INTERVIEW 1

Interviewee 1 00:00
A sewer project called the [REDACTED], I forget how many 1000 feet. To hook up [REDACTED]. And the original cost for it was [REDACTED]. So right now what they're quoting us for piped water, hauled, and sewer is $1 million per 1000 feet. And so we recently, we bumped that [REDACTED] when we originally started, we bumped it up by 40%. Because of all the all the supply problems and all that stuff that's going on, we went out to bid this, this happened a month ago. And those projects came in at [REDACTED]. So funding is the big crux problem. I can say, though, on that, and this is where [REDACTED] will come in. There's been some big improvements in the systems, you know, like we're using the SCADA system, they call it and so it electronically monitors the whole. So there's been a lot of improvements in the system that weren't there before. But the expenses just kill us. It's just. And the problem right now we're in the mix where the haul drivers, you need CDL licenses to do that. And those are in short supply. And just today, we're almost down to the point where everybody's going to get water, but they're not going to get what they need. Or what they want. You better grab a chair [REDACTED], they're doing a water and sewer study and some of it's on systems. So anyways, from my standpoint, that's kind of been the big challenge. And another challenge is for us as with the USDA is the paperwork involved. I mean, I can't, I can't, we're lucky that we have somebody that can process the grants, [REDACTED], we're lucky we got somebody with a lot of education is what it takes. But like the USDA, it took us two years just to put the application together. So that's a big challenge for the villages, or anybody else is trying to get through this. And [REDACTED] was involved in that side of the street in the villages. But so anyways, that's our challenges of trying to get water, pipe water and sewer. Without it, the town has grown. And it's going to come to a point where I just said that, we're only going to be able to deliver X amount of water to everybody, and they'll have to live with it. We don't want to go there.

Interviewer 1 02:56
So like with the new subdivisions coming online?

Interviewee 1 02:59
That's what I'm worried about. Yeah, so we're trying to do well, with this project, we're, we're kind of chasing our tail. Because if this project can come about, it would have saved about [REDACTED] in labor costs in driving the trucks around. It would also give the current personnel more time to do the work up town. So there's some other benefits, you know, once you get piped up, we're right in the middle of we actually did a preliminary engineering report, or we're working on it, it's not complete yet for the whole town. So that's, so there's a lot of engineering, too, that goes into it just a tremendous amount of engineering. So the idea that this would be that starting at A whatever you have there would be able to help deliver water way over here. So the whole system has to get filled up, designed and built sort of sustained all the way up to [REDACTED]. So that design is in the process, but now the next big hurdle will be, how in the world are you gonna fund that.

Interviewer 1 04:13
I think the scope of what we're trying to look at is all those things so just I mean treatment, but also billing and personnel like you mentioned water truck drivers and like all the steps that go into people not getting good water at their house is all those pieces.