FINAL

LEBANON CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES
Wednesday, August 17, 2022, 7:00 p.m.
Remote Via Microsoft Teams: LebanonNH.gov/Live

MEMBERS PRESENT: Mayor Tim McNamara, Assistant Mayor Clifton Below, Erling Heistad, Karen Liot Hill, Christian Simon, George Sykes, Douglas Whittlesey, Devin Wilkie, and Karen Zook

MEMBERS ABSENT:

STAFF PRESENT: City Manager Shaun Mulholland, Public Works Assistant Director Jay Cairelli, Assistant City Engineer Erica Douglas

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1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Mayor McNamara called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:** Councilor Sykes led the Council in the Pledge.

- City Manager Shaun Mulholland announced the meeting criteria for the public.

3. **PUBLIC FORUM:** Mayor McNamara made the Public Forum announcement.

4. **OPEN TO PUBLIC:** No one from the public, or who was attending virtually came forth.

5. **RECOGNITIONS: NONE**

6. **ACCEPTANCE OF MINUTES:** August 3, 2022 (Regular Meeting)

***Councilor Heistad MOVED* to approve the August 3, 2022 (Regular Meeting) minutes as written and presented in the August 17, 2022 City Council agenda packet.**
Seconded by Councilor Simon..
****The Vote on the Motion was approved (8-0). Councilor Liot Hill was not present at the time vote was taken.***

7. **APPOINTMENTS:**
- Arts & Culture Commission, Jessica Giordani (Reappointment Ward 3 Citizen)

Councilor Wilkie put forth the Nomination of Jessica Giordani for Reappointment as a Ward 3 Citizen to the Arts & Culture Commission. (Three-year term: (8/22-8/25)
****The Vote on the NOMINATION was approved (7-0-1). Councilor Zook abstained. Councilor Liot Hill was not present at the time vote was taken.***

Councilor Liot Hill arrived at 7:06 PM.

- Conservation Commission, Sean Dittrich (Alternate Member)

Councilor Whittlesey put forth the Nomination of Sean Dittrich (Alternate Member) to the Conservation Commission. Three-year term: (8/22-8/25)
****The Vote on the NOMINATION was approved (9-0).***

- Lebanon Housing Authority, Karen Wynkoop (Citizen Member)

Councilor Liot Hill put forth the Nomination of Karen Wynkoop (Citizen Member) to the Lebanon Housing Authority. Five-year term: (8/22-8/27)
****The Vote on the NOMINATION was approved (9-0)***

- Pedestrian & Bicyclist Advisory Committee, Colin Smith (Reappointment Regular Member)

Councilor Liot Hill put forth the Nomination of Colin Smith for Reappointment (Regular Member) of the Pedestrian & Bicyclist Advisory Committee. Three-year term: (8/22-8/25)
****The Vote on the NOMINATION was approved (9-0)***

- Pedestrian & Bicyclist Advisory Committee, David Koch (Alternate Member)

Assistant Mayor Below put forth the Nomination of David Koch (Alternate Member) to the Pedestrian & Bicyclist Advisory Committee. Three-year term: (8/22-8/25)
****The Vote on the NOMINATION was approved (9-0)***

- Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Commission, Alisha Robinson (Public Representative)

Councilor Wilkie put forth the Nomination of Alisha Robinson (Public Representative) to the Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Commission. Two-year term: (8/22-8/24)
****The Vote on the NOMINATION was approved (9-0)***

- Trustees of Trust Funds, John Jay Hutchins (Reappointment)

Mayor McNamara APPOINTED John Jay Hutchins for Reappointment to the Trustees of Trust Funds. Three-year term: (8/22-8/25)

No Action Needed – For Council Information Only

8. PUBLIC HEARING ITEMS: NONE

9. OLD BUSINESS: NONE

10. NEW BUSINESS

A. Discussion & Set Public Hearing for September 7, 2022: Ordinance #2022-03 to amend City Code Chapter 124, Use of Public Stormwater Systems

1. Included in the agenda packet: Proposed Ordinance 2022-03 ***(Pages 46-48, City Council agenda packet.)***
2. August 9, 2022 Legal Opinion by Attorney Christine Fillmore re: Ordinance #2022-03 Stormwater Systems, Chapter 124 ***(Page 49- City Council agenda packet.)***

Erica Douglas, Assistant City Engineer, reviewed the proposed amendments to Ordinance #2022-03 as listed above.

BACKGROUND

Ordinance #2022-03 proposes to amend City Code Chapter 124, Use of Public Stormwater Systems, to provide updated criteria that applicants must satisfy in order to determine sufficient capacity of the relevant stormwater system where they propose to connect; to require on-site stormwater management; and to provide for waivers under certain conditions. She noted that they were looking at what the stormwater rate is versus the volume of stormwater that would be leaving a site in order to make sure Lebanon is in line with the State and other municipalities.

Mayor McNamara explained how attenuating the process of stormwater flows into the City's stormwater system works.

In response to Councilor Liot Hill's question, Ms. Douglas spoke about how this would affect the average homeowner, noting the way the regulations were originally written it was focused on the volume of water (i.e., if there was a 100 cu. ft. of water that was discharging from the property before a project, there had to be 100 cu. ft. of discharge storage after a project). The proposed Ordinance amendments would allow even a homeowner the flexibility to tie into the City's stormwater system by filing a waiver if they cannot infiltrate their amount of discharge.

Mayor McNamara noted that there are three categories of projects:

- Large projects (he believed these included exceeding 100K sq. ft) which are regulated under a very specific set of State regulations.
- Smaller projects that do not meet the State criteria which are essentially governed by the Lebanon Planning Board to mitigate the impact on the City's stormwater system.
- Single family homeowners typically do not have any regulations. Homeowners are basically applying for a building permit. However, if someone is on a small lot and there is nowhere to go with that water, and it may impact an adjoining property, this would provide a mechanism for them (homeowners) to connect to the City's stormwater system through a waiver process.

The Council discussed the impact of these amendments on if someone were to add an ADU (Accessory Dwelling Unit) on their property; and, whether this would add additional costs to the home builders.

Assistant Mayor Below wanted to be clear that this Ordinance only pertains to those who would be applying to connect to the City's stormwater system. All these provisions are not even triggered if someone is not seeking to connect to the City's stormwater system.

ACTION:
Councilor Liot Hill MOVED, that the Lebanon City Council hereby schedules a public hearing for Wednesday, September 7, 2022, beginning at 7:00 pm, in Council Chambers, City Hall, and Remote via City's Virtual Platform, for the purpose of receiving public input and taking action on proposed Ordinance #2022-03 to amend City Code Chapter 124, Public Stormwater Systems, Use of.

Seconded by Councilor Sykes.
****The Vote on the Motion was approved (9-0)***

Proposed Amendments are listed below in RED. Language to be omitted is listed with a ~~strike-through~~.

CITY OF LEBANON
ORDINANCE #2022-03

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND the Code of the City of Lebanon, Chapter 124, Public Stormwater Systems, Use of, Stormwater Connections and extensions, Section 124-4.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the City Council of the City of Lebanon, as follows:

Section 1

The Code of the City of Lebanon is hereby amended to revise Chapter 124, Public Stormwater Systems, Use of, Stormwater Connections and extensions, Section 124-4.A(5) as follows:

§ 124-4 Stormwater connections and extensions.

A. Stormwater permit…..

(5) The Director of Public Works shall review the service data to determine whether it has sufficient capacity to provide stormwater drainage service to the applicant.

(a) The applicant shall have the burden of presenting sufficient information, based on such engineering data as deemed necessary by the Director of Public Works, to demonstrate the following:

(i) Sufficient measures will be implemented to control the post-development peak rate runoff so that it does not exceed pre-development runoff. The drainage analysis should be practical for the site, fiscally responsible, and shall include calculations comparing pre- and post-development stormwater runoff rates (cubic feet/second) and volumes (cubic feet) for the two-, twenty-five-, fifty-year and one-hundred year twenty-four-hour storm events.

(ii) To the extent that onsite control measures are insufficient at keeping the post-development peak flow rate at or below the existing peak flow rate, a stormwater study will be required to show that, at a minimum, all affected elements of the City's Stormwater system have sufficient capacity for such discharges. In such cases, the applicant shall be permitted to discharge a peak flowrate for the twenty-five-year storm frequency amount not to exceed 50% of the remaining capacity of the receiving stormwater system. Culverts and storm sewers shall be able to pass the one-hundred-year twenty four hour storm event without overtopping and roadway ditches shall be required to pass the twenty-five year twenty four hour storm event without overtopping. In either case the applicant shall be responsible for all costs incurred by the City in making a determination of sufficient capacity except as outlined above in § 124-3C.

(iii) Every applicant shall provide for stormwater management as required by these Regulations, unless a waiver is granted pursuant to this section. Waiver requests shall be submitted in writing to the Director of Public Works, who may waive the minimum requirements for stormwater management in whole or in part, provided that the following conditions apply:

a) The granting of the waiver will not be detrimental to the public safety, health, or welfare or injurious to other property;
b) The conditions upon which the request for a waiver is based are unique to the property for which the waiver is sought and are not applicable generally to other property;
c) Because of the particular physical surroundings, shape or topographical conditions of the specific property involved, a particular hardship to implement a particular BMP (Best Management Practice) to the owner would result, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience, if the strict letter of these regulations are carried out;
d) The granting of the waiver will not be contrary to the spirit and intent of the regulations; and,
e) The waiver will not, in any manner, vary the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance or Master Plan.

~~The applicant shall have the burden of presenting sufficient information, based on such engineering data as deemed necessary by the Director of Public Works, to demonstrate, either: that any volume of water~~

~~diverted by the proposed activity will be recharged (infiltrated as groundwater) elsewhere on the affected property so as to result in a net zero increase in stormwater leaving the property during a twenty-five-year storm event, including a check for the impacts for fifty-year and one-hundred-year storm frequency events, and including a check on proposed roadway conveyance channels to ensure that thy can accommodate one-hundred-year storm events, and further including design provisions that emergency overflow structures are designed for the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour storm frequency storm discharge rate discharging to abutting properties or public roadways; or that to any extent such peak flows will not be fully recharged, all affected elements of the City's stormwater drainage system have sufficient capacity for such discharges. In such cases the applicant shall be permitted to discharge a peak flowrate for the twenty-five-year storm frequency amount not to exceed 50% of the remaining capacity of the receiving stormwater system. In either case the applicant shall be responsible for all costs incurred by the City in making a determination of sufficient capacity except as outlined above in § **124-3C**.~~

(c) If the City Manager determines, based on input from the Director of Public Works that there is sufficient capacity to provide adequate service, the City Manager may approve the service. ~~and access a permit fee.~~

Section 2. Severability

The provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable, and if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or part thereof is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or part of this ordinance.

Section 3. Effective Date

This Ordinance shall become effective upon passage.

B. Presentation by Wright-Pierce Engineers: Water Source Study

Included in agenda packet:

1. Presentation by Wright-Pierce Engineers: Water Source Study ***(Pages 51-65, City Council agenda packet)***.

Mayor McNamara noted that we did not have materials initially in the Council's agenda packet. Those were sent out this afternoon.

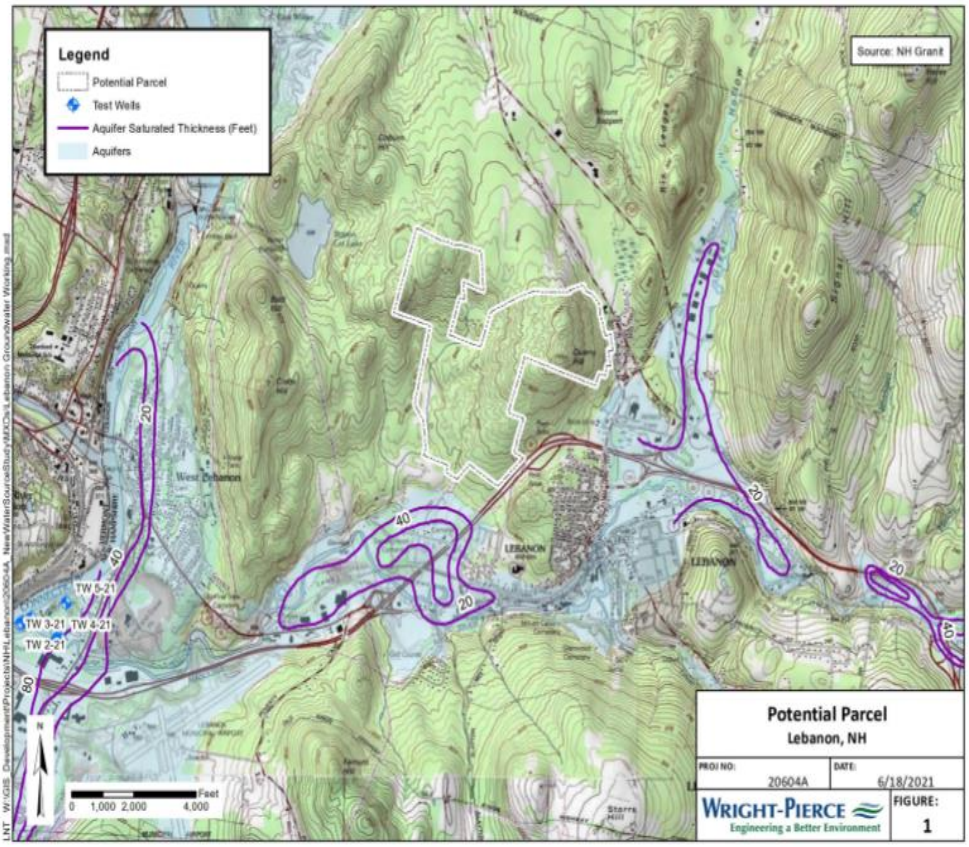
BACKGROUND

The City contracted with Wright-Pierce Engineering to conduct a water source study to determine an alternate source of water for the City's water system. The city presently relies on one water source, the Mascoma River, which has an impoundment in the Mascoma Lake. The water is treated at the water treatment plant and pumped into the City's water distribution system. This source was compromised in the 1950's when a tanker truck rolled over and spilled fuel into the river. Within several days, the fuel spill was cleaned up and the system was operating again. Recently, we have had several summers in which the lake, and companion river levels, have been dangerously low due to drought. It is unknown whether or not drought conditions will continue but there is a concern these conditions will continue due to climate change. This year, algae blooms were located on the lake that tested positive for cyanobacteria, which presented a warning call about our one source of water, which has known risks, and resulted in the City reviewing other options. This project will be included in the City's Capital Improvements Plan, which will be presented to the Council at their October 19, 2022 meeting.

City Manager Mulholland further described the background of this project by noting that the City has contracted with Wright-Pierce to look at an alternate source of water. There are several reasons for this, one of which is the city relies upon the Mascoma River, and the Mascoma Lake as our source of our only source of water. As you know, in other parts of the country, drought is far more dire than it is here. As important as drinking water is, it is critical to the survival of the City that we develop another water source and start the planning process to look at alternatives. Normally, we would be discussing this in October, but I wanted to get ahead of the game so the Council has more time to think about this. You will hear more about this on the 19th of October.

Senior Hydrologist, Greg Smith, of Wright-Pierce Engineering, reviewed and shared a screen presentation regarding the findings for an alternate water source for the City.

Lot 10 Site



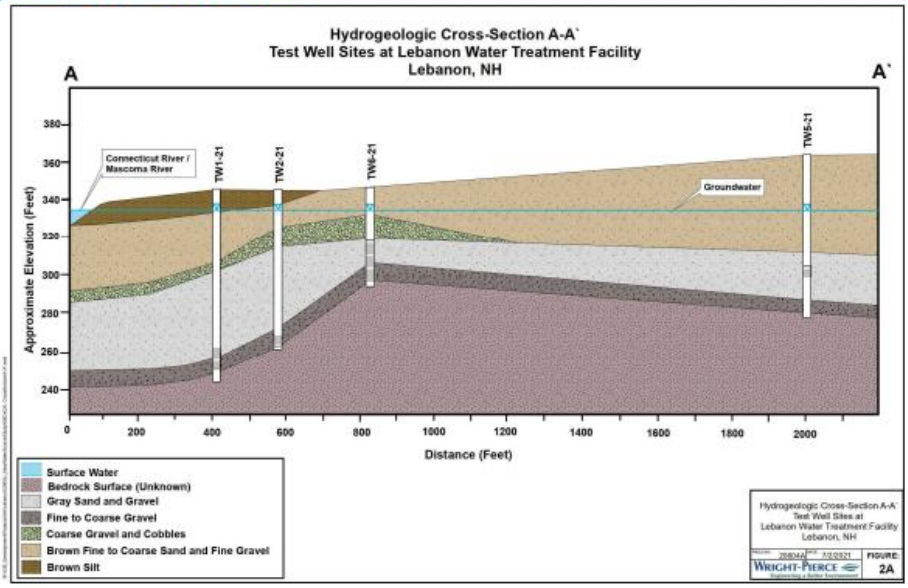
Mr. Smith noted the first thing they did was to look at one property which is owned by Dartmouth. This property itself is mostly bedrock, so it is not really going to be a viable water source. The aquifer map shows depths and this is all like high rock. So really, unless you're looking for 50 gallons a minute, that property itself is kind of out of your realm.

Test Well Drilling – WW Treatment Site

WRIGHT-PIERCE

We did look at an area by your wastewater treatment plant and found quite a bit of water. This is at the confluence of the Connecticut and Mascoma Rivers. What that provides is a massive, drought proof scenario and a significant water source for any wells Lebanon would want to put in on this property. We also found a very, very high yielding scenario right off at TW1 and TW2. (Circled above).

Geologic Cross Section



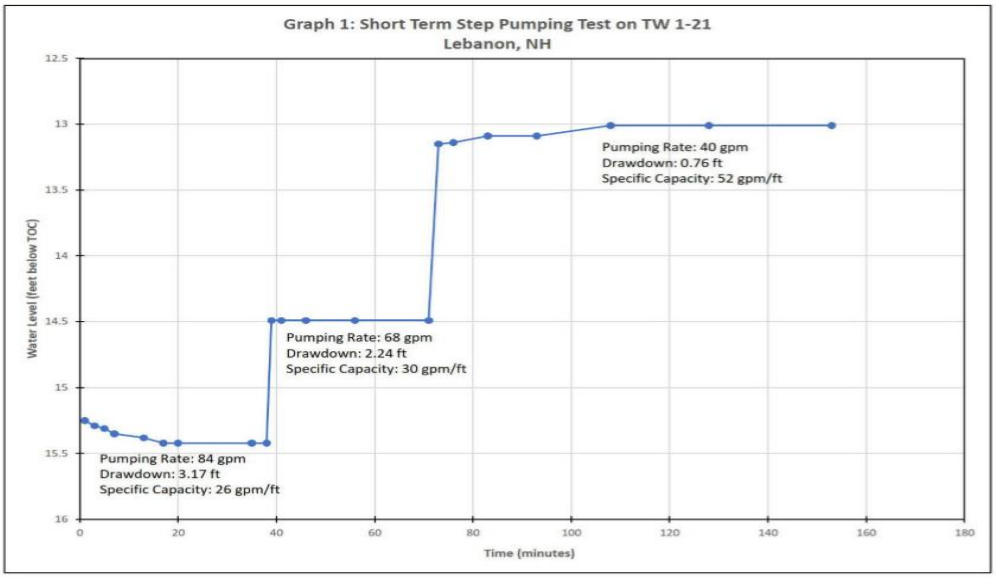
WRIGHT-PIERCE
Engineering a Better Environment

We drilled quite a few wells, did a did a geologic process cross section and basically the bedrock drops off really significantly fast.

The slide shows that when you get away from land this area it is all high yielding sand and gravel materials. What this does is allows for you to put in conventional wells that would provide significant treatment for any pathogens or water quality issues that would result from surface water. If you think about your treatment plant right now, your running water through 3 feet of sand.

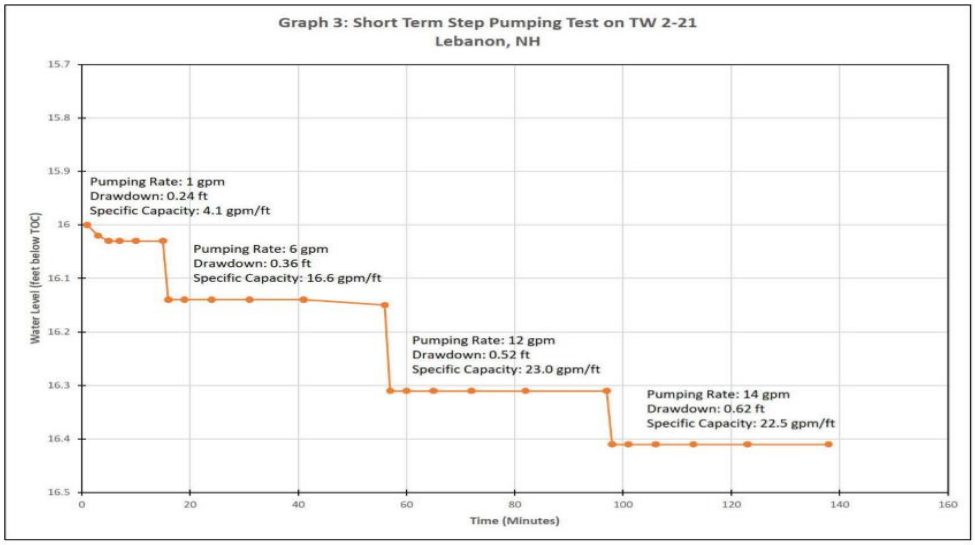
At sites TW1 and TW2 (below) you would be running through at least 150 feet of sand, which would provide massive filtration potential. Beholden to the dam upstream, those sands and gravels will provide significant filtration throughout that whole pumping process. Instead of it running through 3-4 feet of sand, it will be running through 150 feet of sand and running towards your wells and getting pumped out. Basically, we are looking at easily being able to not only match what you want to be able use, but potentially a larger yielding source.

Test Well TW 1-21



WRIGHT-PIERCE
Engineering a Better Environment

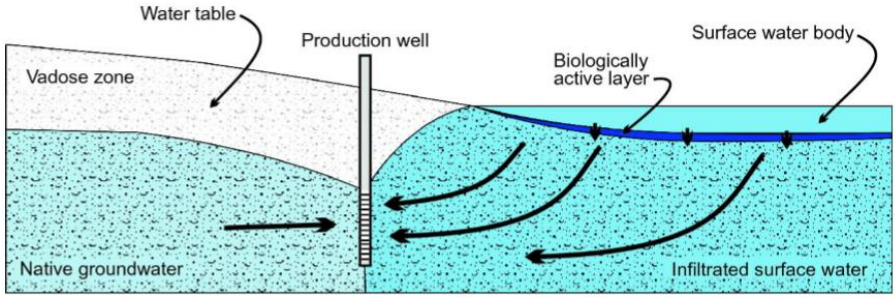
Test Well TW 2-21



WRIGHT-PIERCE
Engineering a Better Environment

We did some step tests (well tests) and 52 gallons per foot is pretty much highest we got. What that means is that if you pump that well at 50 gallons per minute, it will drop about 1 foot.

Well Yield



- **TW 1-21: 1,600 gpm+ yield potential**
- **TW 2-21: 750+ (1 MGD)**
- **Estimates do not include positive head boundary effects (surface water)**
- **Yields are potentially much higher (lower drawdowns) at higher pumping rates.**
- **Limited zone of contribution**
- **Estimate nearly all of the water to well(s) would be derived from surface water recharge depending on pumping rate.**

At TWI we identified at least 1,600 gallons a minute without stressing the well. We believe that you could easily match one or two wells (Lebanon's current source), with complete redundancy. Water quality needs to be tested, but that is the next step at this point.

Mayor McNamara noted that at this point it is important to set the stage for the Council in terms of an understanding of the geologic history of this particular area and how it impacts the groundwater supply which has glacial history. Literally, I am assuming that what you are tapping into here is probably the result of the last glaciation period.

Mr. Smith noted the esker that runs along and parallels the Connecticut River. That is why you are getting these relatively loose materials sands and gravels. If you go to that site and look across the river, you will see that there is very coarse gravel that goes along the other side, swoops across towards our site and then veers off, so we get a lot of good bridge boring data and things along those lines to be able to cite this well. It is very coarse material, but there is some significant filtration capacity, especially with that 150 feet plus of sand and gravel, to not only be able filtrate, but it will pull out any the contaminants or pathogens and also adjust the water quality as well.

Mayor McNamara explained that during the last glaciation period is when we had a mile or so of ice over us. There were channels running under the ice that were in contact with the ground surface in certain areas. There was literally liquid water running under the ice, but it ran in channels like rivers do today and it deposited some coarser materials (sands and gravels) that typically will hold more water than clay (i.e., glacial till). If you look at areas upgradient away from the river, you will see that there is very little of that sand and gravel present. It is largely tight glacial fill material. To make it worse, post glaciation, there was a feature known as Glacial Lake Hitchcock, which was created by a dam at the end of the glacier in Connecticut, and it backed up this enormous lake for thousands of years that settled out even finer materials. There are certain areas, most of them seem to be situated along the Connecticut River, where we have these eskers (areas of material that was flowing out of the water under the glacier and are a much higher yielding for water). The Dartmouth area that Greg mentioned was one that I was thinking

of, which is in the landmark crack south of the hospital. It is very, very wet at the bottom and I kind of had hopes that maybe there is an area that is close to one of our tanks where we could situate a well and it would not be so far downstream. As Greg's began to look at it, they realized that it is wet because of the glacial till. The City just happens to own this wonderful little undeveloped peninsula where the Connecticut and the Mascoma meet, and part of it is a pretty big wetland and part of it has a treatment plant on it. We are fortunate that it is not under one of the plazas. It's right there on land that the City owns.

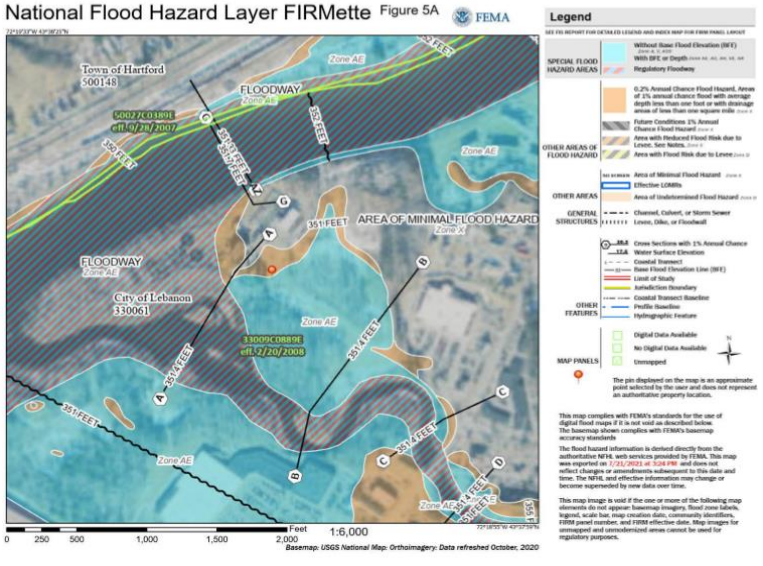
Councilor Liot Hill questioned what the City's current capacity demand is and how the area that would potentially yield 1600 gallons per minute compares to what Lebanon's daily average is.

Mr. Jay Cairelli, Assistant DPW Director, noted that right now our average day is 1.2 million gallons and our peak day it is about 2.2 million gallons. The projected yield from the proposed production well would cover the current system demand. We really do not know what we could potentially get and we have only done a small diameter pass well at this point. If we do get the $175K, we are going to do a large area test well with a long-term pump test and then we will know exactly what our yield could be. We have an estimate based on the small diameter well at 1600 gallons per minute, but without the larger diameter well, we really do not know what it will be, but it seemed right now that it could be a completely redundant source for us.

Mr. Smith noted the 1600 figure is very conservative. However, that does not account for bringing in water from both the Mascoma and Connecticut Rivers at the same time and that could potentially be very high yield. There is a lot of potential here just from conventional wells and there is also a lot of potential for a regional resource as well. Honestly, from a permitting standpoint, you do not have to worry about anything from a stream depletion standpoint from this location. The DES will most likely say this is a non-issue.

Potential Issue: Floodway (FEMA 2008)

- **Treatment plant located in mapped floodway. Treatment plant age?**
- **Other large portions of the property and building to the south within the Floodway elevation**
- **FEMA flood mapping based on old low-resolution topography (20-foot contours)**
- **Lidar data indicates that flood mapping is highly inaccurate in this area.**



One of the big issues we are going to have to overcome is the FEMA flood mapping where basins are within the floodway zone. However, if you do conventional wells, you could cut down 2 trees and you would overcompensate for a 24 inch well sticking out of the ground and is kind of a non-issue when it

comes down to it. He spoke with the DES about putting a well in there. They will not have a problem with that.

Mayor McNamara wanted to clarify with Mr. Smith that what he was talking about was regarding the floodway, and if this is general.

Mr. Smith said this was correct. He also noted that the DES does not like to have things constructed in the floodway because it can create additional flooding conditions upstream, but this well field really would not involve constructing anything of any significance in the floodway. It is not so much that the wells are in danger of a flood, it is that they generally they do not want structures of any significance to be constructed in the floodway.

Mayor McNamara asked if Lebanon could flood-proof wells so that if flood waters were to occur on the well field it would not cause the wells to go down.

Mr. Smith said yes. They would put in a seal and an access way. Basically, that well is located off of the access way, so there is already a roadway to it and there would not be any kind of wetland impacts.

Mayor McNamara asked if Mr. Cairelli was going to have an item in his CIP request to essentially do a large diameter well that will hopefully prove out the inferential information you have now from the small diameter well.

Mr. Cairelli explained that for this year they will be putting in a production well; do the long-term pump test; get water quality data submitted to the State; and then the State will come back to us with what treatments we need, etc. That (dollar) number will get fined tuned as we get closer with the water quality data we are going for this year and that will get us permitted and able to build our pump house and our treatment. Then, down the road, we will be able to tie it into the system.

Mr. Smith noted that generally, the whole idea is that you are getting a lot of water from both these water bodies that it is getting filtered through all this sand and gravel coming to your well. Basically, it makes it a drought proof scenario, which is ideal. We can engineer our way into constructing that well, which would be basically just raising the well casing up and making sure we have a good seal for any flooding scenarios and access to that well itself. From a capital standpoint it is relatively inexpensive.

Councilor Sykes, directing his question to City Manager Mulholland, asked what the long term plan for the construction of this well would be and if it would fit within our Debt Management Program.

City Manager Mulholland explained there is space for the well, but not the upgrade of the distribution system at a cost of $8M. Since we do not know the cost yet, this will need quite a bit of fine tuning. He pointed out that pipes need to be bigger to move the water through the rest of the City and this is where the major costs would be. No, it would not fit in the City's Debt Management Policy, assuming we are also going to continue to maintain our system and deal with all of the broken/deteriorating pipe issues we have.

Radial Collector Well

Conceptual Radial Collector Well

- **Potentially serve as a regional source (NHDES is pro-regionalization)**
- **Requires 4-log treatment – lower costs due to filtration**
- **Theoretical yield is the highest in New England (10 MGD+)**
- **Requires barge borings and significantly more work to design, permit and treat**
- **High capital cost**

Mr. Smith spoke about another potential option for the future called a Radial Collector Well (as shown above). From our array of collector wells, you would pump out of a Caisson that sucks water in from each of these wells. From a conceptual point of view, you could do something like this, but you do need a four logged treatment plan, which means a full surface water treatment plant and that is expensive. This site has the potential to yield on the order of 10 to 20 million gallons a day. So, if you are going to look at going forward for a regional supply, that would be the way to go, but I think conventional wells at this point will completely give you redundancy and a high quality water source.

I do not think you want to do this at this point, but it is something that you should actually put in your records because this site could easily be the highest yielding well site in New England, by a longshot, just based on the two rivers coming through.

City Manager Shaun Mulholland noted that while there is no demand for this type of well now, we should look at what is going on in the rest of the country (with their water supplies). This is a resource a lot of people do not have and may be of value to our region/State in the next 20-30 years from now.

In response to Assistant Mayor Below's question regarding water quality and treatment due to drawing water closer to the bottom of the river, Mr. Smith said NH State regulations require that if any well is within 50 feet (vertically or horizontally) within the presence of service water, then it is considered to be automatically under the presence of surface water and then you have to do 4 log treatment, which is the basically the highest level of treatment that you are required to do. Because this well would not draw (water) until you are more than 50 feet below the surface, we are beyond those thresholds with conventional wells, so therefore we would not have to deal with that. We would have to show we were getting ample filtration to the State of New Hampshire via some testing, but that is just their requirements at this point in time so.

Councilor Heistad was concerned about the risk of salt filtrating into the wells from Interstate 91. Mr. Smith explained how this could be mitigated through soil filtration, and noted that in his professional opinion this potential risk would be overcome by the sheer volume of water in the rivers. This theory could be proven by putting in a large diameter test well.

Mr. Smith explained possible funding sources for the City, which Wright-Pierce could help with and reiterated again that Lebanon has the potential for a drought-proof water source. He also explained how the City could fund this project (as listed below).

Funding

- SRF Funding – Lebanon has had limited success due to rate structure
- NH Drinking Water & Groundwater Trust Fund
- Next round of grant applications
- Complete redundancy with conventional wells
- Potential regional supply source
- Elevate funding priority by:
  1. Stressing cyanobacteria and water quality issues
  2. Lack of control of dam levels
  3. Single source is susceptible to drought
  4. Regional growth

Mr. Nick Mouzourakis (Ward 3) came forth and spoke about extending the outlet of the plant past where water is drawn from and questioned if the City should go to other regional towns to see if they would be willing to contribute to the project.

Mayor McNamara noted that the City needs to get to the next stage of a production well first. Participation from other municipalities could certainly occur in a staged fashion in the future because very few of the local municipalities actually have a municipal water supply. He felt the market is potentially there, but it is a very small market.

Councilor Whittlesey questioned if a Risk Assessment was done on the flow rates of the rivers from upstream development. City Manager Mulholland noted this was discussed at the Municipal Manager's meeting and they were not interested in talking about a backup or water source because due to the regional development that would occur if additional water sources were added.

ACTION:

No action was required by the Council. Item was for informational purposes only.

11. City Manager Report:

City Manager Shaun Mulholland update the Council on the following:

- Westboro Yard Status.
- DPW City road projects and State Funding.
- Kimball Street concerns from the public regarding the flow of traffic.
- Right-to-Know Law: Reminded and encouraged Council members to only use their city email accounts for City business and not their private email accounts.
- He will be on vacation until September 6th. During his absence, Deputy City Manager Paula Maville will be in charge until August 31st, then David Brooks would be in charge from Sept 1 through Sept 2nd. .
- Joint Hartford, VT/City of Lebanon meeting will be taking place on Sept 27th at Hartford High School. Time TBD. He will send a calendar invite to the Council with the details.
- Mascoma Greenway and Northern Rail Trail eBike concerns regarding eBike Safety and other safety concerns along the Mascoma Greenway.
- Tax Rate Re-evaluation Assessments: Have been delayed.
- Deputy City Manager Paula Maville's Retirement Party, September 9th, 2022, Salt hill Pub, starting at 4 P.M.
- Punch card fraud at the landfill.
- Comments on the Civility of City Council: Kudos to Lebanon's City Council. He has received many positive comments from the public acknowledging the civility and praising the Council for the way they treat each other and the citizens of Lebanon. Thank you for that!

12. COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES TO OTHER BODIES: NONE

13. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS: NONE

14. NON-PUBLIC SESSION: NONE

15. ADJOURNMENT:

Councilor Whittlesey MOVED for adjournment.
Seconded by Councilor Heistad.

****The Vote on the MOTION was unanimously approved (9-0).***

The meeting was adjourned at 8:32 PM.

Respectfully submitted,
Dona E. Gibson
Recording Secretary