



City of Madison

Meeting Minutes - Final

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

City of Madison
Madison, WI 53703
www.cityofmadison.com

Tuesday, May 16, 2006

4:00 PM

119 E. Olin Avenue

NOTE CHANGE IN MEETING TIME (from 4:35 to 4:00 p.m.)

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC COMMENT

Jim McCormick, Union Steward for Water Utility workers, stated that many of the employees do not have confidence in the leadership and management of the Utility. He said he hoped Ms. Glasser would start hiring more people, that the water specialist position has been vacant and we are in dire need of that being filled. He said that you would think in three months you could have the job description. Instead of hiring, you have two hourlies working in the position. Jim said we have a leadworker position that has been vacant from the first part of the year and we are wondering why that hasn't been filled. He said we need people in the field because six people have been assigned to unidirectional flushing. That is a crew and a half that has been lost, and if someone calls in sick, we are very shorthanded. He said we'd like to have more positions, that the city is getting larger, and our work load is as heavy as its always been. Jim said some workers didn't want to show up for this meeting because they were afraid of retaliation in the future. He said that has happened before, that people have been denied promotion because of grievances they've filed. Nick Malacara, WU employee, said he has also seen that, saying people here can be very petty and vindictive; he has experienced it himself. He said many open positions are being left open or being filled with hourlies. He said it never used to be this way but it is now and it's a real concern. Existing staff are being asked to carry the brunt of the work, while on paper everything looks great.

Water Utility employee Dave DeLoof said he thinks management could work more closely with us. He said working here is great, we love our job, but we're getting questions from citizens that we don't know how to answer. He said people have approached him 32 times in the last 14 days on the street, asking questions about dirty water. Dave said up until he read the articles in the newspaper, he didn't think our water was that bad, and he still doesn't think it's that bad. He said he is concerned about the condition of some of our pipes. Some 6" pipes are down to 2 1/2" total diameter. He said he knows it's expensive to replace old pipe, but are some of the problems coming from inside the old pipes? He said if it's not at the well and we got four blocks down and it's dirty, we have a four-block area that needs to be dealt with. He said it seem simple to him. Dave said look back 10 to 20 years ago and we have replaced a lot of problem areas. Jon said, so it's getting better. Dave said 208 main breaks is nothing, saying we are screaming for overtime. He thinks some of it might be that we not getting the cold winters and the deep frosts. Dave said there is nowhere he can dig a hole next to a water main or sewer lateral that it's not leaking so that is getting into the groundwater.

Everyone should know that. Dave said someone put 6' of sewer lateral in his hole and it leaked, filled up the hole a foot deep with sewer, with contaminants. That is in the same hole that we're making a tap in. It had a cut off in it, another service in it and an old joint - there were four sources that the contamination can get into, right there in a 6' hole. Dave said he thinks the field workers can have good input . He said we have great guys to work with, that he thinks working with management could be better and employees would like more input. Dave said we're still separated from management.

Percy thanked the workers for speaking out, saying the Board wants to see cooperation between management and workers. She said the Board is looking for improvements, so asked that workers let them know how it's going. Jon said the workers are to be commended for taking their time to come to the meeting, and if they have ideas as to how to fix specific things, write them down and get them to the Board, and they would start talking about implementing some of the ideas. Percy told them to keep in touch, as we will be looking for progress.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. Approval of the Minutes of the meeting of April 18, 2006.

Larry Studesville made a motion to approve the minutes. Greg Harrington seconded. Unanimously passed.

INFORMATIONAL REPORTS

2. April 2006 Water Quality Report.

Al said everything is normal with nothing unusual to report. Doug DeMaster presented a map that was marked to show the seven water quality complaints for May. The map also indicated location of 20 other calls. Al said he thinks we are getting the sediment out of the pipes with our flushing program. He said Well 29 is now on standby, that we only run it for four hours on Mondays and Thursdays to turn the water over in the reservoir. Jon asked if that stirs things up and Al said the pipes are clean and he hasn't received a lot of dirty water calls. Doug said a lot of calls weren't about discoloration but people wanting to know what well served their home.

3. May Staffing Report.

Dave said he wanted to talk about the Water Quality positions. It was bad timing when John Marchewka left as our water quality person. We needed to get someone on board as soon as possible. The easiest way to do that is to hire hourlies into those positions. Dave said we have two very qualified people and they are doing a great job for us. He said we're now in the process of looking at the long-term. The hourly people who are on board will have an opportunity to apply for this position. Dave said Jon had asked about the possibility of the water quality person reporting directly to the General Manager, and we will take that into consideration. The water quality section remains under Engineering at this time. If the new person reported to the GM, it would have to continue to be closely connected to the engineering section. Dave said this is going to take some time but we are moving ahead with it. Jon put in his pitch one more time about the importance of this water quality person. He said in a federally certified laboratory, you have a quality assurance officer who reports to the director. Their responsibility is the end product. If you look at business structure, the

quality officer isn't under production but is separate. You have to have this team effect to make this work. Jon said he believes the Water Utility needs a person who is a superior technical expert and a communicator. We want our customers and employees to think this is a wonderful place and that we care about it. He thinks the position is important enough to report right to the director. Dave said he appreciates Jon's input, and they are looking at those options. Jon said when a decision has been made on where to go with this, maybe you need to go to the Mayor and ask what we can do to expedite this hiring process and tell him we need to fill this position immediately. Larry said it would be good to have a clear expectation of what you want to see improved, and what this group might do differently to make things better. . Larry said if you are going to make organizational changes, you also have to establish organizational expectations. Percy said if you have someone with a scientific background with great communication skills, they are probably looking at the General Manager's job and not looking at becoming the public relations person for a 100-person agency. It's very unusual to have excellent communication skills about these technical issues . Dave said the communication issues need to be addressed at all levels. Larry said you can't let the newspapers speak for you. We need to demonstrate that we are representing the public adequately. Greg said he is more interested in getting the right person for water quality rather than getting them right now. Greg said there are utilities that have Water Quality Managers who report directly to the General Manager. They tend to be the very large utilities that have a lab on site. Milwaukee has that, but you go to Racine where there isn't as much to do for a lab, they have to put it under the engineering section. Greg says you'd have to find something for them to do all of the time and what the expectations for the job are.

4. April Operations Report.

Dave said we have reduced the number of lead service replacement crews as we've taken one crew out to do flushing, which leaves two lead crews. He said we will still more than adequately meet our deadline of February 2011.

5. Engineering Report.

Al said the Engineering Systems Mapping section has been planning all of the unidirectional flushing and that has taken up a lot of time. There was a construction meeting today at Well 30, which is replacing Well 5. We hope to start pumping water to the system on May 25. Al said we could have a tour of the facility when it's up and running. It has two variable speed pumps that should stabilize the pressure situation in the area. Al stated a contract for \$2,661,600 was awarded to Natgun for the Felland Road reservoir. Unidirectional flushing continues in the Well 3, 10 and 29 areas. A consultant from Charleston, SC, who puts on seminars across the country on unidirectional flushing and is a pioneer in this flushing technique, will come and evaluate how we are doing and how to make improvements. We will have three days of training. Wells 6 and 17 are now online and we're working on Wells 27 and 28, and we would then have all wells ready to operate for the summer.

Al said we met with Black & Veatch to finalize the Master Plan. They will make a presentation at the June meeting. They have a long list of projects with lots of money to be spent. Al said we selected and notified 235 residences that we will be taking a sample in the Well 10 area. The samples will be collected the week of June 5 before flushing, and then again after flushing is complete.

Jon said he received a mailing from WWA saying they are doing a customer service seminar in June, asking if the Utility is sending anyone to it. Ken Key said

he will be speaking at it. He said Klare Leskinen of the Meter Shop might attend. Jon asked if there are any engineering or water quality people attending, and Al said he'd check on this.

6. Customer Service/Billing Report.

Ken Key said the water services inspectors are busy installing meters in new houses, as the contractors who are in the Parade of Homes want their meters in. Ken said he and Robin have ordered the hardware for the computer customer view feature, and when it arrives, we will then be in touch with our software people to install it.

7. Report on Flushing Operations.

Al referred to the drawing that was handed out with flushing progress mapped out on it. He said we are probably going a bit slower with the flushing than we'd hoped, but once we get into the newer areas, we'll go faster. Jon asked if it is going as expected, and Al said yes, just a little slower. Jon said you're getting the junk out, and Al said yes, but whether it stays out or how long it stays out is unknown.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

8. Fund Balance Report.

Robin said balances are as they should be for the end of April. The Cash Flow Fund is slightly under \$600,000. In April we received settlement from the City on our 2005 Tax Roll receivables as well as some year-end payments from our Storm Water and Sewer Utility for charges that we bill them.

9. Capital Project Report.

Robin said we've spent just a little under \$400,000 in March with almost half being payment for construction at Unit Well 30. Percy asked when the bonds would be coming up. Robin said we're going to try to have a special board meeting on June 6, and also have the Council take it up on June 6. Because the auditors report wasn't going to be out in time for the sale today, we had to delay it until the 6th of June.

Jon Standridge made a motion to accept all of the reports. Greg Harrington seconded; unanimously passed.

ADMINISTRATION

10. City's Water Utility Benchmarks.

Dave said this is a citywide program started by the Mayor's Office. Each agency is to submit two to five benchmarks that will be used for budgetary purposes. These are to represent different things that the agency does and set goals for where we would like to be. Dave said it's going to be part of the budget process. He distributed a document with benchmarks that the Utility has come up with, and said he hasn't received any feedback from the Mayor's Office yet. Jon asked if Dave considered doing customer satisfaction measures and confidence in the Utility measures in the benchmark. Dave said we are going to do that. Ken Key said we did a customer survey 10 years ago, and we have

discussed doing another one. Dave said we want to do one fairly soon, on a variety of issues. Jon said the concept of benchmarks to him is what you measure tends to improve, so the other issue might be to have a benchmark for staff satisfaction since people expressed to us that they do have concerns. Dave said all of those things are things we will be looking at in terms of the improvement model that we want to implement. Whether that becomes one of the City's benchmarks for the Water Utility is unknown. Dave said the reason he didn't include customer satisfaction is that the Mayor wanted something we could measure on an annual basis. To do that, we'd have to put out a customer satisfaction survey every year and we weren't ready to commit to that. Ken said you have to be careful on the frequency of surveys. Larry suggested an online survey link they could click on and do the survey. He said over time you start getting a trend analysis. Ken said payment online gets about 5% activity, that they thought they'd get more. Another option is to report a problem on the City's website. It started in March for the Water Utility, but in April there were only two items that showed up on it. Jon said if benchmarking is the way you are going to improve things, he'd like to see these two issues-customer perception of the water quality and communication issues, and personnel communication issues within the agency.

OLD BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS ITEMS

11. [03655](#) Amending the 2006 Adopted Madison Water Utility Capital budget to reallocate funding among certain capital projects and awarding Public Works Contract No. 5929, Mifflin Street and Seventh Street Reconstruction Assessment District - 2006. (12 AD)

Sponsors: Common Council By Request

A motion was made by Studesville, seconded by Harrington, to Return to Lead with the Recommendation for Approval to the BOARD OF ESTIMATES Robin said this is something we have talked about but haven't done through the City's budget process. The Capital Project Statement has reflected that shift because we were talking about it early last year, trying to find funding for water main replacement. Robin said he found out that now we're part of the City budgetary system, we have to go through the formal process whereas in the past, we've done it at Board level. We used to shift money around but now the City is keeping track of what's in our budget so this is official transferring of dollars and doesn't affect the budget at all.

Larry Studesville made a motion to approve the resolution. Greg Harrington seconded; unanimously passed.

The motion passed by acclamation.

CORRESPONDENCE AND SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

12. Viruses in Groundwater:
Dr. Mark Borchardt, Director of Public Health, Microbiology Laboratory, Marshfield Clinic Research Foundation, and
Ken Bradbury, Hydrologist, Wisconsin Geological & Natural History Survey.

Dr. Borchardt introduced himself as Director of Public Health, saying he is a research scientist with the Marshfield Clinic Research Foundation. He is a PhD and specializes in infectious disease microbiology. He said a lot of his work for the last 10 years has been on drinking water research.

Ken Bradbury introduced himself, saying he is a hydro geologist with the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, University of Wisconsin Extension. He has been involved in water and environmental programs.

Dr. Borchardt said because of the short notice, he didn't have time to do a formal presentation. He handed out a summary sheet of his findings of one small part of a larger study. The document is entitled "Summary of Human Virus Occurrence in Madison Wells." He said what they did in Madison was part of a larger study. The study involved evaluation of methods for assessing the movement of chemical and microbial contaminants through aquitards. The AWWA Research Foundation (AWWARF) funded the work.

For this study, 10 samples were collected monthly from wells 5, 7 and 24 during June - November of 2003 and May - August 2004 for a total of 30 samples. All samples were collected at the wellhead before chlorination. All samples were negative for hepatitis A virus, rotavirus, and noroviruses genogroups I and II. All samples from Well 5 were virus negative.

In Well 7, 40% of the samples were positive for enteroviruses on the dates of 9/03, 6/04, 7/04 and 8/04.

In Well 24, 30% were enterovirus positive. All samples were negative by cell culture cytopathic effect for infectious enteroviruses. Five out of the 7 RT-PCR positive samples were positive for infectious enterovirus as measured by integrated cell culture - RT PCR.

Ken Bradbury provided a brief summary of the overall purpose of the research. Ken said this was a large study on aquitards. Aquitards are geologic layers like shale or clay that protect aquifers beneath them from contamination. Here in Madison we have an aquifer called the Mt. Simon Sandstone where all municipal wells get their water. This was a nation-wide study. Ken said one thing they were interested in was microbial contamination and viruses in groundwater. Dr. Borchardt was able to test for viruses. Ken said they got permission from the Madison Water Utility to sample three wells periodically. He said they were surprised to find viruses in any of Madison's wells. They have been trying to figure out how the viruses got there. One thought is that it might be transported down along the well casing, or the grout around the wells. This has not been proven. He said there aren't plans to do any more studies. Dr. Borchardt said he knows of only one other study that has looked at viruses in the aquitards and that was completed in the United Kingdom.

Ken said through testing we can determine how old the groundwater is, saying water can be hundreds or thousands of years old. We found no viruses at Well 5 but the water was quite old, older than 1960. Testing in Wells 7 and 24 indicated that the water was much younger. He said the lakes are nearby and it is possible that some lake water gets infiltrated into the aquifer. Both of these wells had viruses. They developed four explanations as to how this could be happening. The most conservative explanation is that there is a grouting problem with the well casing. Leaking sanitary sewer lines in the area, common in all communities, could contribute to the problem. It would be very difficult to check the grouting. He said they've submitted the reports to AWARF but they haven't been published yet.

Jon asked who collected the samples. Dr. Borchardt said an experienced lab technician took the samples. He said everyone thinks contamination. He said these are new viruses that we had not detected before in our laboratories. Jon

asked if the disinfection chlorination that we do in Madison is adequate to knock out the things. Dr. Borchartd said no, .2 milligrams per liter is not enough. Jon asked if this is a public health issue that we need to address. Dr. Borchartd said we don't know. If you look at the EPA groundwater rule, yes it is-for Madison water, we don't know. Studies completed on groundwater in Marshfield, seeding the virus and incubating them, show they can survive for as long as a year. He said we know there is a fecal source and there is a route to the well. Ken said we can't assume because we have a deep aquifer like the one beneath Madison and Fitchburg, that the water is going to be 100% pristine as it comes out of the well. Dr. Borchartd said he does want to emphasize that these are human pathogenic viruses and they can cause serious problems. If you are exposed, you don't necessarily become infected-only about half the people do. Even if you get infected, you don't necessarily become ill. The symptoms can be relatively mild like a summertime cold, a fever of unknown origin, gas and diarrhea, and there are more serious things associated with these such as diabetes, etc. It is very difficult to evaluate the public health risk. Ken said the conclusion that could be made is that there is a fecal source and it's up to you folks to decide how you want to treat it. Disinfection can be very effective in controlling viruses. This is not an unusual situation, and you just have to deal with it. Jon asked if he would be surprised that we never have any e-coli in the wells. Ken said the fecal bacteria are much larger and can be filtered out but the viruses can't be. Al asked what the CT requirement would be (CT is chlorine concentration multiplied by time and is a measure of disinfectant effectiveness). Dr. Borchartd said he didn't think CT values have been determined for this particular virus. Al said that we inject chlorine before our reservoir and get resident times of anywhere from 30 minutes to 24 hours. Dr. Borchartd was not aware of this and said that is good.

Greg said CT values were set for Hepatitis A for the surface water treatment back in the late 80s, so the numbers were generated in the late 70s, early 80s. [To Greg's knowledge] there has never been any additional research funded to look at the viruses. Dr. Borchartd said it's a bit of an unknown as the data isn't there. Greg said the water industry has made enormous leaps and bounds in reducing water-borne disease over time. We have research that keeps finding emerging pathogens and some of those can be treated. It doesn't mean the treatment process was any less effective than it has been, just means that we've found other organisms that we have to worry about.

Jon asked Al if he'd do a report on chlorination and get it to them as soon as possible. Al said he would do that.

Jon asked Dr. Borchartd if he worked with other utilities on the virus study. Dr. Borchartd said they worked with Waukesha but didn't do any virus sampling there. Greg said so we're basically one of the first utilities in the nation to become aware of this problem, and Dr. Borchartd said he expects so. Dr. Borchartd said Madison should be congratulated, saying there is a lot more known about Madison's water than there was a couple of years ago. Jon said there was an editorial in the paper that encouraged Madison Water Utility to work with the UW researchers on finding out more about what is in our water. Jon said we need to keep encouraging the Utility to be progressive. Greg said he agrees as he has worked with utilities that will not participate in research with him because they are afraid they will get bad press. He said he hopes this utility doesn't see this as an opportunity to get out. Dr. Borchartd said Wisconsin has been very progressive in the research area.

Percy Mather asked about the cost of the sampling. Dr. Borchartd said the confirmatory testing all adds to the cost, so it's difficult to tell the cost. Percy

asked if there are things other than chlorine, such as filters, that can be used. Reverse osmosis does a fairly good job, and UV disinfection is a very good method for inactivation of viruses. Discussion was held on causes of the contamination. Ken said every city has infrastructure problems and leaking sewers are common.

13. Manganese, health and public communication issues for Wells 10, 3 and 29 service areas: David Denig-Chakroff, General Manager of Madison Water Utility, and Dr. Thomas Schlenker, Director of Public Health for Madison and Dane County.

Dave said a public meeting was held on Well 10. He said we received good feedback from the people who attended. He said we are going to schedule two more meetings—one for Well 3 and one for Well 8. That meeting is tentatively scheduled for June 22 from 7 to 9 p.m. He said we will have another public meeting for the Well 29 area, and we're still working on scheduling that. Dave said we're sending out postcards to the Well 10 area with additional health information going out. We'll be working on the public notice of these other meetings.

Dave introduced Dr. Schlenker who stated there will be quite a bit of sampling and testing at household taps along with the flushing program that is in place. At this point, the data is incomplete but does consist of 250 samples of relatively clear looking water that was collected and analyzed for turbidity and for manganese. Dr. Schlenker said we correlated the two and it showed there is a correlation between turbidity and manganese. He said they concluded from this preliminary batch of data that the goal of the Water Utility is to flush each main down to one NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) and then deliver that to the household. That is a good goal. The levels of manganese are also acceptable up to two NTUs. Above 2.0 NTU, it is likely that manganese levels will exceed the EPA recommended standard of 300 micrograms per liter, so the Utility will flush and then return and retest. For the mains that have gone up to two NTU or above, they will be flushed again. At the end of this process, we hope to have a good knowledge of how often we need to flush and where. Dr. Schlenker said he is concerned that in water that looks relatively clear, we can frequently see levels of manganese above the 300 micrograms per liter recommended as a standard for health. He said this is not a concern to healthy children and adults; however, part of the EPA recommendation is that infants younger than six-months of age and anyone with liver disease, because manganese is excreted through the liver, should not even have short-term exposure to these levels. He said the Health Department recommends that in the areas served by Wells 10 and Well 3, infants less than six months of age who are formula fed should be fed premixed formula, ready to drink formula, or if making the formula, mixing it with bottled water. Individuals with liver disease in these areas should drink bottled water, not tap water. They should consult with their physicians. We view this as temporary and once we accumulate the information that we're going to get from testing over the next few weeks, we can change that recommendation. There will be a postcard going out advising people of this.

Greg said it's plausible that you could clean the mains out to a point where the areas of Wells 3 and 10 might drop below those levels where you're getting 300 on a frequent basis. Greg asked if there is a plan to continue to monitor the situation after the flushing is done to see if that is a recommendation to stick with for the long-term or is it something you are going to monitor and make decisions on a periodic basis. Dr. Schlenker said he thinks the monitoring needs to go on a regular basis, because we don't know how long the flushing will be effective. Dave said we will be working closely with the Health Department in developing

that long-term sampling program.

Greg asked about the recommendation for the infants and people with liver disease, if that is a permanent recommendation or will you revisit this from time to time. Dr. Schlenker said he thinks we'll have enough information within the next six to eight weeks to hopefully rescind that recommendation.

Dave said that 30% of hydrant flushing samples with turbidity under 5 NTU had manganese levels above 300 ppb. He said this has nothing to do with what people are getting at the tap. Jon said if we have Well 29 that consistently puts out 160 milligrams per liter, are we going to have taps with intermittent manganese. Dr. Schlenker said we are missing real data as to what is coming out of the faucet; we just haven't done that yet. He said to measure at the tap, frequently, so you know the pattern, and if it turns out to be true that your average household gets a slug of manganese in one out of 100 glasses, that's not really that much of a problem. He said he is more worried if there might be households that consistently get high levels of manganese. He said we just don't know and we really have to study this for a few weeks. Jon asked if we should set a standard for wells to protect public health, and if it's above the standard we set, should the well should be treated. Dr. Schlenker said he's not concerned with what comes from the well; he is concerned with what comes out of the tap. He said this manganese becomes concentrated in the pipes in ways we don't understand, or why in some pipes and not others etc. He thinks we'll get a better idea of that as we test in households. If it comes down to putting controls on certain wells, or somewhere else in the distribution system, we need to be very clear as to where and at what levels.

Jon asked if there are recommended filters that people could use to remove manganese. Dr. Schlenker said there are but he's not the one to make the recommendation. Dave said we have been telling people to check with the Commerce Department, that they have been studying which systems are effective

Jon asked Ken about the sandstone aquifer, if there is any chance that the manganese we're releasing has anything to do with that we are working our aquifers too hard and the draw down is getting to the point where we're exposing more rock and getting things oxidized in the aquifer. Ken said he expects there are zones that have more manganese than other zones. He said it could be that right around the well, it may be oxidating part of the well. He said we do have cuttings from the wells that could be analyzed for manganese content. It might be possible to isolate which zones are contributing to it. He said it seems to be isolated to certain parts of the formation. Jon asked if, as we deplete the aquifer little by little every year, there a risk we'll have other issues come up because of that. Ken said when you mix oxygen with the aquifer; you often get precipitation of minerals.

Greg said arsenic gets more soluble the more oxygen there is and manganese chemistry is the opposite. He said it's possible that draw down could increase manganese but it wouldn't be because of oxygen, it would be because we're pulling water out of the zones in the aquifer that have more manganese. Greg said Waukesha County is having all kinds of water quality problems as a result of their draw down issues. Ken said we don't understand the chemistry of those things. You have changes in turbidity and many different processes going on and it's difficult to sort those things out without extensive, very costly research.

14. General Manager's memo to Alders, May 5, 2006, on Wisconsin State Journal series.

Jon asked Dave if he received any feedback on this and Dave said he heard from one or two alders. Jon asked Dave if he knew about the Mark Borchardt finding

from his testing in 2004. Dave said no, he didn't know anything about the findings until a couple of months ago when I ran into him at a meeting. He said to Dave that he had data back on some of the wells and they show viruses, but the report wasn't done. He said it was nothing to worry about, no big concern as the chlorine level should take care of it. Dave told Mark to be sure to send him a copy of the report when he was done with it. Al said he knew they had found something back in 2003, he didn't know what. They asked for permission to resample and we gave them access. Dave said when Mark told him they found viruses, he talked to Al about it and we were already increasing the chlorine levels due to the biofilm that Judy did, so we figured we were taking care of it. Larry said, from a Board standpoint, they should be given a heads up on anything to do with water quality. He said he would appreciate getting advance notice and not waiting for public discussions like this. He said this gets back to the whole communication issue. He thinks you have to be able to move on this type of thing quickly. Greg said it is not out of Mark Borchardt's character to withhold data until he knows for sure it is correct.

APPROVAL OF NEXT MEETING DATE

15. Approval of Special Meeting date of June 6, 2006.

Robin said this meeting is for the bond issue and should be fairly brief.

16. Approval of the next regular meeting date of June 20, 2006.

ADJOURNMENT

Jon Standridge made a motion at 6:33 p.m. to adjourn the meeting. Greg Harrington seconded; unanimously passed.