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3	COUNTY OF HAMILTON
4	BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
5	REGULAR MEETING
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10	Hearing to Consider the Lick Run Alternative
11	Volume 4 of 4
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15	County Administration Building
16	Sixth Floor
17	Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
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21	Wednesday, October 10, 2012
22	11:30 a.m.
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COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Perhaps at this point we can move into the public hearings.

And let me first move that we open the public hearing, and the final public hearing on the LMCPR, Lower Mill Creek Partial Remedy solution, and open that hearing and hear, perhaps, first on that issue from Executive Director of the Metropolitan Sewer District, Tony Parrott.

MR. PARROTT: Good morning, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Good morning.

MR. PARROTT: Before I get started, as you know, before we started the public hearing process, we also had two town hall meetings. And we got a lot of feedback from our town hall meetings that I don't think were ever entered into -- officially entered in the public record. So with your permission, I would like to, at least -- and I think we probably gave the book to

Jackie -- but we want to introduce this 1 2 into the public record for the sake of 3 it being captured. It's a lot of information from 4 5 the town hall meetings, a lot of feedback from folks who attended a lot 6 of the open houses, and also meeting 7 minutes from various minutes of meetings 8 9 that we've had with the Community of the 10 Future Advisory Committee, the South 11 Fairmount Community Council, and as well 12 as the Sierra Club. 13 And so for the record, I just to wanted to make sure that was entered. 14 15 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank 16 I'll move that we receive that, you. 17 Mr. Parrott, for the record. 18 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Second. 19 MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner 20 Hartmann? 21 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Yes. 22 MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner 23 Monzel? 24 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: 25 MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner

1	Portune?
2	COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Yes.
3	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Let me
4	also on behalf of the Board of County
5	Commissioners, we've received a number
6	of communications here, as well, related
7	to this hearing, and I'll move at this
8	point that we receive those officially
9	for the record.
10	COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Second.
11	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner
12	Hartmann?
13	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Yes.
14	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner
15	Monzel?
16	COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Yes.
17	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner
18	Portune?
19	COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Yes.
20	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Go ahead,
21	Tony.
22	MR. PARROTT: Commissioners,
23	thank you for obliging us at this fourth
24	hearing to just do a brief update.
25	What we want to do is just touch

briefly on the alternative recommendation, the questions that are -- some of the questions that came up at the last public hearing about the valley conveyance system components and concluding comments from the Regulators relative to those issues.

As I mentioned on Monday at the public hearing, you've seen the recommended alternative.

Commissioner Hartmann, we did take note of the request that you made at that hearing to look at -- start looking at and working with the administration based upon the new modeling of an alternative that would reach the lower volume target of 1.7 billion gallons of CSO removal, and so we stand ready to start working with the administration on that alternative.

The alternative heretofore has been to achieve up to 2 billion gallons. But just to kind of give you a quickly -- you know, this information has been a part of our recommendation

since April. And if we wanted to look at this recommendation that we've put before you, just as a hypothetical, or an example, if we wanted to look at a component that we would take out of that recommendation, you can see that we reached the 1.7 billion gallons.

And so this is not our recommendation, but there's a lot of different ways you can get to where you asked us to look at it, and so we're going to start working with the administration based on the new modeling of looking at suites that are going to achieve the lower volume target of 1.7 billion gallons.

So just wanted to, kind of, give you a hypothetical of the exercise that I think we would go through with the administration.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you very much for that, Tony. I appreciate that.

MR. PARROTT: The other thing we talked about the other night was the mix

of grey and green that is a part of our recommendation. Essentially, you have the best of grey solutions married with the flexibility, the water quality features, and the lowest cost options of the green features.

And just to point out, there's a lot of features already in this that are identified as, for example, green solutions would be naturalized channels, or the valley conveyance system, natural conveyance system. And there's also a lot of grey, which would include some storage here, and also a lot of new storm sewers and additional storage and stormwater detention basin and storage as a part of that menu. So this is a lowest best option, but it is a complement of grey and green.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Can you go back one slide?

MR. PARROTT: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: The previous slide. What is the column on -- the two columns. I know

one is a title, but what's the second 1 column? The list of numbers. 2 3 MR. PARROTT: On the right there? 4 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Yeah. ΙS 5 there a title? I just couldn't see if 6 there's a heading on it. MR. PARROTT: Just units. 7 For 8 example, you're talking about relocated sewers, feet of naturalized channels, a 9 10 feet of valley conveyance. 11 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Gotcha. 12 Thank you. 13 MR. PARROTT: Okay. The last 14 time we talked, and I think in public --15 the first -- previous public hearings 16 we've talked about all the utility 17 coordination that we've done, which would include discussions with 18 19 Cincinnati Department of Transportation 20 and also the other utilities that are in 21 the corridor. 22 And these conversations really --23 have really allowed us to make sure that 24 the base cost or the base project that we're bringing before has a 25

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1	recommendation, is taking things out
2	that would so that it won't be on the
3	MSD dime. And as far as our utility
4	coordinations with Cincinnati Department
5	of Transportation, we also came up with
6	a phasing, or a sequencing, plan for the
7	project. And I think with the Board's
8	permission, I would like to introduce
9	that into the record, as well.
10	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank
11	you. I will formally move that we
12	receive that for the record.
13	COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Second.
14	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner
15	Hartmann?
16	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Yes.
17	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner
18	Monzel?
19	COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Yes.
20	MS. PANIOTO: Commissioner
21	Portune?
22	COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Yes.
23	MR. PARROTT: But the main point
24	on this is to say that we've talked to
25	Duke Energy to make sure that we've

avoided \$400,000 worth of gas main costs.

We've talked to Time Warner,
Cincinnati Bell, and as well as Greater
Cincinnati Waterworks to coordinate
construction of water mains and other -water hydrants, and that type thing, so
that the project would not be picking up
those projects.

So what you are seeing come before you is really the result of all these utility coordination meetings to make sure that this stuff is not on ratepayer dime.

But there were specific questions at the last public hearing about the valley conveyance system. There were specific questions about the valley conveyance system, and that estimate was around \$67 million. And the \$67 million is really broken down as shown here. You've got conveyance components, you've got transportation components, and you've got multipurpose components, and replaced infrastructure components. And

I want to talk just real quickly about those three or four categories, since those questions came up at the last public hearing.

The first is the transportation components, total of about \$12 million. And it is 3.8 percent of the base project cost and 18 percent of the valley conveyance cost. And specifically, it includes connectivity bridges, intersection replacements, and pedestrian safety issues relative to the streets.

And if you look at this, the traffic patterns on Queen City Avenue and Westwood Avenue, as far as the base project, are not impacted, they're not changing. I know that was a question that came up at the last meeting.

And so when you talk about the bridges, for example, there are eight crossings of urban waterways, or the proposed urban waterway between Queen City Avenue and Westwood Avenue. And so as we do that, we're going to have to

reconnect those streets as the natural conveyance goes through.

we're also going to have to reconnect the intersections of those streets as we build those bridges that go over the waterway. And then there's component of streetscape and safety.

This red line kind of shows you the existing streets that would have to have a bridge over the natural conveyance. And the cost in the project is \$5.6 million for those existing cross streets being conveyed over the natural conveyance.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: And that's in the \$317 million project cost?

MR. PARROTT: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Okay.

MR. PARROTT: And this is a visual; kind of shows you Westwood Avenue. And if you look here, this would be, for example, Grand Avenue, and it currently connects into Westwood. And as we bring that urban waterway through, we're going to have to

reconnect that as we bring that bridge over the waterway. So when we talk about reconnections, we're talking about reconnections to the existing street network on Westwood Avenue.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Can you tunnel through it, though? Could you leave the existing street in place and just put a tunnel in and daylight it on either side of the street.

MR. PARROTT: As far as the -COMMISSIONER MONZEL: As far as
the conveyance, the actual water that's
going through there. Can you,
basically, leave the existing streets
where they're at and just put a tunnel
underneath them so many feet down that
structurally they're still safe without
putting a new bridge in place?

MR. PARROTT: I think the way
this is designed here is, is because of
the -- the open space, and also the
earthwork that would be necessary to
make sure that you were meeting the
flood elevations or this urban waterway,

as we talked about at a previous public 1 2 hearing, it has to interact -- it has to 3 interact with the Mill Creek in terms of 4 the 100-year flood, and so that is why 5 you have that bridge connection over the 6 waterway. 7 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: 8 Mr. President? 9 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: 10 Commissioner Portune. 11 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: If I may. 12 Of the depiction there, 13 Director --14 MR. PARROTT: Yes. 15 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: -- we have 16 what appear to be wider than the norm 17 sidewalks and other landscaping features 18 that are a part of that. Obviously, 19 very, very pretty and conducive, 20 esthetic there in addition to the 21 neighborhood in a positive way. 22 Are those part of the 317 as 23 well, or are those -- the costs for 24 those amenities being picked up by some

other funding source?

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1	MR. PARROTT: We're going to
2	touch on that, Commissioner. To answer
3	your question, they are part of the 317,
4	and we're going to touch on that in the
5	multipurpose section of the
6	presentation, if you don't mind.
7	COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: All right.
8	MR. PARROTT: Is that okay?
9	COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: That's
10	fine. You've answered the main
11	question was whether that's part of the
12	317 or not, and your answer is that it
13	is.
14	MR. PARROTT: Yes, sir.
15	COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: All right.
16	Thanks.
17	MR. PARROTT: Another depiction,
18	again showing you just another view with
19	the Queen City Avenue traffic flow, the
20	urban waterway, and the bridge
21	reconnecting to the Westwood Avenue.
22	And
23	COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Okay, so
24	going back to your point about the
25	100-year flooding

1 MR. PARROTT: Yes. 2 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: -- and 3 being -- putting the new bridges 4 connection in, but you're going to leave 5 the street where it's at, or are you 6 going to put a new street in too? Are 7 you going to raze it all up for the 8 floodplain? 9 MR. PARROTT: No, not as far as 10 the -- the Queen City Avenue or the 11 Westwood Avenue --12 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: So they're 13 still going to be on the same plain. 14 MR. PARROTT: Pretty much. 15 There's going to be -- there's going to 16 be what we would call some retaining 17 walls --18 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Yeah. 19 MR. PARROTT: -- and also, 20 there's got to be 1 foot of freeboard; 21 freeboard to meet the 100-year 22 floodplain. 23 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: So the 24 actual streets will be there, and you're not putting new streets in, you're just 25

putting new bridges connecting the two. 1 2 MR. PARROTT: As far as the cross 3 streets --4 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Okay, yeah, 5 between. 6 MR. PARROTT: -- between, the 7 between the two avenues. 8 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: okay. 9 MR. PARROTT: The multipurpose 10 piece, approximately \$8 million in the 11 stormwater maintenance. There's some 12 maintenance fees, maintenance costs, 13 safety, public education, and community 14 integration; 12 percent of the valley 15 conveyance cost, 2-1/2 percent of the 16 base project cost. 17 This is -- this is something that 18 I think is very important for folks to 19 understand. When you talk about 20 stormwater management, we talked about 21 the Mill Creek and how this valley 22 conveyance system, based upon a 100-year 23 storm, there has to be open space and 24 green space to make sure that we're 25 providing that 100-year flood storage in

that valley conveyance. So there's going to be, you know, some open space requirements as a part of stormwater management.

And there's also to, kind of, elaborate a little bit further, when you look at the multipurpose features, some people call them accoutrements, we call them features. There's a multipurpose access path, and there's also a railing, and there's also lighting as a part of that. So the question would be is when you look at this path, which is for maintenance access and easement, do you want to put something in that is concrete or asphalt?

You know, based on feedback that we got from the community design workshops from the participants, you know, our conceptual plan looks -- or a base plan looks at having concrete for these access paths.

when you look at having railing, when you talk about retaining walls and having water in this conveyance system,

you know, do you have a wrought iron fence or do you have a chain-link fence?
But, again, based on feedback, that's what we put into the project.

when you look at lighting, these are lighting that is rendered here.

There are a certain number of lighting that is required for crime mitigation along the path, and so you have those type of accoutrements, or those type of features, in the costs.

And if we were putting in a pump station, for example, in Green Township or if we were putting in an HRT in Colerain Township, some of those facilities have designs to -- from a facade standpoint -- to make sure that they fit into the existing neighborhood. And we've done that with some of our pump stations, where we make a pump station look like something that resembles something in the community or the neighborhood, or a house, in terms of a facade.

So based on community design

feedback that we got from our community design workshops, when we put together these multipurpose features, we took some of that into consideration.

And so the example would be, when you're looking at concrete versus asphalt over the life cycle of that asset, what is the variance? And so, you know, those are some of the decisions that, obviously, we can debate or discuss, but I just wanted to, kind of, make sure we pointed it out to you.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: So what is the delta between the -- I mean, obviously the wrought iron versus chain-link; the unique, sort of, gas-light lighting versus other street lighting; the concrete versus asphalt, et cetera, there's additional costs to all of that; correct?

MR. PARROTT: Yes. And I got a slide to show you some of that. But just to, kind of, point on the -- and I'll just use the concrete versus the asphalt in terms of a life cycle cost.

I think the variance is about \$300,000 1 over the 25-year life cycle. 2 3 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: But none of 4 this is required by the Regulators. 5 None of this is required by Federal law 6 to say you have to have a fence there, 7 or some type of -- you know --8 MR. PARROTT: I have -- I have 9 a --10 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: -- safety. 11 MR. PARROTT: I have a slide to 12 show you the Regulators' response on it. 13 But I can tell you there definitely is 14 going to be a requirement for fencing 15 along this. 16 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: So going 17 back to the previous slide, if you don't 18 mind, and the 100-year flooding, because 19 you keep saying about the 100-year flooding, again, that's a requirement 20 21 not put on by the Regulators, but one 22 that we're just designing to, the 23 100-year floodplain? Is that --24 I'm trying to figure out, again, 25 why we're doing a 100-year floodplain.

And then the delta, to Mr. Portune's 1 2 point, of the cost of a 100-year 3 floodplain versus a 50-year floodplain, 4 or a, you know, 15-year floodplain. 5 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: It's not 6 just that, it's the wrought iron versus 7 chain-link. There's a substantial cost 8 differential, as well. 9 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Right, 10 right. But I'm just trying to go back to the flooding aspect of it. If we're 11 12 designing this whole conveyance system 13 for a 100-year flooding, that -- how 14 much is that driving up the cost 15 compared to doing it for a 10-year or a 50-year flood event? I mean, I'm 16 17 just -- and, again, I think we're trying 18 to get that delta --19 MR. PARROTT: I understand. We can provide that. 20 21 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: okay. 22 MR. PARROTT: We can provide that 23 for you. 24 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Thank you. 25 MR. PARROTT: Now getting into

the aspect of the multipurpose features that we identified as community integration, and that would include such things that were talked about on Monday, you know, the bike racks, benches, paver, off-street parking, that type of stuff.

In this particular area, bike racks and benches are used to promote public involvement, six permeable paver plazas to provide access to maintenance path from the street and to aid in slowing water down and level of peak flows, and three off-site -- off-side [sic] parkings.

Again, when we had the community design workshop, one of the common themes as a part of the workshop was they want something that is going to be something that is nice and exciting for people to enjoy in their neighborhoods.

But this particular piece -- and I'll just use bike racks for an example. I don't know the total number, but I think the bike rack cost in the projects

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are about \$1500, if I'm not mistaken. Okay.

Bike racks -- was that seven? \$7500. Sorry.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: So, I'm sorry, Mr. Director, if I can jump in here.

MR. PARROTT: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: I know these are features, but some of these look like bells and whistles, to me, especially the community-integration aspect of it. And for me seeing this, you know, that's something that the City of Cincinnati should pick up, because it's dealing with their community. I don't believe that's something that the ratepayers of Hamilton County should pick up. I mean, I think there's a difference between, you know, putting up a fence for a safety issue based on something that we build and putting bike racks in.

So, to me, I have trouble seeing how this \$317 million project should be

footed by the ratepayers of Hamilton 1 2 County when you're directly doing things 3 that are benefiting, you know, one neighborhood in the City of Cincinnati. 4 5 Which I think are good things, and it's 6 great for the community, but I feel that that amount should be picked up by the 7 8 City of Cincinnati, in general, from 9 just looking at this. Unless there's a 10 specific need that's been directly due to the project itself, like safety, as 11 12 you brought up earlier. 13 MR. PARROTT: Well, one other 14 aspect --15 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Excuse me. 16 Director. I would maybe say it 17 differently, but I think we get to the 18 same point, same place. 19 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: I'm sure we 20 will say it differently. 21 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: But my 22 point being --23 Well, not necessarily, Chris. Ι 24 think we're aligned on a lot of the 25 stuff.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: I'm teasing, I'm teasing.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: But my point being that the City is one of 49 political subdivisions that are in the district. So it's not necessarily that we want to start fragmenting the district, in a sense, and requiring each individual jurisdiction to have to pick up the tab for things that are unique to it, because when we get out to some of the other suburban jurisdictions, that becomes an onerous burden on their coffers as well.

But the point is, is that to me is -- and here is how we get to the same place -- is that we've got a consent decree that affects the entire district. We have projects that we're working on today, and then there are projects that won't be started until 18 years from today.

The problem is, is that if you spend or overspend on what we do today, there won't be enough money for the

projects down the road that people who live in Cincinnati will be contributing to those costs or should be to a project, let's say, that's in Silverton or Deer Park or Green Township.

But if all your funds are expended early on, you don't have anything left for those projects. So that's kind of how I come at it, not that I necessarily want to fragment this or pit Cincinnati against some other jurisdiction --

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Right.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: -- it's that if we overspend here, there's not enough money there.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: And I concur with that.

MR. PARROTT: Just one additional comment on this is, as I've referred to earlier, we do -- we have done projects in other townships where we've done different designs to make sure the projects fit into the community. And then in this particular area, there's

also components here when you talk about public involvement and you talk about permeable pavers, those type of things are also things that would support requirements of the MS4 stormwater permit, as well.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: But I'm assuming we haven't done bike racks for other communities in other projects, the other projects you're talking about. I thought they were more facade. Nothing specific like bike racks, and those type of benches, or that type of amenities.

MR. PARROTT: Well, I'm pretty sure we've done what we would call sustainable -- or rain gardens, and those type of things, in other projects. Specific to bike paths -- I mean bike racks, I don't recall, so --

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Okay.

MR. PARROTT: Okay. Finally, when we talk about relocated infrastructure, just existing sidewalks, for example, and recreation park features that will be disrupted,

COMMISSIONER MONZEL:

Will the

3 percent of the valley conveyance costs
.6 percent of the base project costs.
And, really, this is just kind of
looking at, as you talk about what's
going to come through here, we are going
to be disrupting and disturbing an
existing recreation park in this area.
And so not that there's going to be
replacement of the park in its entirety,
just the areas that we're going to be
disturbing as a part of the conveyance
system.

And you can't really see this,
but I wanted to at least use this to
say, in this area, there's existing
sidewalks along Westwood and Queen City
Avenue that we will have to replace.
There's some sidewalks up in here that
we will not have to replace, but it
really is just an affect to, kind of,
show you that there's some existing
sidewalks and some existing assets that
are going to be disturbed when we do the
conveyance system.

sprayground be disturbed? 1 2 MR. PARROTT: No, sir. 3 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Okay. Ι 4 voted to put the sprayground in. 5 MR. PARROTT: Yeah; right. 6 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Really? 7 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Yeah. 8 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: WOW. 9 Believe it COMMISSIONER MONZEL: 10 or not. MR. PARROTT: When I say "we," we 11 12 and the County and the County 13 Administration team and the Regulators had a distinct discussion about the 14 15 multipurpose features. And, you know, 16 we kind of went through this just like 17 we're going through this now with you, 18 and the feedback we got from them, 19 basically, is that they understood that 20 these are something that are included 21 based on the unique nature of the 22 project, the CSO project. 23 acknowledge that the look of the 24 features is different than traditional, 25 but it fits into more of a public

setting that exists. They agreed that there's some needs for safety to fit in the neighborhood, and generally noted that, you know, when given the feature, that these meet the test of necessary and reasonable in terms of safety, maintenance access, water quality, and restoration.

We've provided some of those
Regulator feedback to you before as a
part of previous minutes in those
discussions, and so -- but if you want
more details on that dialogue, we can
provide that to you.

So in essence, we have -- again, we're waiting to work with the administration team to look at the 1.7 billion gallons based upon the new model data, and we're ready to answer any questions or --

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you very much, Tony.

By way of process, I think that we should hear from the public and then go into Commissioner questions after

that. 1 2 I'm going to ask for your 3 indulgence, as well. I've noticed an 4 item that's on our agenda that I want to 5 interrupt the public hearing briefly for 6 to handle. 7 (Whereupon, the Commissioners 8 addressed other matters at this time.) 9 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Back to 10 the public hearing related to the Lower Mill Creek Partial Remedy Solution. 11 12 Let's hear at this point from the 13 public on these items. And first up, 14 Jim O'Reilly. 15 MR. O'REILLY: Thank you, 16 Mr. President. 17 I'll speak very briefly on my 18 own; the Wyoming City Council has not taken an official position on this. 19 I'm briefly going to summarize 20 21 what I said at the August meeting to try 22 to be within the 2 minutes. First, the bond status of this 23 24 entity will be resolved at some time in 25 2018 when the agreement between the City

and the County lapses. The uncertainties about who is going to be owner and operator after 2018 is, in my sense, a concern about the bond underwriting for a major project.

I think, in very brief then, we should avoid having that uncertainty cloud the rate at which we're charged for the bonds if we do this project as a spike.

I'm recommending that the Board consider smaller issuances of bonds, spreading out their time to completion, because I think that would be a greater strategy for fundraising. I'm not an expert in bonds, but I do believe the uncertainty of having a City/County cliff, if you will, in 2018 is going to pose a concern for those that are buying a 20- or 30-year bond.

Secondly, as an elected official, our accountability is we've got to explain to people why the rates are going up. We try our best to do that, but I would encourage this commission to

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direct the staff of the MSD to tell us in more detail why each year's raises are necessary.

We note that the 2005, 2010, and 2012 sets of cost estimates changed. And in the August presentation, there was a discussion of that. I think the public is going to slowly rise, slowly awaken to this increase, and that's a concern that we have to deal with. We have to do a better job explaining why our costs are going up year over year, and so we have to be credible in answering it.

But, finally, I see that I'm running out of time, but I'll briefly say that on Pages 19 and 21 of the consent decree, the tunnel is the 800-pound gorilla. In the handout that I've given you through the staff, I've explained why, and so I will terminate my talk now.

I think it's important that we mention to people the existence of the tunnel in the consent decree so that

people don't see this as frivolous, but do see it as a beneficial alternative to having the tunnel.

Thank you, and I see that I've run out of time.

very much for that, Mr. O'Reilly.
You've raised some points that I think require further exploration,
specifically the bond, the statements that you related to the plan on issuing the bonds to pay for these projects. So thank you for raising those, and we will get -- we will get responses to those items that you've raised.

Dennis Smith.

MR. SMITH: Gentlemen, as many of you know, I am president of the South Fairmount Business Association, and also owner of the oldest continuously operating business in South Fairmount. We've been in the neighborhood since 1947.

The Business Association and myself am not opposed to the

alternative. I do feel, being in the neighborhood since 1947, that the neighborhood -- I think all of us in this room know what type of neighborhood it is, and I don't mean that in a derogatory sense, but it's basically traffic moving east and west.

I do believe that the designers, which I believe is human nature, are really presenting a Cadillac plan, since there's no major development going on down there or planned in the immediate future for that neighborhood, I would suggest that they do the bare minimum that is required to get the waterway through. I would suggest just using a lot of grass-cutting, planting grass, rather than a lot of trees.

All of this will make it look very nice, but I think as they progress with development, or as the City progresses with the development down in the neighborhood, then bring in the fancy bike trails, then bring in the park benches, and all this other thing.

But, you know, the neighborhood right now, as we understand it, and probably in the foreseeable future, is very much crime-ridden with a lot of drugs and other things going on, a lot of high unemployment. I do believe in the future of the neighborhood.

And the other major thing that all of us businesses are concerned with: When the MSD comes back with the appraisals for our property, there's not enough money from those appraisals to go out and buy similar and like property elsewhere. So we're asking so the additional funds that we need to be included in the MSD budget to enable us businesses to stay in operation here in Cincinnati.

with the viaduct and the possibility of the parkway going in, there are about 22 businesses that have \$68 million in sales that will be impacted by this and employing about 550 people.

I just think that it's too fancy

for the neighborhood right now, and I 1 2 think they could do other things with 3 the money later on. 4 Thank you, gentlemen. 5 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank 6 you, Mr. Smith, for being here and for 7 being engaged throughout this process. 8 Tom Ewing. 9 MR. EWING: Good afternoon. 10 My name is Tom Ewing. I'm with The Cincinnati USA Regional Chamber. 11 12 We appreciate the opportunity to 13 comment on the critical decisions 14 inherent in project groundwork. 15 In August, the Chamber presented 16 an extensive set of comments to MSD's 17 public policy team, and it's my understanding that a record of all of 18 those comments have been forwarded to 19 20 the commission and City Council; 21 however, I do have a copy, which I will 22 leave with the clerk. 23 I don't want to take the time to 24 read our full set of comments, but we 25 had five basic concerns that we

mentioned in our broader set of comments.

First is impacts on ratepayers.

The second is partnerships. And by that, I mean the sustainable alternative appears to require many partnerships with agencies under the purview of the City of Cincinnati. We think that those legal and regulatory -- the formality of those partnerships needs to be more fully developed and presented, and their legal standing needs to be more transparent.

Timing, we see the project groundwork has two broad phases, Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 2 is not as clear as Phase 1 has been described, and that's understandable at this point. Our concern is that some costs and problems with Phase 1 could bump over into Phase 2, and as been already mentioned, there may not be enough funding for Phase 2.

We're concerned with business relocation, as was just mentioned. We

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1	hope that the project will deal with
2	businesses that have to be moved.
3	Hopefully, they will stay within
4	Cincinnati.
5	And, finally, the City/County
6	control of MSD is an issue that will
7	become very pertinent within the next
8	couple of years, as Mr. O'Reilly said
9	just a few minutes ago.
10	I appreciate the chance to
11	summarize our comments. If you have any
12	questions, I would be happy to answer
13	them, or feel free to give us a call.
14	Thank you.
15	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you
16	very much for being here.
17	Charles Young.
18	MR. YOUNG: Good morning,
19	Commissioners.
20	COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Good
21	morning.
22	MR. YOUNG: My name is Charles
23	Young, President of South Fairmount
24	Community Council.
25	I'm here today to rise in support

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of our business association president, Dennis Smith. And I'm for sure he did an excellent job at saying what the particulars are with the business association and the businesses.

However, in the proposed plan, the community still had a few issues that still gave us a few technical errors. One, with respect to traffic for the businesses: If we're going to sustain the roadway as is through this whole process, our concern would be that that's a good idea, but based on some information we had got from CDOT, that what was proposed to them from MSD was not a good -- a good look-see, because we have a major impact going on right now at Harrison Avenue from the viaduct up through Boudinot. We call it the Harrison Avenue Project, which that crossover from Queen City to Westwood, or the divide up, is a major linkage for two main streets coming off the viaduct; that would be Beekman Street, which is a problem if we shut it off. I heard MSD

say that, they wanted to get rid of that. We still want to keep Beekman Street, because if you go through there, and I'm sure a lot of you do go through the community, that Beekman Street, Harrison Avenue is a major gateway going from downtown out to the suburbs. And any interruptions, or the like, would definitely impact the flow.

I've heard about DOT talking about the boulevard, which is something, to me, is not really being emphasized as great as it should be, because we don't know if that's going to actually happen or not. Nobody has promised us anything, and we don't know if that's going to be a reality that's going to save whatever businesses are left, so they can have the support from the traffic flows, which they need.

And as you know, I've always been a proponent of the economic impact. And if we're going to lose businesses, and as the president of the business association said, they need to be made

whole. But who is going to come in and redevelop more businesses in a community that is almost nonexistent to this point? We're going to lose predominantly more of our businesses, and nobody has said how we are going to put that back together. So I think that's a bad way of looking at how we do, as far as economic impact.

But, lastly, Commissioners, I do appreciate what was said of you about what costs that the City may incur that can help you lower the costs for the project.

Now, I don't know if some of the particulars I heard Mr. Portune mention about let's go through the price list and what we don't need to have, are you familiar with some of the things that we were told? Example, they were going to have bike pathways, hiking trails, and things like this. And I thought that was a part of this package as well. But nobody said that the City is going to do it. I thought MSD was going to do it.

So, you know, I know there's some 1 2 little line items that you might want to 3 consider. I thought it was a little bit 4 much. But the basic line is you got to 5 deal with the sewer and the flow 6 retention, and not so much bringing us a 7 pretty picture. So the mix of emotions is out 8 9 there. Everybody sees this picture that 10 you see all the time on the demonstrator, Oh, that's what it's going 11 12 to look like. But that's not what we're 13 really talking about, you know. 14 So I don't want to keep confusing 15 the community about what we're showing 16 them a pipe dream versus what the 17 reality is, what we actually need to do. 18 And if it's just water retention, I'm 19 for that. But don't sell us a pipe 20 dream if we can't realize it. 21 And the Community rests. 22 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 23 very much for being here, Mr. Young. 24 Richard Schoeff. 25 MR. SCHOEFF: I'm representing

the City of Cincinnati Environmental 1 2 Advisory Council this afternoon. 3 And a letter was written to the 4 USEPA Region 5 reviewers, which I would 5 like to put in the record. And that the 6 EAC recommends adoption of Phase 1, sustainable hybrid alternative. 7 8 And that's all I wanted to say. 9 Thank you. 10 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 11 very much, and we will formally receive 12 that for the record. 13 Ray West. MR. WEST: Good afternoon, 14 15 Commissioners. 16 My name is Ray West. I'm a 17 long-time resident of South Fairmount 18 and also work in the neighborhood. 19 I'm here to report to you the results of last night's annual election 20 21 of the South Fairmount Community 22 Council. With last night's election, 23 the current president and vice president 24 were voted out of office; a new slate of candidates was swept into office. 25

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new board and officers of the South

Fairmount Community Council will assume

their responsibilities as of January 1.

The great majority of the new board and officers of the community council were elected on a platform calling for, one, ending the support of the South Fairmount Community Council for the new sewage treatment plant in the neighborhood proposed by current South Fairmount Community Council president and vice president and their consultants. As you know, that was never part of the MSD plan.

Secondly, supporting the MSD plan, as it relates to South Fairmount, as long as it addresses the legitimate concerns of the affected businesses and property owners.

And then also bringing South

Fairmount community residents and

businesses more fully into the major

decision-making processes affecting the

neighborhood.

I'm confident the new board and

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officers of the community council look forward to working with the County and the City and the MSD come January to produce the very best possible results for the residents and businesses of South Fairmount, and for all the citizens and ratepayers of Hamilton County and the City of Cincinnati.

And I would like to comment on this question of the amenities. seriously debated issue in the neighborhood was whether or not the MSD plan is simply going to create a big ditch through the neighborhood. neighborhood supports the plan with the understanding that some basic amenities are going to be there to keep -- to prevent a big, ugly ditch running through the neighborhood. In fact, our sense is that if some proper amenities are there, we will seriously use those to market that neighborhood and rebuild economic development, bring new taxpayers into the City, both businesses and residents, and to the benefit of

So just want a clarification on 1 all. 2 that. 3 Thank you very much. 4 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank 5 you, and thank you for taking the time 6 to be here today. I appreciate that. 7 Lois Broerman. 8 MS. BROERMAN: They very kindly 9 gave me a portable microphone. I am codirector of North 10 11 Fairmount Community Center. We've been 12 in existence since 1979, and have done 13 some very extensive development in that 14 area, and I will be happy to send you 15 that, if you're interested. 16 I'm here today to speak about the 17 Denham Street project. I don't see it 18 in Mr. Parrott's report. I just 19 recently had learned that somehow 20 they're linking it with South Fairmount. 21 It had always been a separate issue. 22 I also want to commend your 23 staff, Karen Ball, who has been an 24 amazing lady for us, and also Deb 25 Leonard of MSD, who has been really

helpful through this whole process.

I first want to say that in North Fairmount, MSD has never offered to have any kind of community meetings for input on their project. Those have been held in South Fairmount, and I know they've been held in West Fork project. There's never been one in North Fairmount. And, simply, a couple people coming to our Board of Directors or attending the community council meetings does not qualify.

I'd also like to talk about -- I
don't know what the implications of this
linking us with the Lick Run project
would have on North Fairmount. Nobody
has talked to us at all about that.

The drug problem on our Denham

Street has only grown worse with all the buildings that MSD has bought and have remained vacant and open, not secured.

And I know that's a difficult thing to do. But even prostitution has been going on in some of those, and for some it has taken almost two years to get

those down. Currently there are five more that are purchased and are supposed to come down yet this year, hopefully.

As codirector of the Community

Center, I really want to say that when

MSD approached us about doing this, we

were delighted, because we have a lot of

water problems in the neighborhood. But

that relationship has gone downhill very

quickly. We were treated very unfairly,

we were lied to, we were denied

pertinent information, and we have yet

to be paid money that they owe us for

rent loss.

The handout that I gave to each of you will explain all of these issues more fully. And I would be happy to discuss them with you when there's more time available. I didn't want to bring it all to this meeting. But we need some relief, and we need your support.

I would be happy to answer any questions you have at some time in the future, or if you have any now.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you

very much. Thank you for being here and for providing us this information. I appreciate it.

Michael Miller.

MR. MILLER: Hello.

I'm Michael Miller, representing
Rivers Unlimited, the oldest State of
Ohio water quality group.

And I want to speak in favor of the hydroplan as being quite, quite creative. I'm also a charter member of the Mill Creek Yacht Club. We just took our 82nd trip down the Mill Creek, and I would invite any of the Commissioners or their staff that wanted to get an educational trip of the Mill Creek to join us on one of our trips. Our last one was last Saturday.

The present hybrid plan has three components that we like: The separation of domestic and storm sewers and the uplands. If we went to the tunnel, we would never start that process. There are tens of miles of separation that are going to take place in the present plan.

It's going to start the day-lighting and naturalizing of several stream segments. Lick Run has received the most attention, but, of course, West Fork Creek is going to be half naturalized, parts of Bloody Run, parts of CSO 24 and King's Run. These channels, though, are not going to be completed to the Mill Creek as natural channels at this time in the present phase. I would like to see those completed in future times.

The Mill Creek is a success story. In the past decade, we have inaugurated dozens of projects along it, and MSD with it's supplemental environmental programs has been critical of the 2 miles of river that's been restored between Caldwell Park and down to the 1992 channel.

The Army Corp channel that was completed in 1991 has through natural succession deposition of a bar revegetation, begun to improve. Chris Yoder from Midwest Biological Institute did a survey of the entire Mill Creek,

and, interestingly, the main stem channel is the -- particularly in the channelized section -- is the most biological healthy. It meets the -- it meets the Clean Water Act criteria for fish for a modified warm water habitat because it's in the channel. But it also meets the criteria for mackerel invertebrates as though it were a normal stream.

The point is the development of a thalweg or a meander with rock riffles with a double bar for different flood heights that have been established in the creek, it's naturalizing and becoming a -- much more effective as a creek.

However, almost all of the tributary streams have failed completely. And this issue that we're dealing with here is going to deal with restoring many of those tributary streams that will, we hope, develop into the standards that we expect from the Clean Water Act.

I have presented you a copy of a PowerPoint that summarizes Chris Yoder's data from that survey and supports the plan that I'm supporting here.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you, Michael, very much for being here

Cecelia Kloecker.

MS. KLOECKER: Good afternoon. County Commissioners, thank you

The Greater Cincinnati area suffers from more combined sewage overflows -- you-all know this, I'm not going to read this any more.

But I heard things here this morning that I would like to comment on.

Grass. Yard grass. Is not an ecosystem, and it's not equal to green. One of my major concerns is with you all, the County Commissioners, is the word you-all like is cut. Cut, cut, cut. But if you cut too much, this system will fail. And then it's going

to cost you more, more, more to fix it. And so please be careful on that one.

Let's see. Oh. And another comment, not from you-all, but from another participant in this public hearing, they're suggesting that you-all don't spend a lot of money right now, and then after the businesses come, then spend the money. Well, you-all know, that isn't the way it works. Build, and they will come. It's not they'll come, and then we build. It doesn't work that way. We have to invest. We, Hamilton County, has to invest.

And doggone it, I wish you'd all get along with the City. I mean, think about what we could do if we could get along with the City. And I'm not saying it's yours, I'm not saying it's -- just, uhm. Okay.

I think, basically, that's about If you-all got it, I want green. it. But I want a successful green infrastructure.

And thanks so much.

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COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 1 2 very much for being here today. 3 Let's call Director Parrott back 4 up -- that concludes the speakers' cards 5 that I've got on the public hearing 6 today -- and address, perhaps, some 7 questions of the Commissioners. 8 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: There's 9 one more coming up, Greg. Elliott Ellis. 10 11 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: You're 12 too late. 13 MR. ELLIS: I thank you. COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Elliott 14 15 Ellis. Welcome. 16 MR. ELLIS: Thank you. 17 Good afternoon, Commissioners, and those in attendance. 18 I am Elliott Ellis, the current 19 20 president of the South Fairmount Community Council, a South Fairmount 21 22 resident, and County ratepayer. Honestly, I don't know what 23 24 community politics has to do or entering into the record for our hearing today, 25

but having said that, I am personally in favor of the deep tunnel. I wasn't present on the 3rd; however, I listened to an audiotape of that meeting.

It was evident that the

Commission was very concerned about
getting it right. And I share that very
concern. Director Parrott exampled the
Harrison Avenue sewer separation project
as getting it right. If it wasn't for
the South Fairmount Community Council
realizing there was an oversight in
design, the Harrison Avenue improvement
project would have been completed and in
two years dug up for a new sewer.

The South Fairmount Community

Council approached both MSD and the City

DOT to make it happen now. The South

Fairmount Community Council is concerned

about getting it right. As is the

Commission, I am concerned about what if

EPA sets future water standards on water

separated from combined sewers? That

cost then, compared to the deep tunnel

costs now, would be unbearable to the

ratepayer. The safety in a deep tunnel 1 now at a cost differential of 6 cents 2 3 per unit treated makes more sense than 4 all the risk of an open above-ground 5 water course with no future water -- and 6 with future water quality burdens 7 potential. 8 It's appalling to me that MSD 9 would pit the Hamilton County 10 Commissioners, the Hamilton County 11 ratepayers against the South Fairmount Community, effectively removing a 12 13 community with 162 years of history and historic assets. Let's not forget 14 15 about, as mentioned, the 22 businesses, 16 560 jobs, and \$68 million in sales also 17 affected by the above-ground project. 18 Thank you. 19 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 20 very much. 21 Jo Ann Metz. 22 MS. METZ: Good afternoon. 23 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Нi. 24 MS. METZ: Thank you, too, for 25 the hearings.

Last night we had our regular, kind of a, tumultuous selection. The real will of South Fairmount residents came through. There is a new community council. We do support the MSD plan. We do not support the deep tunnel.

with all the inventions and discoveries coming around, I don't think we should pay that kind of money for a one-time solution when this would help our community. You're not removing anything, and they are not suggesting anything that would not finally help our community develop what both you and the City of Cincinnati want, and that's good residents with healthy salaries, retain our beautiful hills, cure this problem that we have had for many years.

I feel I do represent South

Fairmount residents. We found out this weekend, we also found out from a great turnout last night, that they do support this plan.

I think, finally, the City and the problems that are coming forth to

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the County combined will bring you together. I do think that. Money determines a lot of things. I'm the incoming vice president. Jim Casey couldn't be here today. But I promise you our support, either way it goes, I personally do not favor the deep tunnel because I'm very well acquainted with the sewage water quality for 30, 35 years. All over the country, these new things are being developed. deep water, or the deep channel-type thing, is too costly for us right now. It's not modern enough. It's an old-style-type solution.

This is a better solution, because I think there will be other things in time that will feed into this. And the green solution is part of that. I don't think Mr. Ellis is aware of that, but he's no longer speaking for our community, and, frankly, he never did.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank

you.

Let me call back up Executive

Director Tony Parrott now at this point

to take questions from Commissioners.

Commissioner Monzel.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Thank you, Mr. President.

Just had a few questions in regards to the costs, especially since this is such a large project, as we said.

In the first phase of the -- so far of the projects that we've done for Phase 1, have we had any projects that -- that you know of that have -- the estimated costs came in above what we -- the costs in the end came above what we had estimated in any of the Phase 1 projects? Have we had any cost overruns?

MR. PARROTT: Commissioner,
the -- and I forget, I think it may have
been three or four weeks ago, I provided
the Board a memorandum that, kind of,
detailed the history of the projects

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that are WWIP projects that are in Phase 1 that have been completed. And of the projects that I submitted to you, I don't recall the number that was on that list. The projects that were completed, all those projects came in under the WWIP estimate.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Under the initial estimate.

Were there any increased in the project itself costs? I know -- so typically in a project, we'll go and set an estimate that's going to be up here. But then when you get into it and you kind of get a ballpark of what is actually going to be a cost, it's usually, typically, underneath that estimate, by chance. And that's, I guess, you would say, the working project budget.

Have we ever missed that and said, you know, Here was our estimate off at the beginning, you kind of did a SWAG, so to speak, of what it's going to be, but then we set a budget of what we

1 think we were really going to be. 2 Have we ever missed those budgets 3 of being off because of, you know, some 4 unknown issue that's popped up? Because 5 those you don't really -- I mean, it's 6 not in that list, so -- I mean --MR. PARROTT: Commissioner, the 7 8 one thing I can tell you, there's really 9 two components of estimates and budgets. 10 One component is that there is a 11 contingency part that's a part of the 12 estimate. And then in terms of us 13 actually going out for awarding bids for 14 construction, we have to get permission 15 from the Board to set that. I guess you 16 would call it a final budget estimate 17 for the project. And contingency is built within that. 18 19 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Is there a 20 percentage, typically, of contingencies? 21 Is it 20 percent or 30 percent? 22 MR. PARROTT: Right off the top 23 of my head --24 Christian, I don't know if you 25 know what that is, but --

MR. SIGMAN: It depends on the stage of the estimating process. The further you're out, it's 20, 30 percent. But at the time of contract award, it may only be 10, 15 percent at that point.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: And then, I guess, from our lessons learned in regards to our stadium projects, you know, sometimes project creep comes in. So, you know, we hear quite a bit from folks that, you know, the stadium's issue is not really resolved around the stadium, but instead you had to move the stadium so many feet to the west. That increased costs, you had to, you know, buy up the property there. And you also did The Banks project, and that increased costs because of this project's creep.

Do you foresee that happening in this project in regards to any, you know, down the road, Hey, we're going to add this to it and add this to it, to make it much bigger than what you're

anticipating it right now?

increspacing to right how.

MR. PARROTT: Commissioner, I

don't see where you're looking at

something that's where it's going to -
when you talk about scope creep or

project creep to where it's going to be

anything that's significantly bigger.

There may be something to where

something has to be altered or realigned

differently than what was originally

thought.

But, again, when you talk about the cost control aspect of it, when we get ready to bid a project, obviously, that is something that is set by your approval. And, again, as Mr. Sigman mentioned, there's a contingency built in. We are working with the administration to put in a protocol on how that contingency can be used. And not -- I'm not sure if it's final yet, but that protocol essentially would, if there were certain amount of contingency that would be needed, that if it goes over a certain amount, it has to come to

the administration or the Board for approval of that contingency.

So that is kind of how the contingency will put some control in.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: One more question for now, Mr. President.

And this is brought up from Mr. Smith coming in in regards to the local businesses that are going to be affected by this.

Is there any outreach going on from the City of Cincinnati to help relocate these businesses and, I guess, subsidize that relocation or to cost?

Because as he had mentioned, he's hoping that there's money within this

317 million that's going to help him relocate his business in Cincinnati. Is there subsidized cost relocations in that 317, or is that going to get picked up by some other fund? And if so, is that the City of Cincinnati, or do you have an idea?

MR. PARROTT: Commissioner, I can tell you that in terms of the outreach

with businesses, obviously, the South Fairmount Business Association, we've had dialogue with them, but we've also had individual dialogue with individual businesses, businesses that have approached us to say that they're interested in us pursuing appraisals for their properties. I don't have the final number in terms of the 22 businesses or 27 businesses, how many of them have been into the appraisal process with us.

But by law, we have to follow the -- an appraisal process, and when the appraisal comes back, we have limitations in terms of what we can offer for a property.

But we do follow the Federal Relocation Act, which, you know, has certain criteria in there that is beneficial to the businesses.

And also, in addition to that, most recently, the City manager has put in place what we would call a Supplemental Assistance Program that is

there to design to help businesses with their relocations, so -- but all of that is considered part of the project expense. But right now, we're limited by law and policy in terms of what we can offer and give to businesses.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: So there's no line item in that 317 million that says X amount is going for business relocation?

MR. PARROTT: We do have a certain amount built in in terms of what we think based upon what we think appraised values will be and what we think in terms of acquisition, and then what we're allowed under the Federal Relocation Act for assistance for relocations. And then in addition to that, the supplemental benefit assistance that we can provide for, as well.

So I don't have that total number, but I know that all of that is built into the price, or the base project.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Of the 1 2 317 million? 3 MR. PARROTT: Yes, sir. 4 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Okay. all 5 right. That's all I have for now. 6 Thank you, Mr. President. 7 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank 8 you, Commissioner Monzel. 9 Commissioner Portune. 10 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: President, 11 thank you. 12 First question I have, 13 Director -- and thank you very much for 14 answering all these questions. I don't know if you ever watch cable educational 15 16 channels, but I'm reminded of the system 17 in the United Kingdom and Parliament 18 where the prime minister just, sort of, 19 stands in the well and has to answer all 20 these questions fired at him by all the 21 members of Parliament. And I've often 22 wondered what would happen if our 23 president had to do the same thing with 24 Congress, what kind of a president that 25 would lead us all to select. But that's

another story for another day.

Just want to thank you --

MR. PARROTT: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: -- for being so willing to stand here and answer all the questions.

MR. PARROTT: I've seen that show. Just don't start throwing things at me.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Anyway, I want to begin just by asking a question that -- on a matter that, I must say, I was not all that aware of that Lois Broerman, who I've had the privilege to work with for almost 20 years, raised today in terms of North Fairmount and the relationship of work there to the South Fairmount program.

But specifically the issue of property acquisition and properties that have, sort of, been acquired, but are not secured seem to have become magnets for criminal activity, and the like. I know we've made it a point in these chambers, and at other hearings and

1 elsewhere, to emphasize that we did not 2 want the District to be purchasing 3 property that was not needed at all at 4 this stage before we made any decisions. 5 I am concerned by what 6 Ms. Broerman has shared with us today with respect to just the condition of 7 8 that property. 9 How North Fairmont fits into all 10 this, what happened at hearings, or the 11 lack of hearings there, those are all 12 issues to explore at another day. I'm 13 not raising any questions about that here this afternoon. 14 15 But just with respect to the 16 condition of property and the properties 17 themselves, can you -- I mean, what was 18 the purpose for acquiring those 19 properties? How does that fit into the 20 Lower Mill Creek Partial Remedy? Or 21 does it at all? 22 MR. PARROTT: Are you talking 23 about the North Fairmount piece? 24 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: I am, yes. 25 MR. PARROTT: Okay. The North

Fairmount project, essentially, was an enabled impact project that we worked with the Mill Creek Watershed Council.

There was an early action project grant that was pursued by the Mill Creek Watershed Council and MSD in that North Fairmount area, and it was moved forward as an enabled project.

It necessarily wasn't connected to the LMCPR project, but as a part of that, that was the -- the interaction that we had had. We're relative to doing a project in North Fairmount.

And, obviously, there's issues that, you know, not seeing the communication that Ms. Broerman turned in today, that I would like to look into and be more in depth in terms of my response.

But my history, my memory is telling me that that project was separate from the LMCPR process.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Okay. If you could, I would like to understand better what that's all about.

MR. PARROTT: Sure.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Again,

I've known Ms. Broerman for a long time. And one of her traits, actually, is that she's not one of the civic leaders that's always at your doorstep and always speaking and commenting on everything. I have found her over the years that when she raises an issue or when she speaks, it really -- it does mean something, because it takes a lot for her to be moved to appear to comment. So the fact that she's here speaks volumes in and of itself.

So you could follow up on that, I think that would be very, very important.

MR. PARROTT: Sure, I will. Sure will.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: I would like to ask a couple of questions, if I could, related to stormwater regulatory compliance, and just what the thoughts are in terms of future game plan and/or the lack of one and what we're doing without one in place. And I acknowledge

that this is about as precise as reading tea leaves, because there currently is not a lot of regulation with respect to some of the other nonpoint source discharges and pollutants from overland stormwater flow and channelization.

But, obviously, one of the ways that we get to the reduction of volume in our CSOs is we're just simply moving stormwater out into the environment, generally discharging it without it getting into the sewers without it being treated, and so that water then gets into our tributaries into the Mill Creek, and the like.

Nationally, stormwater runoff is the second-leading source of pollutants to estuaries. It's a significant source of impairment to rivers and lakes, and the like.

So in the absence of any game plan, are we setting up the District, the County, the City, to future risks that are not sustainable if we don't have a real game plan? I know you've

talked briefly about this a little bit, but if we're -- what is the game plan, really, if new regulations require us to treat new-point source discharges?

MR. PARROTT: Commissioner, you know, that's one of the risk categories that I think in the crosswalk we had provided a more detailed response to your question. I don't know how much time you want to spend talking about it this morning. I do have a deck of slides that would go into the depth of water quality discussion, or I can just give you my initial response to your question.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Maybe let me try to pare it down a little bit, if I can, because that was a pretty wide-open question, I'll acknowledge.

How has this issue come up with the Regulators and what's their response to it?

MR. PARROTT: We have -- in fact,

I think I handed out to you Monday the

question that came up at our technical

call with the Regulators last week.

There was a specific question from

Mr. Aluotto in that regard. And the

Regulator response to that question was

essentially this: In terms of the issue

of MS4 and what the Regulators see

coming up on the horizon, from the State

perspective, the State perspective was,

well, their initial focus right now is

dealing with their industrial permitting

aspect of the MS4 from the State level.

reaction, basically, was they recognize that the MS4, the Phase 2 requirement is a BMP program that deals with illicit discharges, public participation and education, and community awareness of the BMPs. And from the Federal perspective, they're over the horizon. What their focus is on is private side, or developer, requirements in terms of BMPs or detention on their site, because they believe that dealing with stormwater quantity issues and stormwater quality issues shouldn't

always be on the back of the public entity.

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And so from the Federal
perspective, they're going to be really
focused on how they can require
developers to start to pick up some of
those issues on site, whether they be
within the detention to have some water
quality features, but also other BMPs
that would address the issues of illicit
discharges and making sure that it
doesn't impact the streams or the public
system that it discharges to.

That was their initial reaction as that came up last week.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Well, just me to you, your best guess or your best estimate, knowing what you know and given the discussion on the national landscape as you know from our work through the Perfect Storm Coalition and the like, these issues have come up.

Part of the pushback that is occurring nationally from communities like ours to EPA's approach to things is

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that there is no real prioritization in the current approach. Everything is a It's what's resulted in the priority. scenario where we're being required here to raise an additional and new \$200 million every year to deal with our sewer problem, you know. An amount of money that exceeds our entire budget for everything else we do as a County. we are being asked to raise that much new money every year to deal with this issue, somewhat because of, as other communities have said, and as the discussion has been at the committee hearings, and the like, in Washington, that everything is a priority with EPA. You got to do everything.

So, you know, from the standpoint of this and future regulation, I am concerned that unless there's a major seat change at EPA and they are forced to do more than they have to date in terms of changing Federal policy, that the answer down the road is simply going to be that -- to locals like us is that,

well, you're just going to have to deal with it, you're going to have to raise more money to deal with that problem, money that we simply do not have, compounding what is already a problem.

numeric limits on allowable stormwater runoff at this point? So, for example, we're increasing runoff by X billion gallons in order to achieve the 2 billion or the 1.78 billion standard. Are there any numeric limits on stormwater runoff that are being -- that have been adopted or being discussed? Have other states placed limits, do you know, with respect to this issue?

MR. PARROTT: I would answer it in terms of what I know about our dialogue with Ohio EPA and USEPA.

Again, I do know that Ohio EPA is working with issues on the industrial side. As we vetted this issue last week with the Regulators, essentially, obviously, they understand that even though, you know, our focus is on

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illicit discharge elimination and grit and solid removal as a part of our design, you know, they've looked at the features that we've got into our design to address those issues that are required under Phase 2. Had they talked about any numeric limits relative to particular constituents? No, they have But they recognize that the features that we have in our designs would be an additive, added benefit to achieving the current MS4 requirements. And whether that, you know, MS4, you know, is something that, you know, as a County MS4 ultimately in the future is a City MS4 permit, you know, these features will comply with the MS4 standards.

There are other issues across the country. Chesapeake Bay, for example, would be one up in that area where things are moving.

But in relative to this area when you talk about Mill Creek and the Ohio River, there's two things that I can

say -- and this is also mentioned in our Regulator call last week -- putting stormwater and natural streams into the Mill Creek not only will improve water quality, but it will improve aquatic life.

And I think Dr. Miller referred to that earlier that since 1992, we've actually seen an improvement in water quality. And a lot of it goes to some of the work that we're doing, and it will only be improved by what we're proposing.

Also, ORSANCO chimed in to say, basically, they definitely want to see a reduce in bacteria load. So whatever we're doing to help reduce the bacteria load or the BOD load in the tributaries or the Mill Creek ultimately will lessen the bacteria load in the Ohio River. And, of course, that's something that ORSANCO will support.

So without a crystal ball,

Commissioner Portune, I can tell you

that just in our direct questions to the

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Regulators about what they see over the horizon, their focus right now is on BMPs that are, pretty much, on the private side with developers as they start to develop properties. And when you think about the source control strategy that we're putting in place, it fits right into what the Regulators are talking about with integrated planning.

And it also fits into the fact that it doesn't have to be achieved right away. It's something that can be addressed over time. The source control sustainable approach gives you that adaptability and that flexibility to address it over time. And also as private side action or private development happens, it's not always, always on the ratepayer back.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: So just real quick, as a followup to that, by increasing the volume, or the flow, to your tributaries, it improves quality, aquatic life, reduces bacterial loads, is that because of, sort of, the

dilution factor, you're adding more volume of clean water, if will you, from a bacterial perspective, and that's what reduces the bacterial load?

Because the other issue, of course, there are all the other pollutants that aren't currently regulated that you do pick up from the overland runoff that aren't regulated, and that's really that other question.

MR. PARROTT: Well, I think that that goes back to the design components that are in to the detention basins, the wetlands, the forebays, and everything that is in there. Those are specifically in there to enhance, or polish, water quality beyond just your debris or your bacteria.

But the other thing I would add is, is that when you think about the geographic layout of the watershed, you know, this is based upon what we think water quality features are necessary on the ground. There's been different surveys that we've done, specific

catchments of what's in the watershed, 1 2 and not necessarily relied on some 3 international or some type of database 4 that, kind of, predicts what the 5 pollutant loadings are and what certain 6 things can achieve. 7 we have looked at it from more of a subcatchment basis, and the water 8 9 quality features that we've put in 10 there, essentially are to assist with 11 the improvement of water quality beyond 12 just the bacteria level. 13 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: okay. 14 Thank you, Director. 15 Mr. President, I have one other 16 question, but not of Director Parrott, 17 if I may. 18 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Sure. 19 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: And this 20 really goes to our monitoring team. 21 Public hearings serve many, many 22 purposes. They're opportunities for the 23 public to weigh in on issues, very 24 importantly for us to solicit comment, for us to answer questions, get feedback 25

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from the agency, and the like. But we also want through the public hearing process an open forum in which to get all relevant information and data and materials.

So I just have, kind of, an open-ended question to the Monitor, if I may, and that is -- because this is the last of our four public hearings. So -- unless we convene another hearing or keep the process open, this is, sort of, the final opportunity to get everything in.

My open-ended question to our

Monitor, who we have engaged because of
their expertise in the area and the need
to have, sort of, an independent
third-party eye looking at everything to
assure the public that everything we get
is -- is everything that we need on the
topic.

What other information -- because you've given us a lot of written information, too, but I'll be perfectly honest with you that the stacks of stuff

that we have is considerable. So just for purposes of the public hearing, are there any salient points or facts that need to be brought forward and emphasized for our consideration and for the public's education and understanding that have not been given to us, or if they have been given to us, they just simply need to be emphasized, because we either haven't asked the question related to them, but you know it's relevant to our consideration, or otherwise.

So if you could, please.

MR. ROE: Blake Roe, with the County Monitor Team.

So at the very opening hearing, we gave you a list of what we consider the top-priority risks associated with a predominantly SI approach to the situation.

That accumulation of risks was based on the data we had to date, since we started monitoring, and most specifically, from April forward when

MSD started presenting their alternatives.

that's been shared with the County over the last two weeks of the hearings is -- was really -- there's nothing new in there, necessarily, compared to the data we already had available. We continue to review those documents and still supported by the data and information that existed at the beginning of the hearing.

So at this time, I know County

Administration is in the midst of

preparing their own analysis of, Here is

the risks that the Monitor has

identified, the EPA has identified.

Here are MSD's responses to those risks

and potential mitigation in some cases,

and here is where as a County

Administration, we're falling out and

making a recommendation related to these

specifics risks. So I know that's in

the works right now.

In terms of additional

information, I think, you know, MSD has given you, pretty much, what they have. And we've taken a look at as much of that as we can get our hands on, which is, we think, we've got ahold of the important things. There's a short list of open items that has been submitted as of last week -- or this week, rather, to MSD and the administration and MSD is in the process of pulling that information together.

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Are there any gaps in terms of reliable data that it's necessary for us to have to make a reasonable informed decision?

MR. ROE: See, that's a good way to ask the question, because if you go back to the original risk list, there's really -- let's talk about two primary gaps in what I would call local empirical data. And when I talk about that, I specifically mean measured data collected by flow monitors, and the like. And there's really two issues.

The primary one being the

effectiveness of the solution at removing CSO overflows. So we have no large scale separation projects that have occurred in the County that have been measured to actually get real, live data on what has been accomplished. So there's a big assumption there that's built into all the modeling that will be at this level effective.

MSD has gone in and done sensitivity analysis on their assumption. So when you think about the fact that we're taking 2.9 billion gallons of stormwater out of the system to reduce overflows by 2 billion gallons, there's a ratio you see there.

And the reports we've seen on the sensitivity analysis would say, well, if we take out 25 percent less than what we think related to stormwater actually removed from the system, our effectiveness at reducing these overflows, as we previously stated, only decreases by about 11 percent.

So please don't hold me to all

these numbers specifically. I am an accountant, I like to be precise, but as the Commissioner noted, reams of detail there. So I think I'm pretty close on that.

know, if you look at trying to keep it as a high level as possible, it's a very technical issue, and you need the model, you need some molding to actually give you the answer. So I, you know, I can see where that potentially could make sense for 25 percent. But, boy, when you extrapolate that out and say, okay, if we only hit 50 percent of the water we think we can take out of the system, does that mean we're only missing the target by 22 percent?

My primary concern from a decision-making process from a business perspective and a risk perspective is, okay, talk to me even about that 11 percent by which you may miss. How much does it cost to make up that differential? And has that potential

contingency -- this is separate from a project contingency -- has that potential contingency been taken into account in the overall pricing that's been set forward at 317 for the 2 billion gallon solution?

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Well, not only pricing, but let's say that it -to follow the hypothetical, in terms
Regulator approval or comfort that we need, I mean, as I think we all understand this, we've been given until the end of the year to select an alternative to the deep tunnel, if that's what we want to do. But we have until the end of the year to make that selection.

So let's say we make that selection, the Regulators have said, in essence, that it's reasonable for you to be relying on this data, but have they gone so far as to say it's not only reasonable, but if it comes in wrong, you can still go forward and you're okay with it, or not?

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MR. ROE: Here is what I've heard them say -- and I know there's other legal conversations I'm not privy to -- they absolutely say you can go forward with it, but they have not said you would be held harmless in terms of if the project doesn't meet those expectations.

So the EPA is using a different filter than I would use in terms of making a business decision and spending ratepayer dollars. Their answer may be -- a lot of what I've heard when the County's risks were brought forward in the call last week was what future flow monitoring and more data will help solidify things? Postconstruction monitoring will help solidify performance. But those things don't bring you cost certainty right now. Those things potentially lead to additional costs, unless you're held harmless.

MR. SIGMAN: Blake, if I could -COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: You

mention two things.

MR. SIGMAN: Could I expand on that, please.

At the meeting Monday night at the public hearing, Director Parrott passed out the meeting minutes from the Regulator call where those specific questions on being held accountable for not meeting targets and volumes, and those types of things, were answered.

I would encourage the Board to look at those minutes. There's a solid paragraph in there that's basically saying from a technical perspective, the Regulators are saying, Yeah, that makes sense, you can pick it up on the backside; we'll hold you harmless.

But then from the legal review, they want to take it back and review it.

So, I think --

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Did it say we'll be held harmless?

MR. SIGMAN: I said from a technical perspective, the people on the call would say, Yes, that makes sense;

if you don't meet it by 10 percent, 1 2 15 percent, you'd pick it up in the 3 final remedy. 4 The lawyers on the call for the 5 Government saying, Well, that may be 6 well and good, but we need to make sure -- we want to review how that 7 8 relates to the actual consent decree. 9 We're still working that issue. And I think that's a nuance that needs 10 11 to be made clear, that, intuitively, 12 yes, it make sense, yes, put it in the 13 final remedy, but that doesn't equate to 14 legal approval, and that's a process 15 that's still underway. 16 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: And is 17 that a -- I guess is that an issue 18 that -- I mean, to me, I want that nailed down before I have to decide 19 20 something by the end of the year, is are 21 we going to meet that timetable? 22 MR. SIGMAN: I wasn't actually on 23 the call. I'll ask our counsel. 24 Just from a scheduling 25 standpoint, a process standpoint, if you

believe, based on your experience in many years of dealing with the Regulator, if that kind of decision could be made by the end of the year, or could we be in a position where we actually submit two recommendations to the Regulators while that legal question is still being mulled over at the Federal level?

MR. NORMAN: Mark Norman, outside counsel for the County.

Outside counsel for the City Lou McMahon and I had a call yesterday with the Regulators. I won't go into details of it now. We'll have an executive session soon to cover that.

I think it's suffice to say there was no resolution of that issue. It is a difficult issue. I don't think if -- if we need immediate resolution, that it will necessarily be a positive resolution.

So like a lot of the legal issues we deal with, they require a fair amount of discussion. The discussion will

continue. It wasn't resolved yesterday, 1 2 and that was fine. 3 But if this becomes a 4 deal-breaker kind of issue, then that's 5 something that you all, as elected 6 officials, will have to decide, and 7 we'll have to deal with the people that 8 we deal with, both legally and 9 technically, you know, here and in 10 Washington and Chicago. 11 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Only due 12 to the time, let's move off of that. 13 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: 14 just add, too, that's a monumental 15 issue. 16 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Sure. 17 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: That's 18 the biggest issue that we've talked about in all of these discussions. And 19 20 the potential for the most risk and the 21 largest cost, so we've clearly got to 22 zero in on that. I think we are. 23 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Yeah; I 24 was going to say, for today, let's move 25 on from there. The issue has been

raised, but we're going to, I think, 1 2 need a lot from you on this topic that 3 will allow us to make an informed 4 decision, given the magnitude. 5 MR. NORMAN: Understood. I just 6 want to make sure you understand by 7 Mr. Sigman's reference: The 8 Administration brought it up clearly on 9 the large technical call that we had 10 that had lawyers listening in on it, and 11 we brought it up clearly with the 12 lawyers for the Department of Justice 13 and USEPA. 14 So there's been a very clear ask. 15 There's a very clear nonagreement at the 16 moment. 17 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Okay. A11 18 right. Thank you. 19 MR. NORMAN: So we're doing our 20 part to try to be clear in our 21 communications. Whether we can bring 22 back the result that you desire, remains 23 to be seen. 24 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Thank you. 25 And then, Blake, you mentioned

1 there were two things. 2 MR. ROE: Yes, sir. 3 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: So what 4 was the second one? 5 MR. ROE: The second one is we 6 would agree with MSD in terms of continued flow monitoring needs to take 7 8 place to help fill a data gap on the 9 actual meters that are used for the 10 hydraulic modeling. So while there was 11 a plethora, or wealth, of information 12 gathered over the past few years, a vast 13 amount of that was deemed by MSD 14 staffing consultants to be unusable for 15 the purposes of calibration or 16 validation. 17 So more data is required to 18 continue to refine that model, as models 19 do continue to get better and better the 20 more valid data you stick into them. 21 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: Again, I'm 22 sure that fits into all of this, but 23 without -- if we don't have the data or 24 if we don't have enough to fill the gap

to a reasonable degree by the time we

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have to make a decision, again, we 1 haven't been given any comfort, 2 3 necessarily, from the Regulators on that 4 point; is that right? 5 MR. ROE: The Regulators have 6 given no comfort, no. 7 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: okay. 8 Thank you. 9 MR. ROE: Thank you. 10 COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: That's all 11 I have. Thank you, sir. 12 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 13 very much, Commissioner Portune. 14 At this point I'm going just 15 to just recommend --16 Commissioner Monzel? 17 COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Actually, I 18 did have a couple more questions for 19 Director Parrott, if that's okay. Just 20 two quick questions. 21 And I think the Monitor just kind 22 of brought it up in regards to we haven't seen a project of this size 23 24 before, but there is a project that I 25 see when you go up 75 to North 75 and

Evendale where GE has transformed part of their parking lots, you know, into a -- that look like a type of rain garden/rain swell.

Have you gotten any data from that project and what has been -- you know, from a water diversion of that magnitude? Because, I mean, that's a pretty -- that's one that's visible that has been seen directly from I-75. I'm just kind of curious if you've had any indication if that's -- of what water that's been diverted from just that type of project. Because that's probably the closest thing that's going to, kind of, be similar to what's down in South Fairmount. Unless I'm off in that assessment.

MR. PARROTT: I know what project you're talking about. I don't have any data with me.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: I didn't know that, I'm just saying that --

MR. PARROTT: But I can look into it for you.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Could you?

Because that would be something that, at least, is close. Maybe not apples to apples, but at least it's a big project that is somewhat in that same vain.

MR. PARROTT: Sure.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: And then the second one is in regards to the process of this.

So as you go and you're in the 30 percent build on average right now, or design phase, as we find things out, and let's say it's two years from now and we come back and say, we missed this, or there's -- do we have time to change things? Is there opportunities to come in and reassess and revisit things so that we can say, Well, let's tone it back this way or let's go in this direction because costs are overrunning, or, you know, we're not getting the data that we thought.

Is that built into this? Does that flexibility of this, you know, SI alternative have that?

MR. PARROTT: Commissioner, I would say that for both the grey option that we were studying and for the SI option, we've been moving down a dual track. And, you know, that's something that I think you've been aware of, and so I would say on both sides, we have been kind of at a point to where we've been wanting to make sure we didn't go too far so that we could have flexibility to makes adjustments and be adaptive.

And so as of this month I think, you know, we're kind of at a point with the grey solution, we're kind of at this point with the SI solution. As we move forward, given your direction, we have time for flexibility, design changes, et cetera, to make sure that we can meet the objectives.

And so I think there's flexibility and time to make adjustments, but we have been on a dual track, I just want you aware of that, not only with the SI, but with the grey

as well.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Yeah, I think --

Mr. President, just to finish up.

-- you know, the SI alternative the one that's being put forward here, is the one that I would be most concerned about having that flexibility down the road.

MR. PARROTT: Sure. Sure.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Because at the end of the day, there's two things that we want to accomplish: One is remove the amount of water that's being, you know, directed to us in the consent decree. But in that same time, keeping it within the cost that we can afford, the ratepayers of Hamilton County.

So, I mean, those two things need to be achieved, and we need to have flexibility to be able to make changes down the road.

MR. PARROTT: And I think that's the beauty of the SI option, is that it does give you more flexibility, at least

from my perspective. I believe it gives you more flexibility than a more conventional option. And so from that perspective, I think we can deal with that.

The one thing that I want to add in terms of what the Regulators have said about the model and the flow monitoring, they have said that everything that -- our approach and everything that they've seen, that the modeling is a rational tool for us to make a technical decision regarding this matter.

So I just want to reiterate that, that's where the Regulators are with this issue.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you, Commissioner Monzel.

I thought by way of process at this point that it makes sense for us to get the additional presentation or -- not presentation, proposal that is being worked on related to the 1.78 billion

gallons at a price around \$244 million.

As that's still being worked, I think that we will need to allow time at a staff meeting for a presentation of that, and also to entertain additional questions, I think, on behalf of Commissioners, from the information that we've received.

Does that schedule work, Commissioner Monzel?

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: Yes, it does work.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN:

Commissioner Portune?

COMMISSIONER PORTUNE: I think it's the right approach from a process standpoint. And this is not a reflection on what you suggested, we just are where we are. But it clearly -- we're up against the gun. think we all acknowledge that's what it is. But it's the right approach, the right procedurally in terms of what we have to do.

> COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: okay,

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very well. Then we will schedule this, not at this point, for a staff meeting. We need to wait until that work is done on the background, so prepare for that.

Administrator Sigman?

MR. SIGMAN: Mr. President, I would add if we get a meaningful traction or news as it relates to the Regulators on the hold harmless, for a lack of a better term, as well as commentary on the 1.7 versus the 2 billion gallons, that we would bring that to the Board immediately, because that could have bearing in the final decision.

COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Okay, thank you very much for that.

Tony, I think Commissioner Monzel has one more question.

COMMISSIONER MONZEL: No; just the presentations that you've given over the past, you know, few public hearings, if we could get those electronically and hard copy, that would be great. Thanks.

MR. PARROTT: Sure, sure.

1 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank 2 you, Tony. 3 I think Jim Harper has one 4 question in 27 parts. 5 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Jim Harper 6 has no speaking part. 7 COMMISSIONER HARTMANN: Thank you 8 all for being here and engaging so 9 thoroughly in this public process. 10 From MSD, thank you very much for entertaining all the questions, that 11 we've gotten a feel like we've gotten a 12 13 lot of information. I think that we 14 still have more work to do, as 15 Commissioner Portune alluded to. 16 think that the more public that we can 17 make these discussions, the better. And 18 so thank you all for your cooperation. 19 Thank you members of the public. 20 Thank you, County Monitoring Team, and 21 also County Administration. 22 This is one of the biggest issues 23 that faces Hamilton County, and I think 24 that we're treating it as such and doing 25 all we can do protect the ratepayers in

what is a serious challenge in this community. So at this point I will close the public hearing, and we will schedule the Partial Remedy for a staff meeting in the near future. (This concludes the Hearing to consider the Lick Run Alternative.) 

## 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 108 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 11th day of November, 2012.

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