for allowing us to be 12 13 here today. 14 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 15 for being here as well. 16 But there's some issues where you 17 can't make everybody happy. 18 Matt Trokan. 19 MR. TROKAN: Hello. My name is Matt Trokan, and I'm testifying today on 20 21 behalf of the Sierra Club regarding the 22 Lower Mill Creek Partial Remedy. Thank you for holding these 23 24 hearings and allowing me to testify. We will also submit written 25

comments with more details. We'd also like to recognize the hard work that has gone into preparing the Lower Mill Creek Partial Remedy alternatives, and we particularly wanted to thank the Commission for your July resolution about containing costs and supporting agreement infrastructure.

You know, while eliminating combined sewages is a significant challenge that we face, it's also a great opportunity for us to create a sustainable city and county. The Metropolitan Sewer District has provided two choices for this Phase 1; the traditional and the sustainable.

Now while both, you know, promise to reduce combined sewer overflows, you know, the costs are also much higher than expected and represent a serious financial investment for ratepayers.

You know, given the economic costs of both options, we would have liked to see more specifics regarding the plans and the induct cost/benefit

analysis of both options. You know, after -- the model uncertainties raise significant concerns for us. After decades of studying and planning, we still only have best guess or estimates on the amount of overflows. The impacts to both water quality, the capital, and operating costs all depends on how we properly size these projects.

Traditional or grey approach is fixed, and would be less adaptable than the green.

I'm running out of time; I'll just skip ahead and say that we urge MSD to increase its public participation efforts, providing complete information in a timely manner, and addressing citizen concerns.

Thanks again.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you for being here.

And we have received communications by way of a formal letter from the Sierra Club, which we'll officially receive for the record.

		40
1	And I'll move at this point that	
2	we receive that for the record as part	
3	of this hearing.	
4	COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Second.	
5	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner	
6	Hartmann?	
7	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Yes.	
8	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner	
9	Monzel?	
10	COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Yes.	
11	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner	
12	Portune?	
13	COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Yes.	
14	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Jo Ann	
15	Metz.	
16	MS. METZ: Good afternoon. I'm	
17	Jo Ann Metz, and I'm past president of	
18	the South Fairmount Community Council,	
19	and I'm also president of the Lick Run	
20	Valley Historic Association, and a	
21	delegate from San Antonio Church.	
22	And we've worked closely with	
23	MSD. I'm impressed and gratified by	
24	what they have done.	
25	Kind of a troubling thing,	

though, that has occurred in the last several weeks: An independent group is affiliated, more or less, with the South Fairmount Community Council. They've introduced a plan which, totally, the residents do not want. It's a sewage treatment plant in our beautiful valley, and we're totally opposed.

This is a very small group of the South Fairmount Community Council who have paired and partnered with a knowledge, kind of secretive in their ways, and just introduced it at a public meeting about three weeks ago. And our community is incensed that the Metropolitan Sewer District would put this much money into it and these people would come along and say that this is an enhancement. It isn't. It would ruin the whole project.

And if this thing goes forward, there will be an exodus from South Fairmount, and we're just starting to build it up. There's a great difference between the floor of the valley. We're

bearing the costs and the traffic and everything else that has gone with this project. And a hundred years, really, of these sort of things, and the people that live up on the ridges have these thoughts in mind, perhaps out of jealousy, to ruin something.

Elder recently put a big complex on the top of the hill overlooking Quebec Road. That great sewage treatment plant is going to put that same odor as is down at Gest Street on the top of that hill. Someone should tell Elder that their investment is really going to be threatened by this.

We have a beautiful valley.

Miami University said it was one of the prettiest in all of Southwest Ohio. And I would like for you to consider this.

We're going to work on becoming a better neighborhood, and we have. And I will say things are starting to move down there, and I would like to assure the realtor of that.

Let me tell you, it will not move

1 with a sewage treatment plant and a 2 rinky-dinky manufacturing plant that 3 hopefully is not being considered by 4 you, the Commissioners. 5 Thank you. 6 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 7 very much for being here and for your 8 community activism. 9 I don't have any other speakers' 10 cards today. 11 MR. ELLIS: I would like to. 12 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Okay, 13 well, I will need a card. 14 Thank you. 15 Mr. Ellis. 16 MR. ELLIS: Thank you. 17 what I heard today just recently 18 from Ms. Metz is totally misrepresented. 19 I've been a trustee of the South 20 Fairmount Community Council since 1993, 21 president every year except 1994 to '98. 22 I do think that this council has 23 a pulse on the community. 24 One thing that I know the 25 community doesn't want to see is

162 years of history wiped out off the face of the Earth. South Fairmount will cease to exist. We have tried to have MSD sit down with us. There are certain things that we want to see remain in the community. It hasn't been too well received. We join in a partnership with Hargrove Engineering to come up with some alternates for the alternatives, and we're still trying to sit down and have those evaluated.

And as Mr. Daniels said, this Monday at Roosevelt Community School, we'll be discussing the project again.

And I welcome all those to attend.

But to say that the community does not support, and it's not a sewer treatment plant, it's an energy-production plant using sewer water.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you for being here and for your engagement throughout this process with MSD.

And I want to thank MSD, as well.

I got one other speaker's card, as well, Mr. Edwin Rankin.

Welcome.

MR. RANKIN: Hi. Thanks for allowing me to speak.

My name is Ed Rankin. I'm a biologist with the Midwest Biodiversity Institute.

We've been doing -- the Midwest
Biodiversity Institute is a nonprofit,
science-based organization, and we've
been doing the biological monitoring for
MSD on Mill Creek where we have a report
coming out on that, and we've been
working on the Little Miami River as
well.

Our experience has been as biologists, and we have experience about 30 more years across the state looking at beneficial uses, helping define those for the state, and basically indentifying what are the conditions of streams and what are the stresses that are eliminating them.

The beneficial uses are really

what drive the Clean Water Act of the goals that are set. And part of the process of what we do is identify what stresses are limiting. And a key component is, in addition to chemical stressors, hydrology, the flow, the natural flow in streams. The natural habitat features of streams are extremely important in terms of meeting those goals. And we're thinking about, you know, the risks of -- of meeting the goals associated with doing urban stream management. It's important to include those features in there.

I also served as a panel member of the National Academy of Science panel that dealt with urban stormwater management across the United States. As part of that, we dealt with these sort of issues all across the country. The EPA came to the National Academy of Science and asked them for their input. And one of the conclusions -- or some of the conclusions of that report related to the importance of hydrology flow in

1 head water streams and making links 2 between these beneficial uses, which 3 really drive the Clean Water Act and the 4 various protection measures related to 5 the stormwater. So --6 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 7 very much. Thank you for being here 8 today. Appreciate that perspective. 9 That conclude our speakers' 10 cards. 11 By way of process, we have, I 12 believe, two additional public hearings 13 scheduled. 14 Jackie, do you have the dates on where and when and the time on those? 15 16 MS. PANIOTO: I have the 3rd, and 17 again on the 8th and the 10th. 8th is 18 at MSD, and the 10th is here again. 19 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 20 for that, Jackie. 21 Thank you. 22 I would propose and what I plan 23 to do is take this report, the report of 24 the Monitor, and put together my 25 thoughts and some of my questions in

writing. If I might do that to MSD for response on some of the -- kind of, where I'm thinking and my reaction.

Incredible amount of work has gone into this, and it's part of a long process that I think has been -- all should be commended on, and it's clearly very important for the future of this region of the ratepayers and the citizens that live here.

So thank you all for that work, and I will -- I will plan on putting together a list of questions and concerns that I have that I hope could be addressed at the next public hearing.

Commissioner Monzel?

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Yes, I,

too, will want to share that document -
COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Sure.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: -- between myself and Commissioner Portune, and any other questions that I have, as well.

But I would hope that MSD would get a response back to us as soon as possible in regards to those questions,

because I think it is very important that we get as much information quickly to us.

So and I do look forward to the next several hearings, and I do appreciate the public coming out today and giving your input, because I think it's very important that we keep this transparent to everyone involved and what's going on.

This is a huge project, and our administration compares it to the stadiums. We're talking, you know, hundreds of millions of dollars. And I'll tell you now, this will not be our Paul Brown Stadium. We are not going to do it wrong. We're going to do it right. And we're going to make sure that we keep the taxpayers and ratepayers, you know, held from harm on it.

So that's what I'm challenging all of us in this room to do. And I look forward to continuing to have more public discourse on it.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you, Commissioner Monzel.

Commissioner Portune.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: President, thank you.

Again, I'll begin by thanking everyone who is here today. I've seen many of the same faces at the community meetings that MSD hosted and at other forums in connection with this over what has been a very involved and public process.

we've heard the complaints that
were voiced by speakers with respect to
the public nature of the process. You
can always improve on it, I know, but I
think there's been a considerable effort
made to -- in fact, I know there's been
considerable effort made to share
information and to open the process up
to invite the involvement of the public
in this.

And so we're going to ensure that that continues, including through the

public hearings, that the three additional public hearings that are currently scheduled.

There are a multitude of questions that exist. Obviously, our challenge is to adopt an approach that will do the most and cost the least, do the best job of empowering and embracing the interests of a community so that it becomes a much better place when all is said and done and have all of this approved by the Regulators.

And at the end of the day, that's the -- that's the final challenge, but if -- if they don't approve it, it won't get done. It's a simple -- it's as simple as that.

So we need to make sure that we have all the details. I share the -- initially, I share the reaction of my colleagues that -- and I'm both surprised, as well as disappointed, that we have not been presented with a recommendation that meets the dictates of the resolution of the adopted, at

least out of the gate, in terms of costs. The cost is considerably more than the cap amount that we articulated through resolution that we'd like to see.

I think we also need to make sure, as the Monitor indicated, that whatever we're doing is based on good data, and that the modeling data, flow data, and the like, that's going to play a critical role in whatever solution, the final solution is crafted here in connection with all of this.

But still a lot of work to be done. I appreciate the input by everyone in the community. It's been very valuable. We certainly want to be open to recommendations and suggestions that will have a positive impact and be constructive in the process. And I think that that's the intent of those that have approached us in connection with this.

So I, too, will do my best to reduce to writing questions or concerns

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24 25 I may have. I think what we're probably going to -- I'm going to wait until we have at least one other of these public hearings behind us, get a little bit more information in front of me from the public before I complete that task.

But again, the bottom line is a tremendous amount of work has been done, and whether at the end of the day we accept what's been presented today in whole or in part or not at all, none of that is a criticism of the hard work or the effort that's been done by the district and district staff and everyone connected with the process.

And, again, my thanks to the general public.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you, Commissioner Portune.

Let me make one final motion prior to our closing this hearing for today, and that is to accept for the record all of the communications that we've received from the public, both via regular mail and via email for the

	34
1	record as it relates to this public
2	hearing.
3	So moved.
4	COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Second.
5	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner
6	Hartmann?
7	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Yes.
8	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner
9	Monzel?
10	COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Yes.
11	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner
12	Portune?
13	COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Yes.
14	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: And close
15	the public hearing for today, and that
16	takes us to the rest of our agenda for
17	today.
18	(This concludes the Hearing to
19	consider the Lick Run Alternative.)
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

CERTIFICATE

I, COLLEEN R. O'CONNELL, the undersigned, a Registered Merit Reporter for the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, do hereby certify that at the same time and place stated herein, I recorded in stenotype and thereafter transcribed the within 54 pages and that the foregoing Transcript of Proceedings is a true, complete, and accurate transcript of my said stenotype notes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this 6th day of November, 2012.

Colleen R. O'Connell Registered Merit Reporter Court of Common Pleas Hamilton County, Ohio