

BACK UP HOWE
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#14 2/11/08



CITY COUNCIL MINUTES
Oldsmar Council Chambers
100 State Street West
Oldsmar, Florida

Date: **Tuesday, April 18, 2006**

Time: **7:00 p.m.**

Mayor Jerry Beverland called the Tuesday, April 18, 2006 City Council meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Council Members present: Jim Ronecker, Suzanne Vale, Janice Miller and Don Bohr. Also present were: Bruce Haddock, City Manager, Tom Trask, City Attorney and Lisa Lene, City Clerk. Trask gave the invocation, which was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

CITIZENS' OPEN FORUM:

Jerry Walters, 1108 Robinwood Drive and Tracey Arehart, 220 Corkwood Lane – reminded everyone that the Relay for Life event will be held this Friday and Saturday, April 21-22, beginning with the Opening Ceremonies at 6:00 p.m. Arehart announced that the total amount collected to date is \$70,000. For the Mayor's Challenge this year, if an additional \$3,000 is raised in his name, Mayor Beverland will shave his head. Bohr asked for clarification of the starting time. Arehart replied that events will begin, and relayers will be on the field at 4:00 p.m., and the Opening Ceremonies will be at 6:00 p.m. Events will continue until 10:00 a.m. on Saturday morning.

Jean Jorgenson, 104 Shore Drive Place – commented on the Easter Sunrise Service held at R. E. Olds Park. The minister from the church told her that a check was received from a benevolent gentleman in the crowd tonight, to pay for the use of the park. Jorgenson stated she feels that the City could let the churches use that facility once a year without paying for it. She also stated it should be cleaned up before it is rented. Beverland suggested that the Council consider changing the Resolution to allow the City Manager some latitude with the fee schedule. Haddock stated the current fee schedule was adopted in July of 2005 and includes an additional fee based upon the amount of people who are expected at an event. Miller stated she feels that once a year the City could allow the churches to hold their Easter Service gratis. The amphitheater was only used for 35 minutes and the electric bill couldn't have amounted to \$200.00.

COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY:

1. Approve residential grant program – Haddock stated the residential grant program would provide up to \$500 as a matching grant for exterior improvements to residential properties within the Community Redevelopment Area. Single family homes and duplexes would be eligible. The Community Redevelopment Area boundaries include Tampa Road to the north, Bayview Blvd. on the west, St. Petersburg Drive on the south, and Park Place Plaza on the east. **Miller made a motion, seconded by Vale, to approve the residential grant program. ALL IN FAVOR? MOTION CARRIED: 5:0 VOTE.**

CONSENT DOCKET:

- 2. Approve minutes of March 7, 2006 City Council meeting**
- 3. Approve purchase of lighting and installation from Musco Sports Lighting for Sheffield Park renovation project (City of Jacksonville contract)**
- 4. Approve payment to legal counsel**

the 2nd District Court of Appeal will reverse or affirm the decision. Beverland explained that the City put the road in 20 years ago at the request of the Pasco's.

CITY MANAGER:

11. Authorize the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance annexing 3648 Meriden Avenue (Miller/Berg) – Miller made a motion, seconded by Vale, to authorize the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance annexing 3648 Meriden Avenue. ALL IN FAVOR? MOTION CARRIED: 5:0 VOTE.

12. Authorize the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance annexing 3653 Meriden Avenue (Wincz) – Miller made a motion, seconded by Vale, to authorize the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance annexing 3653 Meriden Avenue. ALL IN FAVOR? MOTION CARRIED: 5:0 VOTE.

13. Authorize the City Clerk to schedule first reading of Ordinance 2006-07, amending Article II of Chapter 70 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Oldsmar, Florida to create Sec. 70-52, requiring annexation where certain conditions exist, in order to receive City utility services. – Haddock explained that, if approved, this ordinance would require annexation in certain cases. The criteria would include the property being in the City's utility service area and planning service area. The property still needs to meet all the requirements of state law governing annexation. If the property were to be developed, or redeveloped, they would be required to annex if they met all the conditions. Miller made a motion, seconded by Vale to authorize the City Clerk to schedule first reading of Ordinance 2006-07, amending Article II of Chapter 70 of the Code of Ordinances to create Sec. 70-52. ALL IN FAVOR? MOTION CARRIED: 5:0 VOTE.

14. Status report on sludge disposal – John Mulvihill, Director of Public Works, explained that the current method of land applying Class B sludge in a liquid form has become politically and environmentally difficult. Sites are becoming scarce due to development and it has become increasingly difficult to find a contractor to haul the Class B sludge. Jones Edmunds and Associates completed a Sludge Treatment and Disposal Study to evaluate alternatives for treatment of biosolids to allow an environmentally acceptable reuse and/or disposal option. Mulvihill introduced Tom Friedrich, Vice President of Jones Edmunds and Associates who gave an overview of the study including alternative options for disposal. A pilot unit was done on the City's material in December, at no cost to the City, to make sure that the material could be dewatered to a total solid. They were able to achieve 20% which means 20% is solid and 80% is water. This was a very successful pilot unit. Two types of technology that would be the most feasible are the heat dryer, which produces a 90% solid, high quality product that can be blended easily, or pasteurization which adds lime and heat and produces a 50% solid product. Friedrich showed a sample of the heat dried product. This can be blended with soil producing a high quality product that can be distributed and marketed to nurseries for use without a permit, providing for long-term disposal. The recommended plan is to use a bell press dewatering facility with a heat dryer. The bell presses could be put into the existing facility, but a new pumping facility would need to be added. (The \$600,000 heat drying unit would also require a metal building, along with a scrubbing system and odor control system. The total cost of the project would be \$3.9 million.) Approximately \$180,000 is currently being spent per year for hauling the liquid sludge. The advantage of this approach would be a long-term reliable solution with a high quality product that can be marketed. Friedrich explained that, if the Council chose to move forward, the next step would be a design report to fine tune the costs. A design report is required by the Department of Environmental Protection. A revised operating permit for the facility would also need to be obtained. He estimated it would take 8-12 months to complete the project. Bohr stated in the long run, the City would recoup their costs because the cost of the current disposal is going to continue to increase. There is an initial expense, but it would pay for itself. (Miller asked if there are grants available for this type of project. Haddock stated it has been put on the request list for federal funding.) Miller also asked if the product could be stored so residents could pick it up for use on their lawns. Friedrich replied yes, but caution must be used because of combustion.

There are restrictions regarding use on crops used for direct food consumption. Vale suggested partnering with other cities on this project. Ronecker asked for clarification that landfill applications will be obsolete. Friedrich replied that the owners of these sites are getting offers as much as \$50,000 per acre from developers to turn this land into homes. Ronecker asked if the high end product that would be created could be sold. Friedrich replied yes; current prices are around \$3 to \$4 per ton. Beverland stated this was a good opportunity to educate the public on this process. Bohr stated this is something that cannot be put off. Beverland agreed and stated it should be done the right way and the best way. Haddock stated this will be discussed further during the review of the Capital Improvement Budget.

15. Waive bidding requirements and authorize the City Manager to purchase fill from Terra Excavating, Inc. – Haddock stated there is an opportunity to purchase 8,000 cubic yards of fill at a cost of \$5.50 per cubic yard. It would be used at the Mobbly Bayou Wilderness Preserve South Support area for a future project next year, and a current project at Canal Park. This is a significant savings over the current cost of \$12.00 per cubic yard. **Miller made a motion, seconded by Vale, to waive the bidding requirements and authorize the City Manager to purchase fill from Terra Excavating, Inc. ALL IN FAVOR? MOTION CARRIED: 5:0 VOTE.**

CITY CLERK:

16. Waive bidding requirement and authorize the City Manager to purchase digital imaging services from PRIDE Enterprises – Lisa Lene, City Clerk, stated this project began in the fall of 2004 and the object is to consolidate years of Planning and Building files into one official file. The files would then be indexed and scanned and kept in an electronic document management system. A pilot project was completed and was well received by the end users. **Miller made a motion, seconded by Vale, to waive the bidding requirement and authorize the City Manager to purchase digital imaging services from PRIDE Enterprises. ALL IN FAVOR? MOTION CARRIED: 5:0 VOTE.**

CITY COUNCIL:

17. Consider appointment to the Board of Adjustment for alternate position – Lene explained that Debb Pauley has requested that her application for the Board of Adjustment be pulled. She is interested in being a member of the Firefighter's Pension Board instead. **Ronecker made a motion, seconded by Vale, to appoint Melissa Giles as an alternate member of the Board of Adjustment. ALL IN FAVOR? MOTION CARRIED: 5:0 VOTE.**

18. Consider appointment of Susan Howard as an alternate member of the Cultural Affairs Advisory Board – **Miller made a motion, seconded by Vale to appoint Susan Howard as an alternate member of the Cultural Affairs Advisory Board. ALL IN FAVOR? MOTION CARRIED: 5:0 VOTE.**

19. Comments by Council Members:

Ronecker – stated he would like to form a Neighborhood Advisory Committee consisting of the Homeowner's Association presidents and a rotating member from the City Council. This would be a good opportunity to have open communication and help squash rumors that get started. Miller stated she has been trying to do this for 3 years. Ronecker stated the Homeowner's Association presidents he has spoken with have been very receptive to the idea. It was decided to set a meeting date and forward a letter to each president of the City's Homeowner's Associations.

Vale – encouraged everyone to attend Relay for Life on April 21-22. She announced she will be donating back the John Gruden autographed football that she won last year. Vale referred to a letter she had received and asked if a resolution supporting the Department of Elder Affairs would be adopted. Haddock replied he was waiting on direction from the Council. Vale stated that the Sheriff's Department

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The City Commission of the City of Sanford, Florida met in Work Session on Monday, January 8, 2001, at 3:30 P.M.
in the City Manager's Conference Room, Sanford City Hall, 300 North Park Avenue, Sanford, Florida.

Present: Mayor-Commissioner Larry A. Dale
Commissioner Whitey Eckstein
Commissioner Brady Lessard
Commissioner Randy Jones
Acting City Manager Roger Dixon
City Clerk Janet R. Dougherty

Absent: Commissioner Velma H. Williams
City Manager Anthony VanDerworp
City Attorney William L. Colbert

The Chairman called the meeting to order.

Employee of the Month Award for January 2001.

Mayor Dale presented Bill Marcous with the Employee of the Month Award for January 2001.

City Hall phone system.

Mayor Dale, using the conference room telephone, dialed the City's main switchboard telephone number in an attempt to reach the office of the Mayor. Voice mail listed a menu of various departments and prompts, and at the prompt for administration, consisting of City Manager, City Clerk, and City Commission, the voice mail begins with a message regarding contacting Mary Ann Morse, Clerk of the Circuit Court. Mayor Dale said he has been told that he is hard to get a hold of and thought that people weren't trying hard enough because he carries two pagers and two cell phones, has a home phone number and a City Hall office phone that is answered by administrative staff. Earlier today, when he dialed the main number for City Hall, he received the menu and realized that there is no prompt for the Mayor. He said it is unacceptable to have a phone system that is confusing to the public which we serve.

Acting City Manager Roger Dixon reported that an enormous amount of calls are received for County operations and the recording is to alleviate those calls, thereby allowing Utility Department Staff to handle City issues rather than County issues.

Commissioner Eckstein reported the telephone book lists City departments and telephone numbers and the number for the Mayor and Commission.

Mayor Dale said the lobby on the first floor of City Hall that is supposed to be the reception/information area is empty, and asked for what purpose the lobby was built. He said there are times he has been standing in the break area at the employee entrance of the building and has been asked by the public how to enter the building. City Clerk Janet Dougherty reported that there used to be a reception area near the Building/Community Development Department. Mayor Dale said the purpose of elected officials and Staff is to serve the public. He recommended that a reception/information area be staffed in the lobby downstairs and that a person answer the switchboard in order to accommodate the public.

Acting City Manager Dixon reported that Finance Director Donna Watt is responsible for the phone system's recorded message and the Utility Department is responsible for answering the phones. Ms. Watt reported that there is a plan to renovate City Hall and to relocate some functions downstairs and to have a reception/information area there. She will have BellSouth attempt to change the programmed message and to simplify the phone system.

Mayor Dale requested that Acting City Manager Dixon get with City Manager VanDerworp upon his return and come back with alternatives and costs regarding the phone system, and when City Hall is remodeled that there be a staffed

reception/information area.

Interview of prospective board appointments.

Scenic Improvement Board. City Clerk Janet Dougherty reported that there are two vacancies on the Board and that applications are on file from Donna Castellano and Stephanie Powers. Ms. Castellano could not be here today, however, Ms. Powers is present. Ms. Powers reported she has worked in Sanford for two years and moved from Apopka to Sanford in August. She has always wanted to be involved in the community by doing volunteer work and now has time and ambition to do something substantial. Her hobby is landscaping.

Wastewater Treatment Facility - biosolids.

Utility Director Paul Moore reported that the City is currently planning the construction of a new wastewater treatment facility on property recently purchased on Cameron Avenue. One of the components of the facility will be a biosolids (sludge) treatment unit. Upon investigation of several treatment technologies, it was learned that there is a Thermo-System that utilizes solar energy in a "greenhouse" type structure for the drying and processing of sewage biosolids and is extremely energy efficient. The process produces class A sludge which can be applied for agriculture, landscaping, etc. At present, class B sludge is produced and is applied at Site 10; it is not appropriate to be used in the public right-of-way. [Commissioner Williams present.] Mr. Moore introduced Mr. Russ Cook, Parkson Corporation.

Mr. Cook reported that Parkson Corporation is located in Fort Lauderdale and is a manufacturer of water and wastewater treatment equipment. He distributed to the Commission a brochure and the 1999 Annual Report for Axel Johnson Inc., the parent company of Parkson Corporation. Axel Johnson Inc. is a large Swedish company, is privately owned by one woman, and does approximately \$5 billion of business a year. He gave a power point presentation on the Thermo-System Solar Sludge Drying process. The system is energy-efficient and uses sunlight and the equivalent of a greenhouse, and is designed to accept liquid, thickened, or de-watered sludges and dry them to more than 75% solids. It consists of a translucent chamber, sensors to monitor atmospheric drying conditions, air louvers, ventilation fans, mobile electric "Moles," and a microprocessor which controls the entire drying environment. The system's main source of drying energy is the sun's solar radiation. The microprocessor evaluates a number of climatic variables and then initiates one or more operations which optimize the moisture-absorbing potential of the ambient air. The microprocessor also signals the Mole to begin its operational cycle by filling the sludge bed, bringing the moist sludge to the surface, and as the process progresses, granulizes it into a dry, pelletized end product. The microprocessor is the brain, assuring that the drying potential of the chamber's atmosphere is optimized and the incoming solar radiation is maximized to produce a consistent dried sludge in a relatively short time. The Mole is an electrical device which fills the sludge bed and ultimately produces either a dry pelletized material or a finer dirt-like end product, reducing all types of sludge volumes by up to 90%. Hauling and disposal costs are dramatically reduced, and the final product is biologically stable.

Mr. Cook said the technology is new to the United States, and Parkson Corporation is proposing a pilot study of one Thermo-System unit at Site 10, at no cost to the City. The purpose of the pilot test is to prove that the end product is class A sludge equivalent. Benjamin Fries, Project Manager, Conklin Porter Holmes Engineers, reported that all sludge regulations go through EPA; DEP has deferred to EPA for this process. EPA has approved a pilot plant testing module and has issued a license to Parkson Corporation to do the pilot project. EPA is taking it upon themselves to find a technology to force the use of class A sludge.

Mr. Moore said if the test works, it will be proposed to include the technology in the bid for the new wastewater treatment plant.

Mayor Dale asked what the difference in cost is between what the City is doing now to process sludge and the cost to produce class A sludge. Mr. Moore nor Mr. Fries knew the cost. Commissioner Eckstein said that the future financial impact of the Thermo-System should be brought to the Commission prior to submission of a proposal. The Commission concurred that Mr. Moore provide information to the Commission regarding how much sludge the City would produce, how much of an area it would take to stockpile the sludge, how the end product could be used, how much it would cost to produce class A sludge and how much it would cost to get rid of it, in comparison to how class B sludge is handled. The information should contain the financial impact including personnel, fringe benefits, etc.

In response to Commissioner Lessard's question regarding what will happen to the tent facility at Site 10 if the pilot test doesn't prove successful, Mr. Cook said that everything would be taken away at no cost to the City.

Mr. Moore said the City's current sludge system will not work with the new plant and new technology is being considered. There are a dozen technologies available, however, the Thermo-System is energy efficient and operating costs are low. He will answer all of the Commission's questions and will present a report. Commissioner Eckstein said he preferred that Mr. Moore discuss this item with Mayor Dale, as a conduit to the Commission. Mayor Dale requested that a representative of Conklin Porter Holmes discuss this item with him so he can respond to the Commission.

Mr. Moore said the request tonight is for the Commission to accept the proposal from Parkson Corporation for a pilot test of their Thermo-System biosolids drying unit at Site 10, at no liability and no cost to the City. The Commission concurred to take action on this item tonight during the Consent Agenda.

Continuation of presentation of City of Sanford Year-End Financial Report.

Finance Director Donna Watt reported that the Stormwater Fund total operating revenue reflects \$1,506,570 and total expenses of \$1,368,743. In addition to \$157,412 paid for debt service interest, \$230,000 was paid on the principal of the stormwater loan. The balance of the loan, approximately \$546,000, will probably be drawn down in this fiscal year. She reported there is currently \$950,000 in an escrow account for Mill Creek 3B that has not yet been paid. A contract was awarded in the amount of \$530,000 for Mill Creek 3B. Public Works Director Jerry Herman reported there are a half million dollars left in the fund and he is planning a project for a pond on Cloud Branch Creek, just south of 13th Street. The pond at Pinehurst Park on Cloud Branch Creek is done. Ms. Watt said the stormwater fee needs to be reviewed and suggested a gradual increase to plan for projects. Commissioner Eckstein said it is incumbent for the Commission to have a schedule of projects to decide when the stormwater fee should be changed. Mayor Dale requested that Ms. Watt and Mr. Herman prepare a schedule of projects and report to the Commission.

Commissioner Williams asked where the Cloud Branch project begins and ends. Mr. Herman said that Cloud Branch starts at about 25th Street and French Avenue but is not a creek until it reaches Pinehurst Park; it then runs to Lake Monroe. The Cloud Branch project includes putting a pond at Pinehurst Park south of 22nd Street and a pond just south of 13th Street just west of Lake Avenue. Mayor Dale said that until the EPA stops having public hearings and lets the gasification plant be cleaned up, there may never be a Cloud Branch project. He said he spoke with Judy Santiago and told her that he is going to the Governor regarding the gasification plant, because it is ready to be cleaned up and has been ready to clean up since he became Mayor. The money is available to clean

it up but EPA continues to charge oversight dollars. People in the areas of the gasification plant keep saying they want to have more meetings. Commissioner Williams said the guidelines call for more meetings. Mayor Dale said all the meetings for the guidelines have been held and the meetings being held now are just for the sake of having meetings. Commissioner Williams said the community is not asking for meetings, that it is the EPA. Mayor Dale suggested having a town meeting to see if the community wants the gasification plant site cleaned up and to proceed with the Cloud Branch project, and to tell the EPA that the City is ready to move forward with the clean up. The EPA is dragging their feet and oversight costs could be spent on cleaning the site and doing the Cloud Branch project. Mayor Dale said he is going to the Governor and the President if necessary, because the City is getting nowhere with the EPA. The PRP's have the money, the money has been allocated, yet the EPA continues charging oversight dollars every quarter. Mayor Dale said that while the litigation attorneys are all good, the job is not being done and suggested that Ken Wright, Shutts & Bowen, be hired to go to the Governor's office and the President, and to the head of the EPA to say that the PRP's are tired of paying oversight money and have agreed to the clean up and to sign a consent decree. Mayor Dale said he would ask the Commission for a recommendation tonight so he can take it to the PRP's. Commissioner Williams said she would call the EPA tomorrow to say that the City is ready to do the clean up. [Commissioner Eckstein left the meeting.]

Ms. Watt reported that the Water & Sewer Fund reflects that the City is billing and collecting about \$10 million every year. Water and sewer projects this year will cost about \$25 million, and much of the money will come from State Revolving Loan funds. Total revenue for this fund reflects \$13,692,232 and total expenses of \$12,380,391. The Water & Sewer Impact Fee Funds reflect water impact total fund equity in the amount of \$2,557,246 and excess revenue over transfers in the amount of \$740,484. Sewer impact fees reflect total fund equity in the amount of \$3,919,070 and excess revenue over transfers in the amount of \$1,751,989. The Police Education \$2 Fund reflects total liabilities and fund equity in the amount of \$38,302 and excess revenues over expenditures in the amount of \$8,127. [Commissioner Eckstein returned to the meeting.] The Law Enforcement Trust Fund reflects total fund equity in the amount of \$180,187; SRO/Dare officers are paid from this fund. [Mayor Dale left the meeting and returned.] The Community Development Grant Funds reflect revenue and expenditures in the amount of \$222,317 for LIHEAP, and revenue of \$77,437 and expenditures of \$82,096 for Weatherization.

Ms. Watt reported that the Local Option Gas Tax Fund reflects total liabilities and fund equity in the amount of \$923,042 and expenditures in the amount of \$625,314. This fund pays for road improvements. Commissioner Eckstein reported that Seminole County Commissioner McLain and City Manager VanDerworp have discussed paving Park Avenue using LOGT funds, which could cost up to \$400,000. Mayor Dale requested that Mr. Herman and Acting City Manager Dixon bring a recommendation to the Commission regarding a paving program. Commissioner Williams said that she is not pleased with the paving of streets in her district, although they are improved, and that all the streets do not have ribbon curbing. She asked that if there is extra money for paving, that the other streets have ribbon curbing installed. She asked that each Commissioner ride on all the streets that were paved to see if they are satisfied with the way they look and the way they ride; the coal mix doesn't look like type 2 asphalt. She said that Federal Government funds are available for paving. The County paved streets in Midway and the Lockhart area with block grant money. Mayor Dale said that when the County paved the streets, coal mix was not approved so they used type 1 or 2 asphalt and curb and gutter, most of the money was spent on drainage improvements. Streets paved now are paved with coal mix.

Ms. Watt reported the Impact Fee Funds reflect as follows: Recreation revenue of \$380,593 and expenditures of

to a dispute provision in the contract regarding placing shelters in specific areas, based on ridership. Further, the City Commission will approve/disapprove every location for a shelter. [Commissioner Lessard left the meeting.] Mayor Dale said that before Commissioner Lessard left the meeting, he made a comment regarding #9 of the contract, Advertising, and requested that it read, "It is agreed that 20/20 media shall not place on shelters advertising for any product or service not lawfully for sale to minors; provided, however, advertising the Florida Lottery is permitted." Mr. Davis agreed.

Mayor Dale said that it will be necessary to write a letter to Metropolitan Systems, Inc. constituting notice of default of their contract. City Attorney Colbert drafted the proposed letter which reads that there is a breach of contract, however, Mayor Dale recommended that Metropolitan Systems be allowed to have benches in the area where there are no shelters, and to allow the Woman's Club to be one of the sponsors. He requested that tonight the Commission authorize him to write the letter.

Denny Emory, representative for Metropolitan Systems, Sanford-Seminole Jaycees, and the Woman's Club, was present to discuss the bus bench contract. In response to Mayor Dale's question of why he had never heard of Metropolitan Systems, Mr. Emory replied that things seemed to be running smoothly and no one ever questioned the contract. Mayor Dale asked Mr. Emory to answer in his presentation why he never came forward with a provision regarding having the first option on advertising for transit shelters, when a letter received in 1992 exercised that option. Mr. Emory reported that a certified letter received from the City Manager dated February 25, 1992 regarding providing bus shelters was responded to, stating that Metropolitan Systems, Inc. does intend to exercise its option to provide bus shelters, providing that the City Commission decides to implement a shelter program, and that a proposal for the shelters would be submitted in the near future. A letter from the City Manager dated August 31, 1992, stated that at his request, a proposed contract for installation of bus shelters was forwarded from Metropolitan Systems, and that at the August 24, 1992 Work Session, the City Commission considered allowing transit shelters at certain locations, and at the Regular Meeting, the Commission took no action to expand the contract to include bus shelters. The letter further stated that based on the Commission's action, the issue is essentially dead, at least for the present. Mr. Emory said that until last Tuesday, he had no idea that the City was interested in shelters. Additionally, Mr. Emory stated that the sponsors are not defunct. Mayor Dale said that the Department of State shows them both to be inactive non-profit corporations. Mr. Emory said it is not a requirement that a club be incorporated. Mr. Emory stated he has been paying the sponsors every month and the checks have been cashed. He provided copies of canceled checks paid to Sanford-Seminole Jaycees and the Womens Club of Sanford, and said that Metropolitan Systems has been acting in good faith. Mayor Dale said that the City's contract was with the Junior Women's Club, and the City was never notified that payments were being made to the Women's Club of Sanford. The Commission never approved payment to the Women's Club, therefore there was a breach of contract. In addition, insurance documentation has not been received by the City. [Commissioner Eckstein briefly left the meeting and returned.] Mayor Dale asked Mr. Emory to call him tomorrow to provide the names of the Presidents of the Sanford Jaycees and the Junior Women's Club, and when and where their clubs meet so he can attend their meetings. Mayor Dale said that because Metropolitan Systems has made no contact with anyone in the City for the last four years, he wouldn't feel comfortable with them providing bus shelter service.

The Commission will take action on this item at tonight's Regular Meeting.

Bike/multi-use path along Seminole County's East Lake Mary Boulevard extension project.

This item was not discussed.

\$149,683; Fire revenue of \$93,955 and expenditures of \$20,000; Police revenue of \$224,566 and expenditures of \$20,000. Impact fees are tied to the growth of the City. [Commissioner Lessard left the meeting.] Ms. Watt reported that the Seminole Towne Center Community Redevelopment Agency revenue reflects \$434,689 and expenditures of \$502,376. Per Commission action, \$28,015 was transferred from General Fund to cover a shortfall in revenue. The Waterfront Community Redevelopment Agency reflects a fund balance in the amount of \$330,292, with revenue of \$119,260 and zero expenditures. The Internal Insurance Service Fund equity reflects \$1,125,384, revenue of \$935,560 and expenditures of \$1,065,189. There were significant settlements of workers compensation claims in the amount of \$515,582.58, which, combined with premiums, totaled \$710,490.16. The total for liability/auto/property claims and premiums is \$367,799.22. The Cemetery Trust Fund reflects a fund equity in the amount of \$403,456, with revenue of \$20,325. The Termination Benefit Reserve Fund reflects fund equity in the amount of \$207,378, with revenue of \$12,277. [Commissioner Lessard returned to the meeting.] Ms. Watt briefly reviewed the schedule of outstanding long term debt for all funds.

Bus shelters.

Mayor Dale introduced Joel Davis, 20/20 representative, who was present to discuss transit shelters. Mayor Dale reported that for two years he and City Manager VanDerworp have discussed ways of having shelters for the City's transit populace. Most of the Lynx bus stops have neither bench or shelter. The City's present shelters provide protection from the sun but not from the rain. There is a provision in the Florida Statutes that allows municipalities to enter into an agreement for transit shelters without bid. Mayor Dale said he met with Mr. Davis to discuss 20/20's transit shelter product and learned that the shelter goes all the way to the ground, provides cover from the rain and sun, is lighted, and the slab is concrete. Mr. Davis' company will provide, install, and maintain the shelters at no cost or liability to the City. 20/20's shelters are funded with private advertising, with a portion of proceeds given to selected sponsors or charities.

Mayor Dale reported that the City has a contract with Metropolitan Systems for benches which states that they have first option to provide shelters. Their sponsors were the Junior Women's Club and the Sanford-Seminole Jaycees, both of which are now defunct; the Sanford Woman's Club absorbed the Junior Women's Club. Mayor Dale said that in conversation with the City Attorney regarding the contract, he was told that Metropolitan Systems is in breach of the contract. Upon investigation, Mayor Dale learned that the benches have not been maintained. Further, he has never been contacted by a representative of Metropolitan Systems regarding supplying shelters.

Mr. Davis reported that 20/20 is in the business of providing shelters and has contracts around the State. Shelters are provided and maintained at no cost to the City. A portion of the gross revenue is remitted to either the City or a non-profit organization. The Historic District will have customized shelters. Each shelter has to be permitted by the City and the size and shape is at the discretion of the City. Because 20/20 does not deal with benches, typically the cities remove the benches where the shelters will be located.

Mayor Dale said the City has 177 bus stops and the majority of them do not have shelters. During prior conversation with County Commissioner Daryl McLain, Lynx Advisory Committee Chairman, Mayor Dale was told that the shelters would be welcomed. Mr. Davis said that State Ordinance allows for shelters to be placed at official bus route stops. Mr. Davis said that based on studies done by transit agencies around the Country, the shelters will increase ridership. Mayor Dale said that Mr. Davis has agreed

Bulk trash pick-ups.

This item was not discussed.

Telecommunications ordinance.

This item was not discussed.

Regular Agenda items, Add-on items, and other items.

This item was not discussed.

City Manager's briefing.

This item was not discussed.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

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HEARTLAND INSTITUTE



Environment News → March 2000



CDC report warns of sludge danger

Written By: Tom Randall
 Published In: *Environment News*
 Publication Date: March 1, 2000
 Publisher: The Heartland Institute

Scientists and medical researchers are raising concerns that municipal sludge spread on farm fields across the U.S. may be responsible for illnesses and even deaths.

Officially known as "Class B biosolids," the sludge is made from human sewage and hospital waste. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which authorized the field-spreading of sludge in its 1993 "Sludge 503" rule, steadfastly defends the sludge as harmless to humans.

But in a recently released report, the Centers for Disease Control found Class B sludge to be the likely cause of a rash of illnesses among sludge handlers in LeSourdsville, Ohio. According to the report, the workers contracted gastro-intestinal diseases through either ingestion or inhalation of pathogens contained in the material.

The CDC report recommends certain safety precautions be taken by workers handling Class B sludge—including the wearing of "protective clothing, boots, goggles, and face shields." It further says sludge-handlers should immediately use on-site showers after completing their work, and gear should be cleaned or discarded after use. Such precautions are not mentioned in EPA's sludge-handling regulations.

A scientist close to the CDC study expressed concern not only for sludge-handlers' safety, but for the general public's safety as well. Speaking on condition of anonymity, the scientist said Class B sludge could even, in some cases, contain "super bugs," bacteria resistant to modern antibiotics.

EPA microbiologist David L. Lewis Ph.D., who has been raising concerns about EPA's sludge policy since 1996, agrees. "The CDC study shows what a serious oversight it was for EPA to approve Class B sludge without a comprehensive risk assessment for pathogens," he said.

CDC's Dr. Greg Wagner, who is drafting the agency's new policy on Class B sludge, said he considers the report to be the best work done on the subject to date.

A second investigation is underway involving illnesses contracted by United Mine Workers members working with Class B sludge in Pennsylvania. The material is also suspected in the deaths several years ago of a boy in Pennsylvania and a New Hampshire man.

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A spokesperson for Northfield, Illinois-based Kraft Foods, Inc. said the company refuses to accept food products grown on sludge-covered farm fields.

In Kern County, California, county supervisors voted to phase out the dumping of all but "exceptional-quality" sludge—one grade above Class A. Neither "exceptional quality" nor Class A sludge has been linked to pathogen hazards. "It frightens me . . . what we don't know about biosolids and what scientists may learn tomorrow," Supervisor Pete Parra told *The Bakersfield Californian*.

Chicago investigation exposes sludge

Over 20,000 tons of potentially disease-causing sludge is produced every year by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago. Over 60 farm fields used for the disposal of sludge were identified in a recent *Chicago Sun-Times* investigation.

Officials at EPA, the Water Reclamation District, and Wheelabrator Technologies Inc.—whose BioGro division is a prime sludge contractor for the district—strenuously deny the material poses a threat to human health. All dismissed the CDC report as irrelevant to their operations.

In a wide-ranging meeting with the *Sun-Times*, top Water Reclamation District officials insisted Class B sludge represented no health risk. They defended EPA's "Sludge 503" rule at length. Tom O'Connor, chief of maintenance and operations for the Water Reclamation District, said he has confidence in the sludge rule but "would be open-minded" to any new data.

John Colletti, representing EPA region 5 in Chicago, said the CDC report showed only that workers should use common sense when handling sludge. He indicated the report would not cause EPA to re-evaluate its sludge regulations.

Wheelabrator's public relations consultant, Bill Plunkett said only that "the LeSourdsville study appears to be inconclusive and adds nothing to the body of knowledge about biosolids."

A history of controversy

EPA's Class B sludge 503 Rule was developed in 1993 as an alternative to ocean dumping of sludge from municipal waste treatment plants. But the rule's author, EPA's Dr. Alan Rubin, testified before the New Hampshire legislature that "[sludge] wasn't too toxic for the ocean [where much of it had been dumped previously]. The reason we got it out of the ocean was basically an image-political deal."

Rubin was testifying, in part, to refute questions raised about the safety of Class B sludge and Lewis's concern that sludge exposure may have resulted in the death of a New Hampshire man, Shayne Connor.

Lewis is well known in the scientific community for his research into the ability of viral, bacterial, and fungal human pathogens to survive in the environment. His work led to extensive changes in the way dental instruments are sterilized. While his peer-reviewed work on sludge was published in a recent issue of British science journal *Nature*, he began raising concerns about the dangers of Class B sludge as early as 1996.

At the time of Rubin's testimony, Lewis was investigating the death of Connor, who was exposed to Class B sludge near his home in Greenland, New Hampshire and became ill, along with other residents of the town, with flu-like symptoms.

"Medical records of Shayne Connor [who died in 1995] and Tony Behun [an 11-year-old Pennsylvania boy who died within days of riding his motorcycle on a sludge-covered field in 1994] are consistent with exposure to a combination of chemical and biological hazards associated with sludge," Lewis said. "In both cases, workers handling the sludge experienced similar symptoms, including nausea, vomiting, severe headaches, sore throats, skin irritation, respiratory problems, and flu-like symptoms."

"In Shayne's case, the plant that produced the sludge responded to worker complaints by building enclosures to protect them from noxious gases emitted by the material. In Tony's case, workers who were getting ill requested a Centers for Disease Control investigation [which is now being carried out]."

For his trouble, Lewis has been subjected to harassment and other job-related discrimination by EPA officials. He has already won two lawsuits against the agency, and a third suit is pending. EPA has since ordered him to cease even his private research on sludge.

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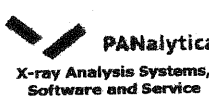


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By changing to a new sludge-drying technology, one Florida city is able to switch to Class A biosolids

The city of Tallahassee, Fla., produces Class A biosolids at its T.P. Smith Wastewater Treatment Plant. The city formerly land-applied Class B biosolids that resulted from treating their wastewater sludge. Site limitations, federal regulations, and cost considerations prompted the water utility department to upgrade its operations to Class A status.

'For years, we simply dewatered our sludge and applied the resulting Class B biosolids to city-owned land at the city airport, as well as to farmland in a nearby county,' said Jim Oskowis, water utility general manager. 'But these options disappeared overnight.'

A study initiated by airport officials indicated that birds, possibly attracted to the land application activities, might become a potential hazard to aircraft during takeoff and landing. Also, heightened security concerns in and around the airport area hindered the water utility's land-application trucks from moving freely across airport property.

'The situation didn't throw us into a complete panic,' Oskowis said. 'We knew that we still had sites to land-apply our Class B biosolids in nearby Wakulla County. However, we did get real serious about looking for alternatives to our current land-application plans.'

'We knew we eventually wanted to go to Class A (known as 'Class AA', in Florida) with our biosolids, following Clean Water Act 503, Part 40 regulations.' By upgrading to Class A, the city could sell the plant's residual biosolids as a beneficial fertilizer and soil conditioner to the agricultural market, commercial nurseries, and other businesses.


'From long-term economical and environmental standpoints, it makes good sense to move to Class A material,' said Water Utility Engineering Manager Lynne Putnam. 'Other municipalities, such as Milwaukee, Wis., have been producing and marketing similar products for years.'

The final straw came when the city's routine and periodically renewable permit for the land application of Class B biosolids in Wakulla County suddenly faced public opposition. Although the opposition was limited, the county commission voted against the permit and sent the city a 'cease and desist', letter.


A 'Class A' Operation

Water utility personnel knew they had to move fast, so they began exploring various technologies for producing Class A biosolids.


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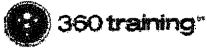
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Technologies that meet Class A standards include thermal treatment methods such as composting, heat drying, heat treatment, thermophillic (heat-generating) aerobic digestion, and pasteurization. The technologies must process the biosolids for a specific time at a certain temperature.

Personnel decided on the indirect heat drying technology, which applies indirect heat to the biosolids to reduce moisture content. Heat drying eliminates pathogens, reduces volume, and produces a greater than 90-percent dry product that meets 503 Regulations. The process also creates Class A biosolids that can be used as a beneficial organic fertilizer or soil amendment.

After developing specifications and proceeding with the bidding process, the water utility chose an indirect rotating chamber biosolids dryer from USFilter Davco Products called the Dragon Dryer® system.

Installed in March 2004, Tallahassee's system is designed to dry about 90 percent of the city's daily sludge production. With an operating capacity of 50 wet tons of biosolids per calendar day at 15 percent dry solids, the drying system reduced the wastewater treatment plant's outgoing sludge volume ratio by 75 percent. Data from July 2004 indicates that operational costs, natural gas, and electricity average \$18 per wet ton. Comparatively, the city's Class B disposal program sometimes costs more than \$28 per wet ton at 14-percent to 17-percent solids. The drying process saves Tallahassee at least \$10 per wet ton and, more importantly, has reduced liability associated with its former Class B disposal program.

'We have a solution that doesn't depend on the availability of land application sites -- or the weather -- and we are literally able to sell our Class A biosolids,' Oskowis said. 'This is a far better situation than we were in this time last year.'

Aware of the high demand for Class A biosolids, USFilter worked with the city to help arrange for the sale of the dried material as a beneficial reuse material.

'This helps eliminate the uncertainty associated with developing a new customer base for the biosolids,' says Putnam. 'The production and sale of the dried Class A biosolids helps offset our operational costs. But more importantly, the process produces a safer byproduct that removes the liability and costs associated with disposing of Class B biosolids.'

From Biosolids to Riches?Almost

The water utility currently sells its Class A biosolids for \$10 a dry ton, which does not cover the entire operational costs of the dryer. The dryer produces Class A biosolids in granular form, which is preferred for direct land application. The smallest particles dissolve and absorb almost immediately into the soil while the larger particles dissolve over several months.

The water utility is considering possibly providing sludge-drying as a service to smaller cities in the area. To support this need, and to ensure it has enough drying capacity even during routine maintenance, Tallahassee will add a second sludge-dryer in the near future.

How Indirect Heat-Drying Technology Works

During operation, a variable speed transfer screw auger introduces mechanically de-watered sludge cake into the system from a feed hopper. Three gas burners heat the dehydration chamber in three regressive temperature zones, while a fourth burner heats the oil in the thermal hot-oil unit. The hot oil flows through a code-stamped, hollow-flight auger that moves the dewatered sludge through the dehydration chamber and provides additional indirect heat. The indirect heat keeps the sludge from coming in contact with the heat source. This prevents the sludge from overheating to the combustion point and ensures that no harmful emissions are released. The hollow-flight auger and the dehydration chamber rotate in opposite directions, agitating and turning the biosolids to



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achieve maximum contact between the material and the system's heated surfaces. Once the dried biosolids pass through the dehydration chamber, they are discharged as a Class A product onto a conveyor for transfer to a storage facility.

The system also offers simple and effective odor control. Gases from the dryer's negative-pressure dehydration chamber are passed through the dryer's condenser. Here, a blower sends them to air diffusers in the treatment plant's aeration basin where they are diffused under water, resulting in essentially zero emissions.

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