

**TOWN OF OLD ORCHARD BEACH
TOWN COUNCIL WORKSHOP
Wednesday, November 9, 2016
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS
6:30 p.m.**

A Town Council Workshop of the Old Orchard Beach Town Council was held on Wednesday, November 9, 2016. Chair O'Neill opened the meeting at 6:05 p.m.

The following were in attendance:

**Vice Chair Joseph Thornton
Councilor Kenneth Blow
Councilor Jay Kelley
Councilor Michael Tousignant
Town Manager Larry Mead
Assistant Town Manager V. Louise Reid
Finance Director Diana Asanza
Waste Water Superintendent Chris White
Edward Leonard – Wright Pierce
Lyndsey Shields – Wright Pierce**

Absent: Chair Shawn O'Neill

The Workshop this evening is to discuss the Waste Water Facility capital appropriation.

Ed Leonard from Wright Pierce made a presentation this evening that deal with many of the capital needs that are facing the Old Orchard Beach Waste Water Facility. He did this by comparing the Old Orchard Beach Facility with that located in Dover, New Hampshire to give a reasonable perception of the needs of OOB's Waste Water Facility.

**OLD ORCHARD BEACH WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT
COMPARISON OF OLD ORCHARD BEACH WWTF VS DOVER NH WWTF**

INTRODUCTION

The following presentation describes the OOB WWTF and Dover WWTF. Both facilities are similar in flow, capacity and design. Below is a description of the individual processes, original construction dates as well as any subsequent upgrades of both facilities. Also included is a brief description of the proposed upgrade and estimated construction costs. At the end of the presentation there is a description of the funding methods available.

1. HALFWAY PUMP STATION: Raw sewage pump station located at the WWTF site. OOB: The Halfway Pump Station collects flow from the southwest portion of town and pumps it to the primary clarifiers.

Year installed: 1972

Year upgraded: 1984

Proposed upgrade: Construct a new pump station.

Dover: Not applicable

2. HEADWORKS BUILDING: Inline equipment used to remove inorganics and textiles prior to the treatment process.

OOB: The OOB facility does not have a headworks system. The headworks systems installed at the WWTF in 1976 and at the West Grand pump station in 1985 are no longer operable. Inorganics and textiles are processed through multiple grinders so the material can be removed in the dewatering process. Passing this biological material through the process causes odors, increases wear on pipes, increases wear on pumps and requires multiple grinders to reduce the solids. Year installed: 1976 and 1985, no longer operable Year upgraded: None Proposed upgrade: Construct a new headworks system to remove grit, screenings and debris.

Dover: The facility has a headworks system off site that removes grit and textiles prior to the treatment process. Sodium hypochlorite is injected into the waste stream for odor control. Year installed: 1991 Year upgraded: 2006

3. PRIMARY CLARIFICATION: Inline equipment used to remove inorganics that are not removed by the headworks system.

OOB: The facility has five (5) primary clarifiers and five (5) primary sludge transfer pumps. Because there is no headworks system and no odor control the primary clarifiers are a strong source of odors. Year installed: 1985 Year upgraded: None Proposed upgrade: Maintain existing mechanisms, replace pumping equipment, and add covers to contain odorous air, connect to an odor control system to treat the odorous air.

Dover: The facility has two (2) primary clarifiers that are covered and air is evacuated through an odor control system. Year installed: 1991 Year upgraded: 2003 and 2016

4. ACTIVATED SLUDGE/ AERATION TANKS: Air and nutrients are pumped to this system to reduce the solids and promote biological activity. Aeration tanks are not a major source of odors.

OOB: The facility has two (2) aeration tanks suitable for current permit. It is expected that the MEPDES discharge permit will regulate nitrogen in the next 5 to 10 years. The current aeration system will not be able to meet these limits. The aeration system has multiple components in need of upgrade. Year installed: 1985 Year upgraded: 2013 (upgraded aeration blowers, including Efficiency Maine grant)

Proposed upgrade: Upgrade the aeration tanks to address deficiencies in the existing system, including froth spray system, sluice gates, slide gates, return sludge piping, air flow control valves, etc. (Phase 2). Add aeration tanks and modify for nitrogen removal in the future (Phase 3). Design aeration tanks for nutrient removal. Add aeration tanks if necessary. Replace existing equipment. Odor control is not proposed for the aeration tanks.

Dover: The facility has Four (4) aeration tanks that are covered and air is evacuated through an odor control system. The tanks are designed to meet current nutrient limits.

Year installed: 1991

Year upgraded: 2016

5. SECONDARY CLARIFIERS: These are used as a polishing tank where solids are settled. Some of the solids are wasted and some are returned to the aeration system as nutrients. Secondary clarifiers are not a major source of odors.

OOB: The facility has two (2) secondary clarifiers.

Year installed: SC #1 in 1985 and SC #2 in 2001

Year upgraded: Major upgrade to SC #1 in 2015

Proposed upgrade: Improve skimming mechanisms and add density current baffles for the clarifiers. Odor control is not proposed for the secondary clarifiers

Dover: The facility has two (2) secondary clarifiers.

Year installed: 1991

Year upgraded: 2016

6. CHLORINE CONTACT TANK AND DISINFECTION SYSTEMS: Disinfection is used to remove pathogens present in wastewater.

OOB: The facility uses a Chlorine Contact Tank and sodium hypochlorite to remove pathogens. Sodium Hypochlorite is transferred from two buildings via underground lines to the injection point. The current system is unnecessarily complicated due to the combination of multiple upgrades.

Year installed: 1977 and 1985

Year upgraded: None

Proposed upgrade: Eliminate existing chlorine system and construct a dedicated disinfection building. Explore options for hypo chlorite and ultra violet.

Dover: The facility uses an ultraviolet (UV) disinfection system located in a dedicated building to disinfect the wastewater.

Year installed: 1991

Year upgraded: 2006

7. SLUDGE STORAGE TANKS: These tanks are used to store sludge from various processes.

OOB: The facility has three (3) sludge storage tanks. All three tanks are considered a major source of odors.

Year installed: 1985

Year upgraded: None

Proposed upgrade: Replace aeration equipment inside tanks. Cover two tanks (Primary Sludge Storage Tank in Phase 2 and Secondary Sludge Storage Tank in Phase 3). Control and treat air from the Blend Tank and the Dewatering operation via an odor control system (Phase 2). Control and treat air from the Primary and Secondary Sludge Storage Tanks via a separate odor control system (Phase 3).

Dover: The facility has three (3) sludge storage tanks. All three tanks are covered and air is evacuated through a dedicated odor control system.

Year installed: 1991

Year upgraded: 2012

8. PROCESS BUILDING (INCLUDING DEWATERING OPERATIONS): Building located in the center of the site which includes numerous processes including sludge dewatering equipment: Dedicated equipment that removes water from the solids prior to disposal. The dewatering operation is a strong odor source.

OOB – Process Building: The facility has a building known as the Process Building. The structure is in poor shape. The façade is crumbling and the floor contains multiple cracks where moisture is further damaging the structure. This structure contains the dewatering system. The dewatering process is not contained and the air is not evacuated properly. Because of this sulfide gases continually damage the structure and controls. This building has no odor control system and is a major source of odors.

Year built: 1985

Year upgraded: None

Proposed upgrade: Repair exterior and interior of building. Expand building and include a dedicated dewatering room. Replace existing equipment. Investigate options for odor control.

Dover: The Dover facility has similar process spaces that are in better condition.

Year built: 1991

Year upgraded: 2016

OOB - Dewatering: The facility uses a single belt press to dewater sludge generated at the facility. The town will be adding one piece of dewatering equipment at part of the dewatering improvements approved in 2015. This project is expected to be completed in the summer of 2017.

Year installed: 1996

Year upgraded: Additional piece of dewatering equipment to be added in 2017

Proposed upgrade: Add a second new piece of dewatering equipment and eliminate the belt press

installed in 1996. Replace associated apparatus. Enclose conveyer system. Upgrade ventilation system to capture odorous air from the dewatering operation and treat it via an odor control system (Phase 2). .

Dover: The facility uses three (3) screw presses to dewater. All conveyers and screw presses are enclosed.

Year installed: 1991

Year upgraded: 2012

9. ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM: These are used to treat odors by evacuating the odors from various buildings, structures and treatment processes.

OOB: None. Ideally, WWTFs should be located at least 1000 feet from residential receptors. There are approximately 40 parcels within a 1000 foot radius of the WWTF.

Year built: N/A

Year upgraded: N/A

Proposed upgrade: Refer to descriptions above.

Dover: The facility has a centralized odor control treatment process where air is evacuated from the *primary clarifiers, aeration tanks and all sludge storage tanks* and is treated/filtered through a dedicated odor control system. There are approximately 20 residential receptors a 1000 foot radius of the WWTF.

Year built: 1997

Year upgraded: 2016

10. CONTROL BUILDING: These buildings are often used to house staff, controls, laboratory and electrical equipment.

OOB: The facility has a building known as the Control Building. The building contains multiple code violations and asbestos. The lab is undersized and does not have the space necessary for current testing and does not meet the criteria for temperature or moisture control. There is a severe lack of office and storage space. The Halfway pump station contained in the basement of this building is difficult to access and does not have an odor control system.

Year built: 1960's and 1976

Year upgraded: None

Proposed upgrade: Construct new Administration Building. Relocate Halfway pump station. Demolish existing Control Building.

Dover: The control and administrative spaces house staff, controls, and laboratory, mechanical and electrical equipment. These spaces allow for efficient work spaces, efficient energy use and protection of electrical/mechanical gear in climate controlled spaces.

Year built: 1991
Year upgraded: 2016

11. ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: The underground electrical distribution system provides power to the main control centers (MCC's). MCC's distribute power to the individual motors.

OOB: The facility's underground electrical distribution system and MCC's are a mix of 1960's, 1976 and 1985 upgrades. Lack of documentation makes underground wiring difficult to locate. There is no centralized MCC room. Inadequate ventilation in some areas causes MCC panels to rust and corrode. MCC panels in basement spaces are subject to flooding. Parts for the existing MCC units are either not available or maybe difficult to find. The system is unnecessarily complicated due to the combination of multiple upgrades.

Year built: 1960's, 1976, 1985

Year upgraded: 2013 (minor work done to address code and safety related items)

Proposed upgrade: Replace entire underground electrical distribution system and all MCC centers. Relocate MCC's to above grade spaces.

12. SCADA CONTROL SYSTEM: The majority of facilities use a "supervisory control and data acquisition" (SCADA) control system that allows staff to view and control all operations of the facility and pump stations.

OOB: The facility installed a centralized control center that communicates with all aspects of the pump stations and the majority of the facility. Some parts of the facility do not have the technology to communicate. Because the facility does not isolate the PLC centers they are subject to corrosion from gases emitted from the dewatering operation. The system is unnecessarily complicated due to the combination of multiple upgrades. The original 1996 PLC architecture limits the functionality of the 2011 SCADA works because the PLC architecture is outdated.
Year built: 1996 (PLC architecture) and 2011 (SCADA computers)

Year upgraded: None

Proposed upgrade: Comprehensively upgrade PLC architecture and SCADA system to develop a modern and efficient SCADA system.

Dover: The Dover, NH WWTF upgraded from a Square D Symax PLC System to a fully interactive SCADA

System in 2006.

Year built: 2006

Year upgraded: 2016

13. ABANDONED FACILITIES: Some facilities reuse abandon processes in future upgrades. The majority of time abandon processes are demolished if they cannot be reused.

OOB: The facility contains three (3) abandoned clarifiers and two (2) aeration tanks. The pump room for the aeration tanks contains peeling lead paint. The pump room is not properly ventilated and must be heated. Standing water in the aeration tanks is a prime breeding ground for mosquitos.

Year built: 1960's and 1976

Year upgraded: N/A

Proposed upgrade: Investigate abandon structures for reuse or demolish.

14. PUMP STATIONS IN COLLECTION SYSTEM: Pump stations are used to convey the wastewater to the treatment facility.

OOB: The town of OOB owns and operates eight (8) remote pump stations, plus the Halfway Pump Station located at the WWTF. The pump stations, and in some cases the sewers and force mains, towards the Ross Road area of town is not adequate for future growth. This includes the Milliken Street, Portland Avenue, East Grand and Ross Road pump station. These four pump stations are all 30 to 50 years old. The Comfort Pump Station, located downtown, is 25 years old. The ages and capacities of the various pump stations are summarized in Table 3-4 of the 2009 Wastewater Facilities Study. There are also has a number of pump stations that are privately owned and operated. These pump stations discharge to the public sewer system. Questions about transfer of ownership to the town have arisen. Because the town does not own and operate these stations it cannot answer for capacity and condition. Costs for upgrades of the town-owned pump stations are included on the schedule identified in the 2009 Wastewater Facilities Study

COSTS

The estimated costs for the above items are summarized on the attached table and are presented in current dollars (October 2016, ENR Construction Cost Index 10400). Phase 1 and Phase 2 costs have been combined into a single project.

Phase 3 projects were kept separate. Phase 1/ 2 combined costs are as follows:

- \$18.4M for WWTF only

- \$ 8.0M for the Pump Stations (Comfort, East Grand, Milliken, Portland Ave, Ross Road)

The Finance Director will be prepared to discuss potential bond costs and how the debt service would affect taxation.

FUNDING

As previously presented, the vast majority of municipalities use dedicated sewer user fees that are based on consumption and impact individual users have on the system. These include sewer user fees, impact fees, ready to serve fees and connection fees. The Town of OOB does not have dedicated sewer user fees, impact fees or readiness to serve fees. The town does charge a one-time connection fee when dwellings connect to the public sewer system. The

Town funds the operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment facility and pump stations using property taxes. The town also uses property taxes to pay for bond costs incurred by capital improvements. Because the town does not have sewer user fees it will not be eligible for grants. The Town does meet eligibility requirements for loans below the prime interest rate.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND TOWN BUDGET COMPARISONS

For the purposes of comparison, a few OOB and Dover statistics are provided below:

	Old Orchard Beach, ME	Dover, NH
Population	8,624 (2010) 29,400 (equivalent population)	29,987 (2010)
Median Household Income	\$41,831 (2010)	\$60,030 (2010)
Annual Municipal Budget	\$16.0M (FY2017)	\$87.09M (2012)
Total Assessed Valuation	\$1,562M (FY2017)	\$2,606M (2012)
% of MHI spent on Wastewater	0.5% (taxation basis)	1.1% *user fee basis **

* 'Equivalent population' accounts for the summer time day users, campgrounds, motels, seasonal housing as well as year-round residents.

** In New Hampshire, the cost for a typical sewer user is calculated based on an assumed customer using 12,000 cf of wastewater per year. This is equal to 90,000 gallons per year or 250 gallons per day. In general, this is more water than is used by a typical residential customer. According this calculation, a typical sewer user would pay approximately \$650 per year prior to the 2016 upgrades and would pay approximately \$875 per year after the 2016 upgrades. This represents 1.1% of MHI prior to the upgrade and 1.4% of MHI following the upgrade.

ESTIMATED PHASE PHASE

DESCRIPTION	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3
	2010 - 2012	2016 - 2018	2022 - 2023
HALFWAY PUMP STATION	\$517,000	\$517,000	\$0 \$0
HEADWORKS BUILDING (NEW)	\$1,615,000	\$1,615,000	\$0 \$0
PRIMARY TREATMENT	\$552,000	\$0	\$552,000 \$0
ACTIVATED SLUDGE	\$368,000	\$368,000	\$0 \$0
ACTIVATED SLUDGE (FUTURE PERMIT)	\$2,037,000	\$0	\$0 \$2,037,000
SECONDARY CLARIFICATION	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0 \$0
CHLORINE CONTACT TANKS	\$246,000	\$246,000	\$0 \$0
DISINFECTION BUILDING (NEW)	\$470,000	\$470,000	\$0 \$0
CHLORINE CONTACT TANKS (FUTURE PERMIT)	\$412,000	\$0	\$0 \$412,000
EFFLUENT PUMP STATION	\$278,000	\$0	\$0 \$278,000
SLUDGE STORAGE TANKS	\$538,000	\$0	\$0 \$538,000
PROCESS BUILDING	\$2,223,000	\$0	\$2,068,000 \$155,000

ODOR CONTROL 2 \$1,910,000 \$0 \$1,910,000 \$0
 CONTROL BUILDING 1 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$0 \$0
 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (NEW) 1 \$600,000 \$600,000 \$0 \$0
 MAINTENACE BUILDING (ON-GOING NOW) 0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0
 ELECTRICAL & SCADA SYSTEMS 1 \$1,475,000 \$1,100,000 \$0 \$375,000
 ABANDONED FACILITIES 1 carried in above
 PUMP STATIONS IN COLLECTION SYSTEM 2 / 3 \$4,580,000 \$0 \$4,180,000 \$400,000
 SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION \$17,921,000 \$5,016,000 \$8,710,000 \$4,195,000
 GENERAL CONTRACTOR OH&P AND GENERAL CONDITIONS **15.0%** \$2,688,000
 \$752,000 \$1,307,000 \$629,000
 ELECTRICAL/ TELEPHONE SERVICE ALLOWANCE \$50,000 **\$35,000 \$0 \$15,000**
 BONDS & INSURANCES **2.0%** \$358,000 \$100,000 \$174,000 \$84,000
 UNIT PRICE ITEMS **0.3%** \$45,000 \$13,000 \$22,000 \$10,000
 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCIES **10%** \$1,792,000 \$502,000
 \$871,000 \$420,000
 ADJUSTMENT TO CURRENT DOLLARS (JUNE 2009 TO OCT 2016) **1.21 1.21 1.21**
1.21
 ENGINEERS ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST \$27,640,000 \$7,760,000
 \$13,400,000 \$6,470,000
 TECHNICAL SERVICES **25%** \$6,910,000 \$1,940,000 \$3,350,000 \$1,620,000
 ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - TOTAL **Oct-16** \$34,540,000 \$9,700,000 \$16,750,000
 \$8,090,000
 ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - WWTF ONLY **Oct-16** \$25,740,000 \$9,700,000
 \$8,710,000 \$7,330,000
 Original cost estimate prepared in June 2009 (ENR CCI 8600).
 Updated costs prepared in October 2016 (ENR CCI 10400) by indexing based on
 the published ENR CCI.
 Rev 1 November 2016
 TOWN OF OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE
 WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
 FACILITIES PLANNING
 JULY 2009 (ENR INDEX 8600), REVISED OCTOBER 2016 (ENR CCI 10400)
 TABLE 4-2: ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS
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 8B 2016).xls

Topics for discussion:

Discussion of WWTF and PS Needs Project Costs and Financing Implications Questions and Answers

Facilities Planning

- Town hired Wright-Pierce to conduct a wastewater facilities plan in 2008
- Draft Report issued in 2009
- § Workshops – Apr 2011, Aug 2012, Oct 2015, Apr 2016
- Since 2012, Town has proceeded with:
 - § Aeration Blower Upgrade (2013, \$0.3M)
 - § Electrical Service Work (2013, \$0.1M)
 - § Secondary Clarifier 1 Upgrade (2015, \$0.4M)
 - § Maintenance Building Replacement (2016, \$0.4M)
 - § Dewatering Upgrade (2016 – 2017, \$0.857M)
 - § Total = \$2.1M

Factors Impacting Needs

Provide reliable and effective service for current and future flows and loading;
Maintain treatment performance for current and future permit compliance;
Minimize operating cost increases;
Reduce odors.

Wastewater Treatment:

Preliminary – removes debris, floatables, grit;
Primary – removes 40% of particulate material;
Secondary – Removes 90% of organic material; and removes some nutrients.
Disinfection – Kills bacteria.
Bio-solids Handling.

Comparison of OOB and Dover, New Hampshire

Population	8,620 (2010)	29,987 (2010)
“Equivalent Population”	29,400	same
Design Flow	3.50-mgd	4.70-mgd
Current Flow	1.60-mgd	3.04-mgd
Pump Stations	10	22
Current Staff	7 plus seasonal	7
Year built	1950, 1972, 1985	1991
Last Major Upgrade	1985, 1995	2015
Annual O&M Budget	\$1.409m	\$1.6m

Phase ½ Needs at Pump Stations

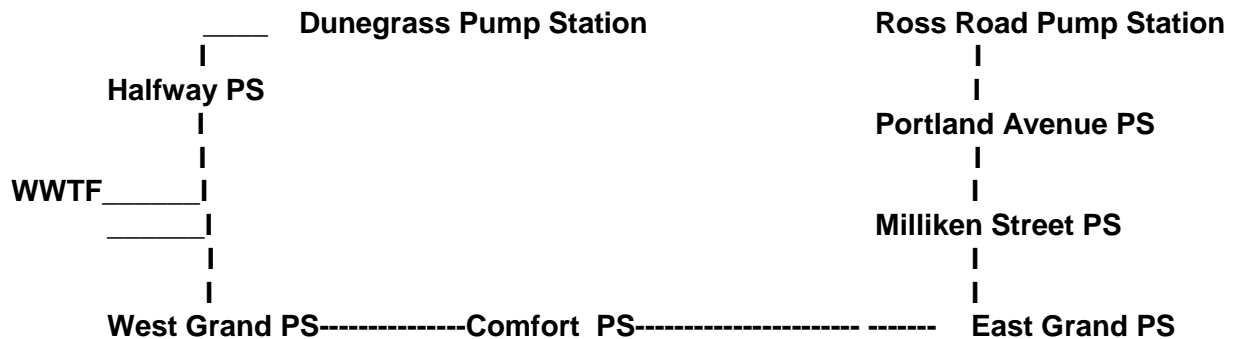
Replacement pump stations needed for:

- Ross Road Pump Station**
- Portland Avenue Pump Station**
- Milliken Street Pump Station**

Comprehensive Upgrades Needed for:

- Halfway Pump Station (at the WWTF)**
- Comfort Pump Station**
- East Grand Pump Station**

Collection System Schematic:



Project Costs & Schedule

Original	Cost (2009 dollars)	Schedule
• Phase I	\$ 10.5M	2010 - 2012
• Phase II	\$ 14.2M	2016 - 2018
• Phase III	\$ 9.0M	2022 - 2023
• TOTAL	\$33.7M	

In current dollars, the original costs would now be \$40M.

On-going and completed \$2.1M worth of items.

Remaining Phase 1/ 2 items in current dollars are:

- **WWTF - \$18,410,000**
- **Pump Stations - \$8,040,000**

Funding and Financing Options:

- **Loans**
 - DEP CWSRF, 20-yr or 30-yr loans at 2% below MMBB
 - USDA/ Rural Development, 30-yr loans at market rate
 - General obligation bonds at market rate
- **Grants**
 - Efficiency Maine Grant
 - Community Development Block Grants
 - USDA/ Rural Development (only with user fee)
 - Maine DEP Grant (only with user fee)

Financing Implications

	Existing	WWTF Only	Pump Station
Project Cost	\$0	\$18,410,000	\$8,040,000
New Debt Service	\$0	\$1,118,184	\$488,288
WW Operating Budget	\$1,409,444	\$1,409,444	\$1,409,444
Existing WW Related Property Tax	\$272	\$272	\$272
Projected WW Related Property Tax	\$272	\$456	\$356
%MHI Spent on WW	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%

General obligation bonds

Property tax implications are based on a \$200,000 valuation.

Median Household Income (MHI) is \$41,831 (2010-2014 American Community Survey)

The Finance Director prepared the following Facilities Planning estimated Project Costs which is shown below:

**WASTE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY
FACILITIES PLANNING
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS**

WWTF ONLY - Phase 1 and 2 \$18,410,000			
25 Years	Interest Rate = 4%		Peak Annual Payment/Tax Rate/Impact
	Avg Annual Debt Service	1,118,184.00	1,476,400.00
	Avg Tax Rate Impact	0.72	0.94
	Impact on \$200,000 House	143.09	188.93

PUMP STATION ONLY - Phase 2 \$8,040,000			
25 Years	Interest Rate = 4%		Peak Annual Payment/Tax Rate/Impact
	Avg Annual Debt Service	488,288.00	646,600.00
	Avg Tax Rate Impact	0.31	0.41
	Impact on \$200,000 House	62.48	82.74

TOTAL COSTS \$26,450,000			
25 Years	Interest Rate = 4%		Peak Annual Payment/Tax Rate/Impact
	Avg Annual Debt Service	1,606,472.00	2,123,000.00
	Avg Tax Rate Impact	1.03	1.36
	Impact on \$200,000 House	205.58	271.67

Valuation 1,562,897,690.00

Discussion:

There was active discussion between the audience, the Council and Wright Pierce which was helpful and informative. One of the important suggestions that were raised was the necessity to place projects in the order of importance so that from a financial aspect we know what has to be done now and those projects which would be able to be addressed at a later time. Some of the major considerations that were discussed were the importance of ventilation, having a controlled environment, odor control, age, safety issues, the necessity to work toward what will be required by more stringent rules and procedures, etc. It should be noted that the Old Orchard Beach facility was not built to address many of the more modern issues that are addressed at more modern facilities. Our facility is oversized for the winter needs but addresses the summer requirements. To be able to focus on future projections and identify critical needs that need to be addressed now, was the request of the Town Council. The Town Manager recommended that a visit by the Council to the Waste water Facility as well as another workshop to formalize and move forward with suggestions for a vote by the Council as well as being able to plan for the 2019 budget process is the way to go to move forward. Basically the Council is asking:

Tell me what is happening – Break it down and tell me what we need now and what can wait – and approve funding to address critical needs. Indeed, what are the priorities? Keep in mind that we all understand that this is an aging infrastructure with liability issues, code violations, safety issues, State and Federal requirements and those coming forward reminding ourselves that it takes a year to design and two years to build. The facility is not only equipment old but mechanically old as well – 25 to 40 years old. It is the desire of the Council to address the aging and near-capacity of the pump stations. Milliken Street Pump Station is a priority.

The Vice Chair thanked everyone for coming and for the discussion which will lead to a definitive plan for the work to be done at the Wastewater Department.

Respectfully Submitted,

**V. Louise Reid
Town Council Secretary**

I, V. Louise Reid, Secretary to the Town Council of Old Orchard Beach, Maine, do hereby certify that the foregoing document consisting of fifteen (15) pages is a copy of the original Minutes of the Town Council Workshop of November 9, 2016.

V. Louise Reid