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City Council Utilities Committee
Wednesday, June 2, 2021 – 5:00 p.m.

MEETING AGENDA

- I. Call to Order**
- II. Old Business**
- III. New Business**
 - A. Huron Public Power Update**
- IV. Other Matters**
- V. Adjournment**

CITY OF HURON UTILITIES COMMITTEE
Minutes of the Meeting
June 2, 2021 – 5:00pm

The Huron Utilities Committee was called to order by Committee Chair, Joel Hagy, on Wednesday, June 2, 2021 at 5:00pm in Council Chambers at Huron City Hall, 417 Main Street Huron, Ohio.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Christine Crawford and Joel Hagy. Also in attendance: Interim City Manager Mike Spafford, Finance Director Cory Swaisgood, Utilities Consultant Mike Spacek.

New Business

HPP Update

Mr. Spafford said that he didn't expect the committee members to fully understanding all the workings of Huron Public Power ("HPP"), but there were a couple of things he felt warranted further explanation. This is a meeting staff has annually with their representatives at American Municipal Power, and he felt this was a good opportunity for the committee to gain a broader understanding of how Huron Public Power works. There are a couple slides he wanted to bring to the committee's attention.

For historical reference, he showed the committee a chart where the yellow line indicates roughly 200Mwh hours per month pretty consistently across the board from start to finish. 2018 is when Mucci started to finish up their construction schedule, and once their lighting load started in earnest, that number essentially tripled up to the 600Mwh mark. It has stayed fairly consistent, albeit it ebbs and flows and has increased about another 100Mwh. The 2022 forecast reflects Mucci's Phase 3 as fully operational, which will take this up another tier another 20-30Mwh/month. For perspective, and in an attempt to show total impact and the substantiality of the growth of HPP in the last 40 years... Mr. Hagy asked what the capacity limit is for HPP now. Mr. Spafford answered that they should probably be at around 70-80% of their peak capacity once the fix is completed. Capacity has to factor in time as a function of MWH, but their MW capacity system pulls at its peak 40Mw, and they have the ability to provide capacity up to 50Mw. All of that gets calculated into an hourly basis of how many Mw/h they are pulling off the system at any given time, and that's how bills are generated. This is broken out into an hour factor – how many Mw/h are being pulled.

When you consider how the electric bill is set up, the City buys its energy through an organization called American Municipal Power (AMP), which is a non-profit organization that exists as a power broker serving municipal organizations across the state. They have actually expanded into bordering states as well. It is no longer AMP Ohio, it is now just AMP. What they do is procure power on the market from a variety of sources and try to work with each municipality to match load profiles with time and sources. If there's green or environmental needs from the customer base within the community, they will try to put together the whole portfolio. A portion of those are purchased on the market, as well. When you think of your total energy bill, it is comprised of three things: (1) energy – the actual physical electricity you are purchasing; (2) transmission – getting from the generation plant over the high voltage lines to your distribution center, similar to our 16" watermain; and (3) cell capacity/distribution – getting through the meters to the customers. This is the big decision point we will have coming up soon, and is likely to make it to the Council level. They are working with AMP on a couple contracts that are expiring, and a couple of new opportunities. They are looking at how they are going to make up their future energy portfolio and how they purchase that energy.

Currently, they are substantially on the market and albeit somewhat risky with the fact that they don't have those costs under control, the energy markets are at all-time lows and are projected to continue for a little while at those all-time lows. Natural gas prices are the main driving force because it is

predominant fuel source used to generate electricity. He showed a quick example generally showing how the process works. This is in Fremont (he believes you can see it from Route 6) and is a natural gas generation plant. That is a portion of the City's energy portfolio. Another sources, albeit they are starting to move away from it, is landfill. This process captures methane for generation. This is losing popularity and has started significantly in utilization. Asked by Ms. Walls if it is expensive, Mr. Spafford said it is expensive and they are actually finding alternative uses for the methane, as well. Some of the other options have tax credits and other credits, whatever the case may be, they are actually becoming more cost-effective than natural gas options would be, too.

When they are looking at some of these charts for 2007/2008 the power forecast prices (black dotted line), energy prices would continue to follow suit. As they saw in 2008/2009, with the advent of additional natural gas supply being entered into the market, energy prices have actually decreased. The red line is natural gas, and the blue line is on-peak electricity prices. You can see they almost mirror each other. Forecasts are helpful, but they are not always accurate. Electric prices typically forecasted out on a 10-year basis and they following the same metrics as to what led to the price drops. They assume 3 flat. When he spoke of inherent risk with being on the market, but at the time, it is not something that is too great of a concern. These forecasts have not varied wildly from actuals, but that can always happen. Ms. Crawford asked with oil being an energy sources, wouldn't the next 10 years be volatile with the volatility with what's happening with oil. Is that something to watch? Mr. Spafford said it is something to keep an eye on. He thinks, however, that most of the cost for fuel-burning generation sources are either for natural gas or coal. He is not saying there is no oil burning sources, but there are few. It is an ordered pool – there is no specific component to it, it's just there. Mr. Hagy said it's not how it's being generated.

Working with AMP, this gets to some of the future proposals that they looked at. The starting putting together what their recommendations would be in terms of purchasing our power. He urged the committee to keep in mind that this is the City's general portfolio – this isn't Mucci's power. They buy Mucci's power specifically on direct wholesale contract. When you are looking at these numbers, this is just to service existing customers exclusive of Mucci. The three predominant thoughts here are that this is when your peak is determined, so 5x16 is your traditional, open 5 days a week purchasing power for 8 hours a day, and offbeat 16 hours a week, and 7x24 are 7 days a week, 24 hours per day operations. Mr. Hagy said he was confused as to the source for the 7x24 and 5x16. Mr. Spafford said the source becomes important if (a) it's cheaper, or (b) there's a broader desire or want to have something to define what that is. Hydro and solar are the two that they are exploring in this next power supply purchase. If there was a general desire from the City from a sustainability standpoint to say they want a significant part of their power purchase to be green or otherwise, this slide shows that there is a way to do that and to do it in a very cost-effective manner.

Referring to Slide 16- Net Energy Rate of Hydro Power, Mr. Spafford explained that these are technologically advanced dams, using water to turn turbines. The total net cost comes out to be between \$35-\$45 MWh. With the credits to incentivize the purchase of this kind of power, the cost is brought down to \$27-\$29 MWh. For point of reference in terms of total cost and how that compares competitively against their RGL power, these prices are in line with them. Mr. Hagy asked if the credits are in legislation that will survive. Mr. Spafford said that is a concern, and he doesn't understand all of the complexities, but there is a way AMP is able to trade credits amongst as well, so these are assuming we receive credits from Maryland. There is no guaranty that these things will exist, but the thought is that they will. Ms. Walls asked if these are federal incentives. Mr. Spafford answered that he believes it is a combination of federal and state incentives. Asked how the turbine works, Mr. Spafford explained that, generally, it generates power on your system locally, and then it has a potential if it generates enough, that you can use more than what runs in reverse through the meter, and actually credits yourself back and you sell that power generated back to the system as a whole. At a minimum, it offsets the power you pull off the grid. The schools have one. HPP does not currently utilize that – the utilization to the city's degree

just isn't enough to really make the incentive worth it to them. One of things they do is allow customers within HPP to use those alternatives. For example, if Firelands Scientific dispensary would like to use solar as a predominant energy source, what that gives them the ability to lower their energy bill or potentially sell backflows as credits. Ms. Walls said that a big topic of conversation at the Chamber when she was on their board, that wind turbine was donated to the schools. They were anticipating, and she thinks the initial estimate was that it covered about 20-25% of the district's energy costs. They also did some common-sense things like enlarged window spacing in the high school. Overall, they have had an overall 30% energy decrease between the donated energy generated by the turbine and small changes. That is a huge savings when you factor in stadium lighting. The people who donated have children in the district, and they may be out of business now. There are maintenance costs, and Mr. Swanbeck said it is his understanding that it is not cheap to maintain that turbine. He believes they made donations to some other schools in the area, too. Mr. Spafford said HPP's long-term growth strategy, once the Sawmill Parkway infrastructure gets put in place, is to provide power to Woodlands, at a minimum. They still have to get over the railroad tracks and across Route 2, which is not an insignificant undertaking. Mr. Swanbeck said all of this is new to him, and he would like to know how many customer HPP has. Mr. Spafford answered that the customers are the Corporate Park just south of the tracks (7-8) and Mucci Farms. That is the entire customer base. Mr. Swanbeck asked if the substation that was built across from Mucci will also be serving Sawmill Parkway. Mr. Spafford said that yes, that was the intent. Mr. Hagy said there is potential to do more but they have to get the copper across the railroad tracks.

Asked if the City put in the investment to put in the power station, Mr. Spafford said the City funded it. HPP acts as a business entity within the City's overall umbrella. It is a stand-alone financial entity, and all revenues and expenses flush out within the organization, but it is backed by the City. This is the same way the water system works. It is profitable. The City was the backstop on the debt, but the debt that paid for the substation was wholly funded by system revenues. Mr. Swanbeck asked if the businesses on Sawmill Parkway decide they want to go with Ohio Edison. Mr. Spafford answered that as a municipal power company, they are a little more protected from a competition standpoint. If they had an existing customer within their territory, they have a right to challenge if they were to leave. They would likely be successful in that challenge, unless they were able to find that our rates are egregious. When they are competing directly with a private investor or utility that is already there (such as Sawmill Parkway) where they don't have infrastructure but will in the future, those are all currently private customers. In that case, they can compete, but they can't compel. In the event the customer was to raise the choice to go with the HPP, there really is no recourse on the private side. It's really open competition, but they are somewhat insulated with the fact that their customers already exist. Mr. Swanbeck asked if they do decide to make a change, for example, is there additional cost to the public utilities with wires all the power travels on? Mr. Spafford answered that HPP has to install its own infrastructure, so there isn't shared infrastructure. What they try to do is pair with major capital projects and take advantage of those. For instance, on Sawmill Parkway they are going to be doing a complete reconstruction next summer. As part of that project, since they are already going to be completely digging the road up, they will be running conduit and wires. Mr. Swanbeck commented that that road is in terrible shape.

Ms. Walls asked if HPP interested at all in BGSU Firelands as a customer? Mr. Spafford answered that they are very interested, and they have a lot of conversations over the year. In the most recent iteration he was involved in, the hang-up become most of those operational decisions have to be run through Bowling Green's main campus and it usually hits someone blocking them. They would be very interested, especially now, as before they were across the street, and now they are right next door. It would make a ton of sense.

Ms. Walls asked if the road project involves sidewalks. Mr. Spafford answered that it does not. The right-of-way is only 8 ft. wide, which is narrow for a public right-of way, and because they are going to be putting in new utilities and stormwater infrastructure as well. the right-of-way is going to be too tight, and

some spots may require easements as it is. It is unfortunate, because when the City put in the infrastructure for the business park across the railroad tracks they made sure sidewalks were a part of that. They will certainly continue to explore, but the current iteration does not include sidewalks.

There is a piece of the portfolio they are exploring is the use of a solar farm. How this works is they will partner with a company that will take on large tracts of land in undeveloped rural areas to put these massive solar farms in. They get credit for that power and the City gets credit for purchasing that power. Although the power the City is using wasn't necessarily generated directly from solar, it is just the way things work. You are buying credits. You get acknowledgment for the fact that solar is being generated by your provider. Those final prices are expected to come in at \$39 MWH, which is relatively cheap, all things considered. Mr. Spafford referred to a chart of HPP's anticipated trend load requirements as they look into the future, and the blocks show over the years how much of that power is required or secured in terms of long-term contracts. The gap is what's left on the market – these are the power sources they are exploring (AFEC, both Landfill projects are dropping off this year, 5x16 block, 7x24 block, proposed Solar is the yellow, and Hydro is the gray). Solar and Hydro were in longer-term contracts, and they he would imagine they would look to add the green and white back, as well. They will still have half of their power supply in the market, which is based on natural gas prices, and he thinks that they will be okay next year. Based on all of these things, City Council will have to approve all of these purchases because they are long-term and substantial dollar amounts. The block purchase, the hydro purchase and the solar purchase are the main three updated ordinances. Depending on how the chart is set up, the footprint of their purchasing compared to Mucci is 1-2% compared to their overall system load. Still, it is important to the customers they have with in the corporate park to make sure they are competitive. Ms. Walls asked what the timing is. Mr. Spafford said AMP is actually working these ordinances up now, and will get them sent over probably within the next week or so. They should be ready for Council approval sometime in July.

Mr. Spafford then showed a charter depicting the general transmission territories. Huron is in the ATSI zone, which goes across most of northern Ohio, down close to southwest Ohio. This is what drives the grid, so to speak. From a transmission standpoint, this is where the costs are generated. We share transmission costs amongst all customers in the ATSI zone. With AMP-T, how they made their money back is they are able to charge a certain percentage of their investment across every single customer within the ATSI zone. There are millions of customers in that zone, so they tack on tenths of tenths of pennies on the KWH charge. When he talks about the overall cost of power, this is the transmission piece and is largely driven by FirstEnergy since we are in a FirstEnergy zone. These costs are fairly well known going out into the future, and are generally increasing into the future. Unfortunately, there is not much they can do to control these costs. They have pretty substantial control on the energy side just because they have options, but First Energy drives the boat completely on the transmission side, and it's pretty much outside of their realm. The one thing they can do is called "peak shaving," and AMP works with them to try assist them and their customers. How the transmission cost is derived is they take a couple snapshots of the system and generate the peak number of electricity being used at 5+ times. If they look at the forecast and it's 85 and sunny, they anticipate is going to be a peak and so snapshot that day. What AMP does is tries to predict what those dates are going to be, and then they send alerts off to all of their customers and say for this hour, turn your generator on or to increase your load as much as you can, and what that does is drive your total usage during the peak down so that your next year's transmission cost goes down. It's pretty ingenious, actually. They are working with AMP to add generators at the substation, as well, so that if they get those peak alerts, they can essentially stop accepting power off the grid, and run the generator. There are fuel costs to run the generator, but \$10,000 in fuel saves system-wide \$80,000-\$100,000 in transmission costs. The City handles the HPP billing, which is fairly light from a staffing perspective. Because there are so few customers, the Finance Department, which handles the water and garbage billing, also handles the electric billing. From an administration standpoint, it is mostly Mr. Spafford and they consult with a local electrical engineer who has been a partner of theirs for close to

20 years and was involved in the initiation of HPP. In response to a question from Mr. Hagy of how the City would procure generator(s), Mr. Spafford said there are a couple of options. The can purchase their own or this company can also provide them rentals. There is also an opportunity for the customers, themselves, to locate them on their site. Mucci would be an example, because their load in the summer is fairly low to begin with. With a decent investment in generation, they could actually locate a generator on their site and it would help them substantially to be able to lower the transmission piece of their rate. The transmission cost is set for the following year based on the average of the 5 peak days pulled for the year. The City did better several years ago, but that was without Mucci. The peak season officially started yesterday, so they are getting alerts saying Friday or Saturday is a day on their radar. For northern Ohio, they are looking for hot days. Capacity charges (FirstEnergy load) have fluctuated over the years.

Huron's cost mechanisms are made up of: 1) energy, 2) transmission charges, and 3) capacity charges. Their costs are generally starting to increase, albeit their energy costs are staying fairly flat. These are pieces they have a little control over, but they can attempt to reduce them through peak shaving efforts. Mr. Hagy asked if there is no distribution fee charge in the last couple of years. Mr. Spafford said the distribution piece is added on top of this when the customer is billed.

The main takeaway is that they are trying to add in some renewable energy, which will result in them receiving some credits. Mr. Spafford thought this was a good opportunity for the group have a broader understanding of what goes into this, and the benefits of the relationship with AMP and what they do in terms of information provided. Mr. Hagy asked if HPP got copper going on the other side of the railroad, that would open up a lot of opportunities, but would that require another upgrade at some point, or is our current system able to handle that? Mr. Spafford said that he believes they would look at another infrastructure upgrade. They are starting to begin the due diligence on adding a third transformer at the substation, the reason being redundancy more than capacity, just because right now they have 50 MW, but its compressed to 2 x 25MW transformers. If our system generation is 40MW at peak and one transformer goes down, they are in trouble. If they add a third transformer, they will have 75MW total, but they increased the system reliability so if one went down, they would still be able to handle peak. Knowing that they are starting to put infrastructure in, expansion by another 25MWH is going to become imperative. Mr. Hagy asked if that expansion would have to be bonded. Mr. Spafford said that would potentially be bonded. From a capital perspective and interest rates right now, it makes sense to debt this stuff out. Mr. Swanbeck asked where the profits from HPP land. Mr. Spafford said most of the profit after costs are recovered goes into capital funds, which is derived from two things: 1) general city-wide capital; and 2) utilities management and economic development-related projects. There is a small piece that is an excise tax that they are allowed to charge per state regulation, which works out to \$300,000 - \$400,000 per year.

Mr. Hagy said the interesting thing for him was that the whole thing was an economic development tool. You can attract a business to come here by offering a lower energy rate, which is one of the reasons he is really excited about getting the copper under the road - we can do even more with it.

Tube Settler Project Update

The City went out for bid on a project to expand overall capacity at the water plant. Mr. Swanbeck said he is familiar with this because he retired from a different life in Florida and he now works at Huron Cement and Terminal Redi-Mix 24 hours/week upstairs. They have submitted some bids on the project already. Bids were received today and they are reviewing those. He hasn't had a chance to look at them, but in talking with the Water Superintendent, it looks like a low bid came in at around \$400,000 less than the engineer's estimate. The engineer's estimate was \$2.8 Million, and the low bid was somewhere around \$2.4 Million. He does not know the name of the contractor, but the bit tab should be out shortly, but it is always reviewed to make sure the bids were written correctly. Mr. Hagy asked if there has been any movement on looking at new customers for the Huron water, or are they waiting for finalization of the

Vision 2020 Update. Mr. Spafford said that this project moving forward has also sped up the conversation with the County about potential increased water sale opportunities, as recent as 2-3 weeks ago. They are looking to focus on a study of what plant upgrades and infrastructure upgrades would be necessary both from the City's perspective and the County's perspective, and rate implication studies in terms of what the rate may need to be from a business perspective to make it make sense. He believes the last correspondence he saw was receipt of a proposal and commitment from the County to co-fund the cost of that study. This would be making the County a bigger customer, not adding any additional customers. This would be an opportunity for the City to become a larger portion of the County's portfolio. Secondly, there is continued exploration of adding Vermilion. The next step is that the County has loosely committed to starting a conversation with Vermilion to see what their long-term infrastructure and volume usage needs are going to be. There are some political sensitivities involved. Mr. Hagy asked if there is a problem with putting the County in the middle, and Mr. Spafford answered that they have to be in the middle. The City couldn't sell directly to Vermilion without getting the County's blessing. We would produce the water, sell it to the County at the limits, and the County would then put in the booster stations to get it to Vermilion. There is not enough infrastructure in place to serve the population – it's either old or undersized along the corridor.

Update on Municipal Broadband

County stakeholders held a meeting on a somewhat regular basis to talk about delivery issues, and ways we can work on improving them. Huron is much further along having their own effort, so things have been put on pause for a little bit while then participate in this conversation at the County level. This afternoon, the County invited representation from Buckeye Broadband to come in to speak to the group just generally about what Buckeye's strategy is for the area. The overall takeaway from the conversation was Buckeye understands, at least from a high level, the importance of fiber to home and truly high-speed 10G service. It is part of their long-term growth strategy. Where we are going to be in a tough spot, they put a 7 to 10-year timer on it in terms of being able to upgrade their entire system to a fiber to home network. It will be largely prioritized based on the level of service needs or quality of existing infrastructure in areas, as well as the potential payback or return on investment in that area, of which, unfortunately, we are double-hit. We are smaller from a population baseline, although being denser helps. At the same time, compared to their other service areas, Huron is at the bottom rung of the population base, and the infrastructure here isn't as bad. Unfortunately, the gauge it on quantifying service calls, which is not inherently the best way of determining that it's an actual service need area. They mapped things out in terms of where of their service calls are coming from, and Huron is at the bottom of that list. Unfortunately, things don't necessarily bode well for us. Ms. Crawford said that she has never met a business that is going to side with a potential competitor.

Mr. Spafford introduced the topic of public-private partnerships to see what their general reaction would be. They were bragging about how they just picked up another customer, and it's a lot easier to justify when there's additional revenue coming, as opposed to upgrading the system for existing customer, where the revenue doesn't necessarily reach as deep as you improve infrastructure. Pushing back, Mr. Spafford to them, at the same time he feels that it hurts us even more now because they are all currently being served. You are not really picking up any additional customers because you have a monopoly in Huron, with no competition. What other option does anyone really have here? He talked about public-private partnership and highlighted the fact that they were concerned about the general quality of internet service for long-term viability and economic development standpoints. Even if the basic definition of broadband is being met, we know that is not sufficient for the long-term economy and the future service delivery. As we build out road project and things, to the extent possible, as they expand HPP the City is laying conduit for fiber. He doesn't know who is going to put fiber in those lines, but they are putting it there if for no other reason than to speed the process along. Then, of course, the Buckeye rep said, of course we are interested. He doesn't know that it was a totally unproductive conversation – it was helpful in that it got some information in terms of what Buckeye's strategy is here, and also gave them a contact of somebody

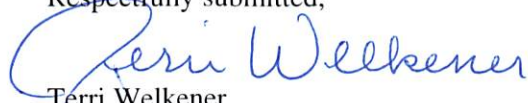
if there is seriousness about exploring what options the City has in going down this path to make sure that isn't the possibility of a partnership there. Ms. Crawford asked if the study was being refreshed. Mr. Spafford answered that now that the utility expansion is now in the Master Plan Update document, it might be time to update that study. Ms. Crawford said that she would agree. Mr. Spafford said that he anticipates a Council meeting in July where, if nothing else, that would be introduced with some conversation. They looked into this 3-4 months ago and there were some numbers – should they go ahead and refresh that information? They all concurred knowing that they needed to get this done tomorrow (asap). That was her question. Mr. Spafford said the study would capture the existing internet environment within Huron, and then propose another feasibility study with some option to explore if there is a path forward for the city to get involved. Essentially, it would turn internet service delivery from a for-profit business venture to more of a utility granted by the City. There would still be profit, but in essence, they are a non-profit business entity. What the study was set up to do was to capture information and put together a proforma of various scenarios, one of which would a full-scale utility installed, operated and maintained by the City. There could also be a hybrid model where the City would install the base infrastructure and work with a private entity to run “the last mile” and provide customer service and maintenance. The study would help to decide which option makes sense, if any, and then the City could then use that as a decision-making tool in terms of how involved within the general service they would want to get. Mr. Hagy said he would like to see the City move that ball forward, not because he doesn't want to be collaborative, but if nobody is moving forward, it will never move forward. If at least one moves forward, maybe the rest will come along.

Ms. Walls said while that meeting wasn't necessarily the best piece of evidence, from her perspective it just adds credence to the argument that broadband should be regarded as a utility because this is clear instance where the market is not working to meet needs. Obviously, Buckeye is interested in their bottom line. When it comes to providing this service to the level we want, it's a quality-of-life issue. Ms. Crawford said it is also an economic development tool. Ms. Walls said she gets it, it doesn't benefit Buckeye, but we still have a need. From that angle, the meeting was beneficial, because that is what they need to know – that argument for why this is appropriate. Ms. Crawford said as ECEDC is out there marketing this region and Huron has an option, it would be a huge tool, and will become nothing but a larger tool – that is what technology is doing. She agrees with Joel to move this forward. Mr. Hagy said some places in the Township can't even get internet because it's so rural. Ms. Crawford asked if bringing service to the Township was going to be a challenge. Mr. Spafford answered that it's the same calculation Buckeye makes – you have to look at the number of customers. Townships generally have a lesser population and more spread-out properties, whereas the City is much denser and you are running less fiber. If you took the profit motivation out of it (he is not saying the City should subsidize it), it could give an opportunity to service more customers even at the break-even point. Where Buckeye doesn't reap the reward, but the City would, is we might invest in utilities on a break-even basis, but what that creates is payroll from jobs created through businesses and potential residential business, as well. Ms. Crawford said she doesn't think people mind paying for what they get. What bothers them is paying and not getting the service. Ms. Walls said, that's where we are. Buckeye is almost flagrant; Ms. Walls said she received a letter saying, “We're upgrading you for free” – are they, really? Mr. Spafford said that he is sure that 80% of their technical calls is usually a user issue. Mr. Hagy said they have a little dial on their computer that turns down bandwidth. Ms. Walls said she actually needs them to come to her house – she has a cable running through her family room to her basement to his Xbox. She needs to call them, but she hasn't, because she just can't. Ms. Walls said this meeting was very helpful. Mr. Hagy said as soon as they are through with the City Architecture stuff, he is going to push to get this stuff through. Ms. Crawford said they can't let it drop.

The committee discussed how interesting the water plant is. Ms. Crawford commented that you can eat off the floors in there.

The meeting of the Utilities Committee was adjourned at 6:02pm.

Respectfully submitted,



Terri Welkener

Executive Administrative Assistant/Clerk of Council

(minutes were prepared from digital recording)

05 OCT 2022