COUNCIL DECISION REQUEST

SUBJECT: Taylor Pool Operation agreement between the Town of Payson and EVO Swim School

MEETING DATE: February 4, 2010

PAYSON GOAL: NEW: EX ISTING:

ITEM NO.:

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:

SUBMITTED BY: Cameron Davis
Park, Recreation and Tourism Director

AMOUNT BUDGETED: $103, 400

UBMITTAL TO AGENDA
APPROVED BY TOWN MANAGER

EXPENDITURE REQUIRED: $38,531.00

CONT. FUNDING REQUIRED:

EXHIBITS (If Applicable, To Be Attached):

POSSIBLE MOTION

I move to (1) approve the attached Term Sheet for operation of Taylor Pool between the Town of Payson and EVO Swim School, (2) direct the legal department to prepare a contract incorporating the terms of the Term Sheet, and (3) authorize the Town Manager to sign such contract.

SUMMARY OF THE BASIS FOR POSSIBLE MOTION:

Based upon the 2009/2010 budget, the approval of this motion will save the Town approximately **$64,869.00 annually** in operating expenses. The current Aquatics budget is $103,400. EVO Swim School will take over the personnel and programming expenses of Taylor pool. The Town is responsible for the facility maintenance and operations expenses which will run approximately **$38,531.00** annually. EVO would be responsible for staffing the pool and continuing with high quality aquatic programs. All of the existing programs and possibly more will be offered to the community, so the level of service is expected to increase.

Here is a hypothetical fiscal year end example of how the expenses would break down.

			Who Is Responsible
Current Town Pool Budget	**$**	**103,400.00**	
Less Personnel Costs	$	- (61,500.00)	EVO
Less Cleaning Supplies	$	- (400.00)	EVO
Less Program Supplies	$	- (1,700.00)	EVO
Less Uniforms	$	- (1,200.00)	EVO
Less Telephone	$	- (500.00)	EVO
Additional Insurance Cost	$	431.00	TOP
Remaining Cost to the Town	**$**	**38,531.00**	TOP
Gross Savings to the Town	**$**	**64,869.00**	

For a further breakdown of responsibilities on behalf of the Town and EVO Swim School please see the attached Term Sheet.

FEB 0 4 2010 I.1

COUNCIL DECISION REQUEST

PROS: ____

Saves the Town Money!

Provides Top Notch Swimming Programs to our community
EVO Swim School is an evolutionary learn-to-swim facility with complete resources to offer the very best in aquatic instruction for infants, children, pre-competitive swimmers, and adults. They will provide a place where children and adults can learn to swim, exercise and participate in aquatic sports and recreation right here in our community. The programs they will provide are: swim team; swim lessons; open swim; water aerobics; lap swim and pool parties. EVO has smaller classes, better instructor to student instruction. They specialize in helping 2 and 3 year olds gain a basic level of independence in the water.

Will Provide the Community with Olympic Level Training and Instruction
EVO Swim School is owned and operated by David Tait. David is an accomplished athlete in the sport of swimming. He was a three time state champion and state record holder, a Junior National Champion, Senior National qualifier, and competitor at the 2000 US Olympic Trials. David coached a number of high school athletes to the State, Junior National, and National levels. He has over 15 years of experience teaching children, teenagers, and adults how to swim. David's real passion is helping kids learn how to swim, and how to enjoy the sport that has brought him a lifetime of rewarding experiences. He is also the Director of the Rio Salado Swim Club, one of the largest competitive clubs in the state, and serves as a board member for Arizona Swimming Inc. His expertise has benefited children and adults of all ages and at all levels of aquatic participation.

David Tait, owner of EVO, was recently voted as one of the top 35 entrepreneurs 35 & younger in the state of Arizona.

EVO Swim School is committed to supporting and growing aquatic opportunities for children and adults of all ages. Their #1 goal is to provide quality aquatic programming for the citizens of Payson. EVO Swim School is also committed to helping the Town of Payson utilize the Taylor pool in an efficient manner with programs that will attract and please the citizens of the Town.

Proven Model of Success
EVO has 2 swim schools in operation now; Gilbert & Queen Creek. Queen Creek had a similar situation as Payson. Their district did not have the budget or personnel and wanted to offer the community open swim and swim lessons and this was the only way they were able to do this. They have had nothing but positive feedback from their community. EVO operates the pool for the district and EVO is in charge of everything.

CONS: Town of Payson will no longer recognize Aquatic Program Revenue that is estimated around **$32,000.00**. The Town will continue to be responsible for maintaining the operational aspects of the pool.

PUBLIC INPUT (if any):

BOARD/COMMITTEE/COMMISSION ACTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS (if any) (give dates and attach minutes):

FUNDING:

Acct: VARIOUS	Budget: 103,400	Available: 74,787	Expense: 38,531	Remaining: 36,256
Acct:	Budget:	Available:	Expense:	Remaining:
Acct:	Budget:	Available:	Expense:	Remaining:

3A: Hope Cubit Date: 1-26-10

EVO Swim School Term Sheet

TOWN RESPONSIBILITIES	EVO SWIM SCHOOL RESPONSIBILITIES
Facility Maintenance	
Pool vacuuming at least two times a week during off peak hours. Additionally, pool will be cleaned within 12 hours of any storm that causes the pool to require cleaning.	General Cleaning of the locker rooms, guard house, deck area, snack area, and all other non pool areas. Daily cleaning and sweeping of the Pool.
Maintain chemical levels described in Exhibit A. Chemicals levels will be checked daily and a person will respond (during regular hours) within one hour to correct any chemical imbalance.	Pool tarps will be installed when pool is not in use.
Maintenance and repair of the Pool facilities (including pool heater) resulting from normal use, wear, and tear. Prior to and following EVO's use of the facility, a walk through will be conducted.	Maintenance and repair of the Pool Facilities resulting from negligent use or intentional damage.
	Pick up trash in the pool area, the adjacent parking lot, and the area immediately outside the pool fence.
Facility Operation	
Payment for electricity and water. Payment for the first 4220 gallons of propane. Provide trash dumpster and pay associated costs	Payment for propane in any amount over 4220 gallons. Payment for any telephone or internet costs.
	The pool water temperature will be a minimum of 82 degrees.
	Check pool chemical levels every two hours.

TOWN RESPONSIBILITIES	EVO SWIM SCHOOL RESPONSIBILITIES
Facility Access and Use	
	Full access to the entire pool facility via keys and/or access codes
No fees for Town Sponsored or Co-Sponsored events, but Town must reimburse EVO for cost of EVO lifeguards at such events	Exclusive control over all aquatics programing except for Town Sponsored or Co-Sponsored events, including but not limited to, Sprint Triathlon on June 12, 2010, 6:00 am until 1:00 pm.
Reserves right to close the Pool if (1) required by law, (2) required by weather and EVO does not close pool, (3) due to chemical imbalance, (4) mechanical failure (until repaired), and (5) if the health and safety of the swimmers requires closure.	Pool will be closed when weather requires pursuant to the Taylor Pool Weather Guidelines attached as Exhibit B.
	Fecal Accident Response Recommendations will be followed, see Exhibit C.
Aquatic Programming	
	Taylor pool will be open to the public pursuant to the Schedule and Prices in Exhibit D.
Financial Considerations	
Reimburse EVO for accident and general liability coverage in an amount not to exceed $4,500.	All proceeds collected for aquatic programming
	All expenses related to staffing the Pool, including but not limited to staff payroll.

TOWN RESPONSIBILITIES	EVO SWIM SCHOOL RESPONSIBILITIES
	May sell temporary advertising within the interior of the Pool area. All such advertising must be removed on or before the last day the Pool is open.
	Shall have exclusive rights to sell concessions within the interior of the Pool area.
Advertising/promotion	
Provide EVO with a full page at paysonrimcountry.com	Cost of all advertising and promotional materials
Will assist in attempting to gain permission for EVO flyers to be distributed in the elementary schools in the Payson/Pine/Strawberry area	

Exhibit A

Chemical Levels

Free Chlorine	2.0-4.0 ppm
Combined Chlorine	0.2-0.4 ppm
pH	7.4-7.6
Total alkalinity	70-100 ppm
Calcium hardness	200-400 ppm

Exhibit B

Taylor Pool Weather Guidelines

Exhibit C

Fecal Accident Response Recommendations

Exhibit D

Schedule and Cost

Taylor Pool will be open to the public June 1, through July 24. Taylor Pool may be opened, at EVO's sole option, up to five weeks before June 1, 2010 and may remain open up to five weeks after July 24, 2010.

Public Swim: Monday - Saturday ($2 per person per visit)
Swim Team: Monday - Thursday ($75 per person for the entire summer)
Swim Lessons: Monday - Thursday ($12.50 per person per week, two lessons per week)
Lap Swim: Monday - Saturday ($2 per person per visit)
Water Aerobics: Monday - Thursday ($2 per person per visit)

Exhibit "B"

Taylor Pool Weather Guidelines

Close the Pool under the following conditions:

- If you SEE lightening. Close the pool immediately.
- If you HEAR thunder, check the lightening meter for the storm distance meter. If the meter flashes 0-3 miles, close the pool. If the meter flashes 3-8 miles 5 times in one minute, close the pool. 8-20 miles and 20-40 miles continue to monitor until the storm passes or lightning gets closer.
- In the case of thunder and lighting the designated lifeguard will complete the poor weather report and ensure that it is handed in to the athletic office at the end of the day.
- The pool should be closed if the bottom of the pool is not visible or if it is hard for the lifeguards to see.
- Guards should clear the entire pool area, and no one should be allowed on the pool deck.
- Resume activities only when safe. Usually 30 minutes.
- Lifeguards must be sure to be in appropriate position for surveillance before activities resume. Continue to monitor for additional severe weather.
- In the case of a pool closure inform Pool Manager as well as Aquatics Coordinator.

Steps to closing Taylor Pool

1. Notify Asst. Manager if you see lighting.
2. Asst. Manager will monitor weather conditions.
3. When it is deemed appropriate to close, notify Pool Manager
4. Asst. Manager will announce that Taylor pool is closed due to lighting, and ask everyone to exit the facility.
5. Decide if the storm will pass or if you need to close for the afternoon, make plans for guards to return for Water Aerobics, reschedule swim lessons and hang up closed signs.
6. File Pool Closure Form

Important things to remember:

- Make sure no one is on the deck
- Do Not let anyone shower off
- If necessary allow children to call parents
- Escort kids that are left to library
- Make sure things are clean if you do not plan on returning
- Covers may be left off if storm moves in quickly

Exhibit "C"

Healthy Swimming

Fecal Accident Response Recommendations for Pool Staff*

What do you do when you find poop in the pool?

*Check for existing guidelines from your local or state regulatory agency before use. CDC recommendations do not replace existing state or local regulations or guidelines.

- These recommendations are for responding to fecal accidents in chlorinated recreational water venues.
- Improper handling of chlorine-based disinfectants can cause injury. Follow proper occupational safety and health requirements when following these recommendations.
- **Pool Closures:** Fecal accidents are a concern and an inconvenience to both pool operators and patrons. Pool operators should carefully explain to patrons why the pool needs to be closed in response to a fecal accident. Understanding that pool closure is necessary for proper disinfection and protection of the health and safety of swimmers is likely to promote support rather than frustration. Pool closures allow chlorine to do its job—to kill germs and help prevent Recreational Water Illnesses (RWIs).

www.cdc.gov/healthyswimming

CDC
SAFER·HEALTHIER·PEOPLE™

Important background info...

WHAT ARE RECREATIONAL WATER ILLNESSES (RWIs)?

What is the first thing that pops into your head when you think about water safety? Drowning? Slipping? Lightning? All good answers, and all are very important. But, did you know that germs can contaminate swimming water? These germs cause RWIs that have made many people sick.

RWIs are caused by germs such as "Crypto" (KRIP-toe), short for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia* (gee-ARE-dee-uh), *E. coli* 0157:H7, and *Shigella* (Shi-GEL-uh).

HOW ARE RWIs SPREAD?

RWIs are spread by swallowing pool water that has been contaminated with fecal matter. How? If someone has diarrhea, that person can easily contaminate the pool. Think about it. Pool water is shared by every swimmer. Really, it's communal bathing water. It's not sterile. It's not drinking water.

The good news is that germs causing RWIs are killed by chlorine. However, chlorine doesn't work right away. It takes time to kill germs and some germs like Crypto can live in pools for days. Even the best maintained pools can spread illness.

SHOULD ALL FECAL ACCIDENTS BE TREATED THE SAME?

No. A diarrheal fecal accident is a higher-risk event than a formed stool accident. With most diarrheal illnesses, the number of infectious germs found in each bowel movement decreases as the diarrhea stops and the person's bowel movements return to normal. Therefore, a formed stool is probably less of a risk than a diarrheal accident that you may not see.

A formed stool may contain no germs, a few, or many that can cause illness. You won't know. The germs that may be present are less likely to be released into the pool because they are mostly contained within the stool. However, formed stool also protects germs inside from being exposed to the chlorine in the pool, so prompt removal is necessary.

Germ Inactivation Time for Chlorinated Water*

Germ	Time
E. coli O157:H7 Bacterium	Less than 1 minute
Hepatitis A Virus	About 16 minutes
Giardia Parasite	About 45 minutes
Crypto Parasite	About 15,300 minutes or 10.6 days†

SHOULD YOU TREAT A FORMED FECAL ACCIDENT AS IF IT CONTAINS CRYPTO?

No. In 1999, pool staff volunteers from across the country collected almost 300 samples from fecal accidents that occurred at waterparks and pools.¶ CDC then tested these samples for Crypto and *Giardia*. None of the sampled fecal accidents tested positive for Crypto, but *Giardia* was found in 4.4% of the samples collected. These results suggest that formed fecal accidents pose only a very small Crypto threat but should be treated as a risk for spreading other germs (such as *Giardia*). Remember a diarrheal fecal accident is considered to be a higher-risk event than a formed-stool fecal accident.

---

* 1 ppm (1mg/L) chlorine at pH 7.5 and 77°F (25°C).

† Shields, JM; Arrowood, MJ; Hill, VR and Beach, MJ. (2007) Inactivation of *Cryptosporidium parvum* under chlorinated recreational water conditions. Journal of Water and Health. In Press.

¶ Prevalence of Parasites in Fecal Material from Chlorinated Swimming Pools — United States, 1999 (2001) MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep (20):410–2.

What do I do about...

formed stool in the pool?

Formed stools can act as a container for germs. If the fecal matter is solid, removing the feces from the pool without breaking it apart will limit the degree of pool contamination. In addition, RWIs are more likely to be spread when someone who is ill with diarrhea has a fecal accident in the pool.

diarrhea in the pool?

Those who swim when ill with diarrhea place other swimmers at significant risk for getting sick. Diarrheal accidents are much more likely than formed stool to contain germs. Therefore, it is important that all pool managers stress to patrons that swimming when ill with diarrhea is an unhealthy pool behavior.

1. **For both formed-stool and diarrheal fecal accidents,** direct everyone to leave the pool. If you have multiple pools that use the same filter—all pools will have to be shut down. Do not allow anyone to enter the contaminated pool(s) until all decontamination procedures are completed.
2. **For both formed-stool and diarrheal fecal accidents,** remove as much of the fecal material as possible using a net or scoop and dispose of it in a sanitary manner. Clean and disinfect the net or scoop (e.g., after cleaning, leave the net or scoop immersed in the pool during disinfection).

VACUUMING STOOL FROM THE POOL IS NOT RECOMMENDED.

3. Raise the chlorine to 2 ppm (if less than 2 ppm), and ensure the water's pH is between 7.2–7.5 and temperature is about 77°F (25°C). This chlorine concentration was selected to keep the pool closure time to approximately 30 minutes. Other concentrations or closure times can be used as long as the CT inactivation value* is kept constant (see next page).

4. Maintain the chlorine concentration at 2 ppm, pH 7.2–7.5, for at least 25 minutes before reopening the pool. State or local regulators may require higher chlorine levels in the presence of chlorine stabilizers,† which are known to slow disinfection. Ensure that the filtration system is operating while the pool reaches and maintains the proper free chlorine concentration during the disinfection process.

3. Raise the free chlorine concentration to 20 ppm (mg/L)¶§ and maintain the water's pH between 7.2–7.5 and temperature at about 77°F (25°C). The chlorine and pH should remain at these levels for at least 12.75 hours to achieve the CT inactivation value* of 15,300. **Crypto CT values are based on the inactivation of 99.9% of oocysts. Laboratory studies indicate that this level of Crypto inactivation cannot be reached in the presence of 50 ppm chlorine stabilizer,†** even after 24 hours at 40 ppm free chlorine, pH 6.5 at a temperature of about 77°F (25°C).**
4. Ensure that the filtration system is operating while the pool reaches and maintains the proper chlorine level during disinfection. If necessary, before attempting the hyperchlorination of any pool, consult an aquatics professional to determine the feasibility, the most optimal and practical methods, and needed safety considerations.
5. Backwash the filter thoroughly after reaching the CT value. Be sure the effluent is discharged directly to waste and in accordance with state or local regulations. Do not return the backwash through the filter. Where appropriate, replace the filter media.
6. Allow swimmers back into the pool after the required CT value has been achieved and the chlorine level has been returned to the normal operating range allowed by the state or local regulatory authority.

Establish a fecal accident log. Document each fecal accident by recording date and time of the event, whether it involved formed stool or diarrhea, and the free chlorine and pH levels at the time or observation of the event. Before reopening the pool, record the free chlorine and pH levels, the procedures followed in response to the fecal accident (including the process used to increase chlorine levels if necessary), and the contact time.

* CT inactivation value (or contact time) refers to concentration (C) of free chlorine in ppm multiplied by time (T) in minutes at a specific pH and temperature.

† Chlorine stabilizers include compounds such as cyanuric acid, dichlor, and trichlor.

¶ Many conventional test kits cannot measure free chlorine levels this high. Use chlorine test strips that can measure free chlorine in a range that includes 20 ppm (such as those used in the food industry) or make dilutions with chlorine-free water when using a standard DPD test kit.

§ If pool operators want to use a different chlorine concentration or inactivation time, they need to ensure that CT values always remain the same (see next page for examples of how to accomplish this).

** CDC, unpublished data.

Pool disinfection time...

How long does it take to disinfect the pool after a fecal accident? This depends on what type of fecal accident has occurred and at which chlorine levels you choose to disinfect the pool. If the fecal accident is formed stool, follow Figure 1, which displays the specific time and chlorine levels needed to inactivate *Giardia*. If the fecal accident is diarrhea, follow Figure 2, which displays the specific time and chlorine levels needed to inactivate Crypto.

Figure 1-*Giardia* Inactivation for a Formed-Stool Fecal Accident

Chlorine Level (ppm)	Disinfection Time*
1.0	45 minutes
2.0	25 minutes
3.0	19 minutes

* These closure times are based on 99.9% inactivation of *Giardia* cysts by chlorine at pH 7.5, 77°F (25°C). The closure times were derived from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking Guidance Manual. These closure times do not take into account "dead spots" and other areas of poor pool water mixing.

Figure 2-Crypto Inactivation Time for a Diarrheal Fecal Accident

Chlorine Level (ppm)	Disinfection Time*†
1.0	15,300 minutes (255 hours)
10	1,530 minutes (25.5 hours)
20	765 minutes (12.75 hours)

* Shields, JM; Arrowood, MJ; Hill, VR and Beach, MJ. (2007) Inactivation of *Cryptosporidium parvum* under chlorinated recreational water conditions. Journal of Water and Health. In Press.

† At pH 7.5, 77°F (25°C).

The **CT inactivation value** is the concentration (C) of free chlorine in ppm multiplied by time (T) in minutes (CT value = C x T). The CT value for *Giardia* is 45 and the CT value for Crypto is 15,300 (both at about pH 7.5, 77°F [25°C]). If you choose to use a different chlorine concentration or inactivation time, you must ensure that the CT values remain the same.

For example, to determine the length of time needed to disinfect a pool after a diarrheal accident at 15 ppm, use the following formula: C x T = 15,300.

Solve for time: T = 15,300 ÷ 15 ppm = 1020 minutes or 17 hours. It would take 17 hours to inactivate Crypto at 15 ppm. You can do the same for *Giardia* by using the CT inactivation value of 45.