

at the crossroads

The new normal: Social Distancing
As Governor's "Safe At Home" order is eased, Vandalia will continue to encourage continued social distancing

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After weeks of mandated isolation to slow the spread of the COVID-19 novel coronavirus, some segments of society are slowly easing back towards modified operations. For Vandalia's first responders, the eased restrictions will have no impact on operations.

"At the beginning of this crisis, we implemented a number of safety measures to protect our crews and the people we serve," said Chad Follick, fire chief. "Our people are wearing protective equipment including gloves, masks and covers on every call... and that will not be changing anytime soon."

The policy also requires that any patient transported to a hospital or medical facility must also be wearing a mask.

The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) gives medics and fire personnel a barrier to protect them from the COVID-19 virus. The equipment also shields patients from the potential infection from a crew member.

"The one message I would like people to receive is that even with an easing of restrictions, the social distancing component is still in place, and remains a vitally important tactic in slowing the spread of this virus."

Social distancing requires people to maintain a minimum six-foot distance between themselves and anyone who does not live in their household. A normal cough expels air and droplets at least six feet from the source. If a person is infected with COVID-19, those droplets could contain the coronavirus.

A simple mask can also slow the spread of the virus by reducing the distance a cough may travel.

"I think we have seen over the past two months that social distancing works," Follick said. "Staying home, maintaining a six feet distance from others and wearing a mask are all practices that slow the spread."

To reinforce the message, Vandalia has printed and placed signage throughout the City. The signs are located at most public facilities, and encourage the continuation of the "6 feet apart" rule. T-shirts with that same message have been distributed among City employees.



Jon Crusey
City Manager

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Check us out on the web at www.vandaliaohio.org

Parking Your Recreation Vehicles

The advent of warmer weather means the beginning of the outdoor recreation season. This means RVs, campers, trailers and boats will begin to dot the landscape as many people get ready to spend some quality time in the great outdoors.

This is also the season when City officials get the most questions regarding what is, and is not, permissible regarding the parking and storage of recreational vehicles and trailers.

"One thing we tell people right off the bat is that there are restrictions on the size and types of recreational vehicles that may be stored on a lot," said David Marlow, Vandalia city planner. "And of the vehicles that are permitted, zoning allows only two to be stored on a lot at any time."

RVs and large moving vehicles are permitted to park in a driveway for up to 48 hours for the purposes of loading or unloading.

Another basic restriction is that campers and RVs cannot be used as living quarters while on a residential lot. "That means they cannot be hooked up to any permanent electric, natural gas, water or sewer lines," Marlow explained. "The restriction also applies to using the vehicles as a business office."

Depending on the size of the vehicle, they are permitted to be parked and stored on a residential lot.

The first consideration is the size of the vehicle.

"RV's that are longer than 35 feet are not permitted to be stored on a residential lot unless it is in an enclosed structure," Marlow said. "Those less than 35 feet in length can be stored on a residential lot with certain restrictions." The measurement shall include the tongue.

An RV and/or trailer that is less than 35 feet in length may be stored on a lot with restrictions. First, it must be situated behind the front setback. The setback is an imaginary line that is drawn across the property from the the home's front foundation. The tongue shall not extend past the front line of the building.

Another consideration is the surface upon which the vehicle will rest. To comply with zoning regulations, all tires of the vehicle must be situated on a hard surface. Concrete, asphalt and pervious pavers meet this requirement. A gravel surface does not meet the requirement and is not permitted.

Finally, any recreational vehicle must be kept in good condition and have the current year's registration.

Marlow said the City is aware the regulations can sometime be difficult to understand, so he encourages people with questions to phone the Vandalia Department of Engineering Services, 937-898-3750.

Am I permitted to store my recreational vehicle, trailer or boat on my residential property?

- If longer than 35 feet, the vehicle can only be stored in an enclosed structure.
- If less than 35 feet long, the vehicle can be stored outside with conditions.
- If permitted outside, the vehicle must be parked behind the existing front line of the building foundation, and as far from the street right of way as possible.
- The vehicle may NOT be used as a living quarters or as a place to conduct business.
- Must have no permanent connection to electric, water, gas or sewer.
- Must carry the current year's license and registration.
- All wheels of the vehicle and/or trailer must be resting entirely on a hard, paved surface or surface of pervious pavers. Gravel is not a permitted surface.

Vandalia requires permits for many home improvement projects

If your "to-do" list for the spring and summer months involves a home improvement project, here's a helpful tip... don't forget the permits.

Many projects undertaken each year by homeowners require a permit from Development and Engineering Services. The permit allows inspectors to be involved in the project at each step of the way to be sure the work being done conforms to code regulations.

Sometimes homeowners don't realize their project required a permit until late in the construction process.

"We tell people that the best way to be sure if they need a permit is to give us a call and ask," said Chris Mastriano, a building inspector for the City of Vandalia. "The most common projects we issue permits for

are fences, decks, pools, patios, gazebos and outdoor tool sheds."

Why is the City of Vandalia interested in your backyard deck?

"The permits are really here for your protection," said Mastriano. "Safety is our number one priority."

Once a permit is issued, a homeowner or contractor completes the project in phases. After each phase of the project is complete, an inspection takes place.

"With a deck, for example, we'll approve the plans first and then issue a permit," Mastriano explained.

"We'll come out again to inspect the footers before the concrete is poured, then we'll be out to inspect the framing before the deckboards are attached."

On projects such as fences and tool sheds, a permit helps to ensure that the structure is placed

correctly on your property.

As a homeowner, you can get a building permit for any number of projects undertaken on your home or property. Remodelers and subcontractors, are also required to have a permit before beginning work on your house.

The process for obtaining a permit is simple.

"We ask you to fill out a short application and submit two sets of drawings on your planned project," Mastriano said. "We review the drawings and then the permit is issued."

There is also a small fee required at the time the permit is issued.

For information on building permits, contact Development and Engineering Services, 937-898-3750.

Vandalia's water/sewer rate among the most affordable in the region

A recent water and sewer rate survey conducted by the City of Oakwood indicates that Vandalia residents enjoy one of the lowest rates in the Dayton region for combined water and sewer service.

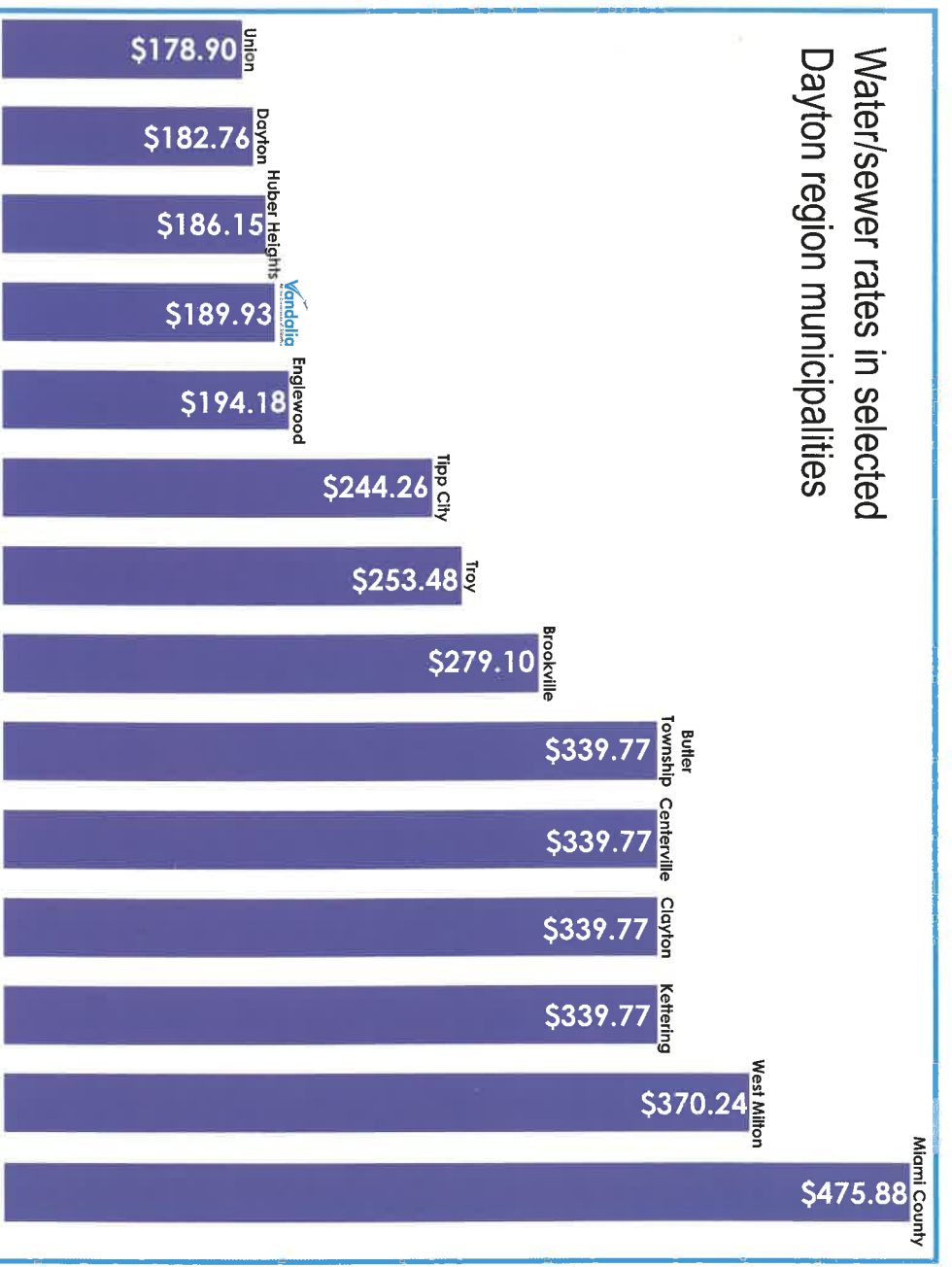
The average Vandalia resident pays \$189.93 each quarter for water and sewage services. That rate is the 6th lowest in the Dayton region among 63 jurisdictions surveyed.

"This most recent survey illustrates our commitment to provide our citizens with great services at a great value," said Jon Crusey, city manager. "We have historically ranked near the top of the list when it comes to affordable city services and utilities, and this year is no exception."

The City of Union was ranked as the most affordable, with an average quarterly bill of \$178.90. Residents who live in portions of Troy serviced by Miami County pay the highest quarterly bill, an average of \$475.88 every three months.

Vandalia's water is the product of a cooperative arrangement with Tipp City. The two municipalities joined together to build the Northern Area Water Authority (NAWA), which supplies water to both communities.

Vandalia's wastewater treatment is a cooperative effort with the cities of Huber Heights and Tipp City.





This report is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. The purpose of this report is to provide the public with information concerning the quality of drinking water during the previous calendar year.

The Northern Area Water Authority (NAWA) obtains its public drinking water supply from buried sand and gravel aquifers associated with the Great Miami River. NAWA currently utilizes six production wells to draw water from the aquifer. Well water is pumped to the treatment plant where it is run through sand filters for Iron and Manganese removal. Nanofiltration membranes are used for the reduction or removal of hardness, viruses, and other contaminants. Chlorine is added for disinfection, Fluoride is added for dental health, and Orthophosphate is added to minimize corrosion or scaling in the distribution system. NAWA has a current, unconditioned license to operate its Public Water System issued by the Ohio EPA on January 1, 2020. For information regarding this report or additional information regarding water quality, contact Lisa Hendricks, Plant Supervisor, 937-506-3200.

"In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health."

Regulated Contaminants

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Range of Detects	Date of Sample	Violation	Sources of Substances
Total Chlorine	1.43ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0	0.44 - 1.43	2019	NO	Water disinfectant
Fluoride	1.22 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0	0.81-1.22	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform**	0 ppm	1 positive/month	0	0	August-2016	NO	Naturally present in environment
Halocetic Acids	12.5 ppb	60 ppb	0	7.4 - 12.5	2019	NO	Byproduct of disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	38.1 ppb	80 ppb	0	30.6 - 38.1	2019	NO	Byproduct of disinfection

"Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Halocetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfection byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s."

Water Quality Results

Copper* ppm	1.3 ppm	Zero	0.464 ppm	2019	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
*Zero out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm						
Lead** ppb	15 ppb	Zero	0.00	2019	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
*Zero out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb						

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NAWA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

Unregulated Contaminants

Dibromochloromethane	2.70 ppb	n.r.	n.r.	1.8 - 2.7	2019	NO	Components of Total
Chloroform	28.2 ppb	n.r.	n.r.	24.1 - 28.2	2019	NO	Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	7.2 ppb	n.r.	n.r.	4.8 - 7.2	2019	NO	(TTHMs) and
Trichloroacetic acid	3.7 ppb	n.r.	n.r.	3.0 - 3.7	2019	NO	Halocetic Acids (HAA5)
Dichloroacetic acid	3.3 ppb	n.r.	n.r.	3.3	2019	NO	

Key to Abbreviations and Terminology Used in this Report

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that triggers the public water system to install other treatment technologies to reduce the concentration of the contaminant.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of contamination that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes.

HAA5 - Halocetic Acids.

N/A - not applicable

n.r. - not regulated. USEPA has not established a MCL or MCLG.

ppb - parts per billion. In some sources, ppb is referred to as "ug/l", or micrograms per liter.

ppm - parts per million. In some sources, ppm is referred to as "mg/l", or milligrams per liter.

EPA required health information

"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

"Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

Sources of contamination to drinking water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste-water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Susceptibility analysis

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to NAWA's wells is susceptible to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reasons:

1. Water quality results indicate impacts of nitrates.
2. The sand and gravel aquifer has a depth to water of 5-15 feet below the ground surface.
3. The sand and gravel aquifer material is continuous to the surface and the soil is sandy.
4. No confining layer exists which could act as a barrier between the ground surface and the aquifer.
5. Potential significant contamination sources exist within the protection area.

To obtain a copy of Source Water Assessment, contact Lisa Hendricks, 937-506-3200

Ground water protection

The City of Tipp City developed and implemented a ground water monitoring protection program in 1996. Six monitoring wells are currently used to study ground water quality upgradient of the well field area. This serves as an "early warning" device should dangerous contaminants threaten our well field. In 1994, Tipp City developed a Well Head Protection Program. This program served to inventory potential sources of ground water contamination within a 5-year "time of travel" zone around our existing wells. Special zoning regulations have been adopted to further reduce the risk of ground water contamination within a 1-year "time of travel" zone around the wells. Public information will play a key role in providing additional risk reduction to protect this very important resource. For further information regarding our Well Head Protection Program, or Source Water Assessment, please contact Lisa Hendricks at 937-506-3200.

Public participation

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the regular council meetings of the City of Tipp City and City of Vandalia Councils.

City of Tipp City Council meets the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 7:30 P.M. These meetings are held at the Tipp City Government Center, located at 260 S. Garber Drive. For more information, contact Kevin Price, 937-506-3200.

City of Vandalia Council meets the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. These meetings are held at the Vandalia Municipal Building, located at 333 James E. Bohanan Memorial Drive. For more information, contact Steve Nickles, 937-415-2349

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Division of Fire: 898-2261
8705 Peters Pike
Municipal Court: 898-3996
245 James E. Bohanan Memorial Drive
Cassel Hills Golf Course: 890-1300
201 Clubhouse Way

CITY OF VANDALIA
333 James E. Bohanan Memorial Drive
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There's still time to complete the 2020 U.S. Census

The 2020 Census is underway. The results will provide a snapshot of our nation—who we are, where we live, and so much more.

The 2020 Census is the first that is available to complete online.

The results of this once-a-decade count determine the number of seats each state has in the House of Representatives. They are also used to draw congressional and state legislative districts.

Over the next decade, lawmakers, business owners, and many others will use 2020 Census data to make critical decisions. The results will show where communities need new schools, new clinics, new roads, and more services for families, older adults, and children.

The results will also determine how hundreds of billions of dollars in federal funding are allocated to more than 100 programs, including Medicaid, Head Start, block grants for community mental health services,

and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, also known as SNAP.

Each year, Census data determines federal funding for more than 100 programs, including school lunches, highway construction, and education.

The U.S. Constitution mandates that the country count its population once every 10 years. The results are used to adjust or redraw electoral districts, based on where populations have increased or decreased.

State legislatures or independent bipartisan commissions are responsible for redrawing congressional districts. The U.S. Census Bureau provides states with population counts for this purpose.

The results of the 2020 Census will inform decisions about allocating hundreds of billions of dollars in federal funding to communities across the country—for hospitals, fire departments, school lunch programs, and other critical programs and services. So far Vandalians have done a great job of

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completing the Census. By the end of April, 71% of Vandalian addresses had responded and completed the Census.

If you have not yet completed your 2020 Census form, you still have time to get it done. For most people the census takes less than 15 minutes to complete. Simply visit www.2020census.gov and be counted!

Vandalia resurfacing project addresses 14 streets for 2020

Vandalia will resurface 14 roadways as a part of the City's 2020 street maintenance program. Work will begin in the early summer, and should be wrapped up by the beginning of the school year.

"We use a three-step process to resurface the streets that make our list each year," said Rob Cron, public works manager. "First we go through the designated areas and repair any damaged curbs or sidewalks. Next we mill off the top inch and a half of asphalt and then our pavers come through and apply a fresh coat."

The annual resurfacing program is funded primarily through the City's Safe and Stable income tax issue. There are no assessments to homeowners for any of the work done.

Cron said that a number of factors go into determining which streets will be resurfaced each year.

"The primary factor is the condition of the road," Cron said. "If it's in bad shape, it goes to the top of the list."

Cron said once the condition is factored in, other criteria comes into play.

"We also try to consider the amount of traffic the road sees on a daily basis, any upcoming projects that might require the road to be dug up, and the geographic location."



2020 Street Resurfacing List

Cliffbrook Court
Forest View Court
Olde Farm Court
Kenbrook Drive (Ranchview-Reichard)
Industrial Park Drive
Mulberry Road (Ash. Farms–Mulberry Woods)
Mecca Drive
Poplar Grove Drive (Mecca–CDS)
Amor Place
Attica Street (Buttercup-Vista)
Elva Court
Crestwood Hills Drive (Alk. Springs–Popl. Grove)
Hialeah Court
Bayonne Drive



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