



**West Norriton Township
Work Session Agenda
June 7, 2022 at 7:00PM**

1. Call To Order And Pledge Of

Allegiance

2. Presentation By EAC Re: Proposal Of Single Use Plastic Bag Ban

Documents:

[TALKING POINTS - SINGLE USE PLASTIC BAG BAN.PDF](#)
[PROPOSED ORDINANCE - SINGLE USE PLASTIC BAG BAN.PDF](#)

3. Discussion/Update On Status

A. Bid Status Of Jeffersonville Golf Club Banquet Facility Project

4. Manager's Items

A. Consider Awarding Bid For 2022 Road Paving Project - Budget

Documents:

[2022 ROAD PAVING - BUDGET.PDF](#)

B. Consider Awarding Bid For 2022 Road Paving Project - Sewer

Documents:

[2022 ROAD PAVING - SEWER.PDF](#)

C. Consider Execution Of Proclamation Recognizing June 19th As National Freedom Day (Juneteenth)

Documents:

[PROCLAMATION - JUNETEENTH.DOCX](#)

D. Consider Authorizing RFP For Janitorial Services Of Township Buildings

5. Commissioner Liaison Committee Reports

6. Public Comment

- a. Recognize individuals that are taxpayers or residents of West Norriton

- Township wishing to offer comment.
- b. Require the name and address of such persons wishing to comment.
 - c. Permit each individual at minimum one (1) opportunity to speak. The President may require an individual who has already spoken to wait until all others wishing to speak have had the opportunity before permitting an additional opportunity to speak. Once all others have had the opportunity to speak, the President shall determine whether time would allow for additional comment from the individual wishing to speak. Such a determination shall be based solely on the factor of time and shall not be based on the content or viewpoint of the particular individual(s) seeking additional opportunity to speak.
 - d. Provide for a five (5) minute maximum for each individual to offer public comment. There shall be no ceding or assigning of time. In no case shall a time limit of fewer than two (2) minutes be designated. It may be requested that a spokesperson from a group address the Board of Commissioners.
 - e. Preserve order by prohibiting disruptive conduct including, but not limited to, speaking by any person who is not, at that time, taking part in public comment.

To submit written Public Comment to the Board, please [CLICK HERE](#)

7. Meeting Dates

- A. Environmental Advisory Council (EAC) - July 6th @ 7:00 PM;
- B. West Norriton Academy - June 8th @ 6:30 PM;
- C. Recreation Committee - TBD;
- D. Planning Commission (PC) - June 20th @ 7:00 PM;
- E. Zoning Hearing Board (ZHB) - None; and
- F. Human Relations Commission (HRC) - June 23rd @ 7:00 PM

8. Adjournment

www.westnorritontwp.org

WHY TACKLE PLASTIC BAGS

- **We need to start somewhere** - Ultimately, we need to move from a throw-away society to a circular economy, which will require profound changes to how we create, use & dispose of materials spurred by policies like [producer responsibility](#). But on the way to that destination, we need to tackle the low-hanging fruit we can easily eliminate, and single-use plastic bags are an easy target. **A simple policy with plenty of existing precedent, it gets trash off the street and reduces our reliance on plastic, serving as a good entry point for anti-plastic policy**
- **It's only getting worse** -The growing threat that plastic poses to our environment is clear: [40% of the plastic consumed globally is plastic packaging that's used only one time and then thrown away](#). Only, there is no "away": this waste piles up in our landfills, is burnt in Pennsylvania incinerators, or ends up littering our streets, open spaces, and waterways where it poses a threat to our wildlife, our infrastructure, and our health. And it never goes away, just breaking down into microplastics that enter our food and drinking water. Recent survey data shows microplastics in [waterways across the state](#).
- **Bags bans work** - Following California's statewide ban, the share of plastic pollution on California beaches caused by plastic bags found was [cut by over half](#), and overall, consumers were buying [28 million pounds less of plastic](#), despite slight upticks in bag purchases for pet waste, ([this piece](#) is actually trying to make the case *against* bag bans, but if you work through the math, there's still a huge net reduction)
- **It's part of the climate crisis** - For any municipality to address climate change, we need to move beyond single-use bags. Creating single-use plastic packaging like bags is incredibly energy intensive at [every stage of the life-cycle](#).
 - **Fracking** - More and more, single-use plastics are made from the products of fracking. So the more we allow single-use plastics to flood the market, the more we incentivize fracking in the Commonwealth. Fracking pollutes air, water and releases methane gas, a potent contributor to climate change, and as the global economy shifts to clean energy, the fossil fuel companies will be more and more reliant on [creating a market for their product by pushing single-use plastic packaging](#).
- **Polluting industries are on the offensive right now** - The fossil fuel companies and plastics industry interests are cynically using the pandemic [to attack the progress that has already been made](#) in reducing single-use plastics. While we certainly need plastic for items like medical equipment & PPE, the industry has used the pandemic to push against anti-plastic measures, from extensions on Pennsylvania's preemption law to convincing some retailers to ban reusable bags. Without pushback from leaders who know better, we're going to lose what ground we *have* gained on moving past plastics.

WHY LOCAL ACTION IS NEEDED

- **Local governments pay the costs** - Bags are an economic burden on local governments and taxpayers, with millions of dollars in hidden, externalized costs. Pennsylvania municipalities and taxpayers bear the indirect cost of plastic waste a number of ways, and therefore should implement policies that will protect their local environment and reduce the external costs and inefficiencies brought on by the proliferation of single-use plastic.
 - **Utility ratepayer costs.** Studies have shown that local water departments are spending heavily to pull litter out of sewer drains and other stormwater infrastructure. For example, the Philadelphia Water Department estimates that plastic pollution is [doubling the maintenance costs of their green stormwater infrastructure](#).
 - **Taxpayer costs.** The more waste we create, the more we have to pay to clean it up. A recent study by Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful estimated Pennsylvania spends \$48 million a year to clean up litter. The report included an estimate that PennDOT spends approximately \$13 million annually in roadside litter cleanup, and [Pennsylvania's cities spend millions annually](#) on litter & illegal dumping, much of which is single-use plastic.
 - **Increased cost of recycling.** Single-use plastic bags are [the number one contaminant found at recycling facilities](#), clogging machinery and decreasing the efficiency of recycling programs in Pennsylvania that are often already struggling.
- **State action follows local action** - Even in a state like California, it took over 200 counties, cities & towns taking on plastic bags for the legislature to pass its plastic bag ban. We know the PA General Assembly is, if anything, moving in the opposite direction. In the absence of state-level leadership, forward-thinking local government to move the conversation on plastic forward. **Passing local ordinances is the strongest possible statement about both the recent preemption and the opposition to single-use plastic generally.** And as some local governments act, more will feel empowered to step up.
- **Use it or lose it** - Statewide preemption of local plastic ordinances - the 'ban on bans' expires [December 8th, 2021](#). We know the plastic industries and their allies in the legislature are interested in re-implementing preemption as soon as they're able, so we need to act quickly while we have the opportunity.

POLICY BEST PRACTICES

- **Ban/fee hybrid policy** - Combine a ban on single-use plastic bags with a fee on single-use paper bags. To change behavior - without a fee on paper and other bags, plastic bag bans on

their own often result in shoppers still taking whichever alternative is still available for free, and paper bags do come with their own costs to the environment and to business owners. We see from policies from [San Jose, California](#) to [Washington, DC](#) that a fee reduces customers using single-use bags and encourages a habit of having a bag on-hand.

- **Businesses keep fee** - This avoids jurisdictional questions over whether municipal governments can place a tax on bags, which incentivizing the business community to support the ordinance. Paper bags can often be 4 times as expensive as paper, and a fee helps cover the costs for businesses and has been key to [getting the support of business leaders](#).
- **Strong definitions for plastic bags**
 - Avoid bans only on bags below a certain **thickness**. When ‘single-use’ means below a certain thickness, some laws businesses will often simply hand out thicker bags. Be wary of bag thickness language and reusable bag definitions which can undermine the policy’s intent and [actually result in a greater mass of plastic reaching consumers](#). Look for definitions that cover all plastic bags, like those created via blown-film extrusion.
 - Be wary of ‘**compostable**’ plastic or ‘**bioplastics**’. Plastics made from plants still behave like fossil-fuel based plastics and without widespread industrial composting in the commonwealth, these plastics won’t decompose under normal conditions. This means [they’ll persist in the environment and create the same harms as conventional plastics](#).
- **Exemptions** - Local ordinances will often have exemptions for meat and produce or bulk items, with a distinction often being made that these bags are not available at the point of sale, but instead are part of the item’s packaging.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Are there health risks to reusables? What about COVID?

- [Based on the best available science and guidance from public health professionals](#), it is clear that reusable containers and bags can be used safely, reflecting the CDC’s data demonstrating COVID-19 isn’t easily spread on surfaces.

Aren’t cotton tote bags bad for the environment?

- [We read that NY Times article too](#). The greenest bag is the one you don’t buy, so the best reusable bag is whatever one you use again and again. That’s why we don’t encourage large giveaways of reusable bags, or consumers purchasing large numbers of reusable bags beyond what they need.

Isn’t paper worse?

- This assertion is usually based on outdated studies that neglect to account for the explosion in natural gas production that has taken place over the last decade in Pennsylvania. Whether it's the wells being drilled throughout the Marcellus Shale region, the new petrochemical plants being built in the Ohio River Valley, or the pipelines being built through Southeast Pennsylvania, plastics are no longer manufactured from "by-products". Instead they are a major driver of demand for fossil fuel production and thus the climate crisis. All single-use bags, regardless of their material, come with their own footprint, but the footprint of plastic bags have been significantly underestimated in the past. Add the fact that they never break down, we view them as the worst environmental option.

Can't we recycle single-use plastic bags? My grocery store collects them.

- While some stores do collect them, there is little evidence that single-use bags actually get recycled. In a market flooded with cheap natural gas to great new virgin plastic, little market exists for even high-value post-consumer plastics, let alone flexible film, which is both harder to recycle and often contaminated. [According to the American Chemical Council's own report](#), "Due to a lack of buyers — for the quality and amount of material available — towards the end of 2017, landfilling material started to be more economical (despite diversion or other environmental goals) than covering the handling and shipping costs of getting material to market."

Doesn't most plastic waste in our oceans come from Asia? Isn't this not our problem to solve?

- While the top 10 rivers that carry plastic waste into our ocean are from Asian and Africa, much of the plastic waste overseas was sent there from the United States and other Western nations, which use single-use plastic packaging at a much higher per capita rate. Now, with overseas markets closing their doors to American waste, we will run out of places to send our trash and will need to prevent these materials from entering the waste stream in the first place.

Drafted by PennEnvironment

For more information or questions: Stephanie Wein, stephanie@pennenvironment.org

WHEREAS, the [Municipality type] Code and the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code authorizes the [legislative body] of the [Municipality name] (“[legislative body type i.e. Borough Council]”) to make, amend, and adopt ordinances that are consistent with the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth when necessary for the proper management, care and control of the [Municipality type] and the maintenance of peace, good government, health and welfare of the [Municipality name] (“[Municipality type]”) and its citizens;

WHEREAS, Article 1, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, known as the Environmental Rights Amendment (the "Amendment"), provides that people have the right to clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic, and esthetic values of the environment. Pennsylvania's public natural resources are the common property of all the people, including generations yet to come. As a Trustee of these resources, the Commonwealth shall conserve and maintain them for the benefit of all the people.

WHEREAS, the Amendment imposes two basic duties on the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions such as the [Municipality type]- one is to prohibit the degradation, diminution, and depletion of the public natural resources and the second is to act affirmatively via legislative action to protect the environment, *Pennsylvania Environmental Defense Foundation v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 161 A.3d 911 (Pa. 2017); and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance is enacted to achieve the [Municipality type]'s duties under the Amendment by minimizing the degradation, diminution and depletion of the public natural resources and to affirmatively enact legislation designed to protect the environment; and

WHEREAS, for the reasons set forth in more detail below, [legislative body type ie: Borough Council] intends to preserve, maintain, and enhance the health of its residents and visitors, as well as the public natural resources and common property within the [Municipality type], by regulating the distribution of single-use plastic bags within the [Municipality name];

WHEREAS, the [legislator type] has met the procedural requirements of 53 P.S. § 10101, et seq., the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, for the adoption of the proposed ordinance, including holding a public hearing; and

WHEREAS, [legislator type], after due consideration of the proposed ordinance at a duly advertised public hearing, has determined that the health, safety and general welfare of the residents of [Municipality name] will be served by this amendment of the [Municipality name] Ordinance to regulate the distribution of single-use plastic bags within the [Municipality];

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED by the [legislator type] of the [Municipality name], [county name] County, Pennsylvania, it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of same, as follows:

CHAPTER [code to be inserted or amended]. PROHIBITION ON USE OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS BY RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

§[section number]. Purpose and Findings.

A. Purpose

- a. The purpose of this Chapter is to reduce the use of single-use bags.
- b. To curb litter on the streets, in the parks, and in the trees, protect the local streams, rivers, waterways and other aquatic environments, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce solid waste generation, promote the use of reusable, compostable, and recyclable materials within the [Municipality], and to preserve the natural, scenic, historic, and esthetic values of the [Municipality].
- c. To relieve the pressure on recyclers, who cite single-use plastic bags as a major source of contamination and inefficiency within the recycling stream.
- d. To relieve the pressure for landfills to manage the disposition of single-use products.

B. Findings.

- a. The use of single-use bags have severe environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions, litter, harm to wildlife, ground level ozone formation, atmospheric acidification, water consumption, and solid waste generation.
- b. There are several commercial establishments within the [Municipality] which provide single-use plastic bags to their customers.
- c. Single-use plastic bags do not readily decompose.
- d. Approximately one hundred billion single-use plastic bags are discarded by United States consumers each year. Given the difficulty of recycling these materials, less than 1 percent of single-use plastic bags are returned for recycling in the United State, and in the [Municipality], such bags are not curbside recyclable.
- e. Numerous studies have documented the prevalence of single-use plastic bags littering the environment, blocking storm drains, entering local waterways, and becoming stuck in or upon natural resources and public property.
- f. The taxpayers of the [Municipality] pay the costs related to the cleanup of single-use plastic bags from the roadways, trees, sewers, waters, and parks within the [Municipality type].
- g. Recyclers cite single-use plastic bags as a major source of contamination within the recycling stream, leading to increased costs and decreased efficiency.
- h. From an overall environmental and economic perspective, the best alternative to single-use plastic bags is a shift to reusable bags followed by compostable or recyclable paper bags.
- i. There are several alternatives to single-use plastic bags readily available in and around the [Municipality].
- j. An important goal of the [Municipality] is to procure and use sustainable products and services.
- k. An important goal of the [Municipality] is to preserve the natural, scenic, historic, and esthetic values of the [Municipality].

l. It is the [Municipality]'s desire to conserve resources, reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions, waste, litter, water pollution, and to protect the public health and welfare, including wildlife, all of which increases the quality of life for the [Municipality type]'s residents and visitors.

m. Studies have documented that placing a prohibiting the distribution of single-use plastic bags at the point of sale and placing a mandatory fee on other bags reduces plastic litter and the use of single-use bags.

n. As required by the Environmental Rights Amendment to the Pennsylvania Constitution, the [Municipality type] seeks to preserve the natural, scenic, historic, and esthetic values of the [Municipality type].

o. It is the [legislative body]'s desire to conserve resources, reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions, waste, litter, water pollution, and to protect the public health and welfare, including wildlife, all of which increases the quality of life for the [Municipality type]'s residents and visitors.

§[section number]. Definitions.

(1) "Customer" means any person purchasing goods or services from a Retail Establishment.

(2) "Effective Date" means the effective date of the ordinance that added this Chapter to [insert Municipality name/code].

(3) "Exempted Bag":

(a) means a bag used inside a retail establishment by a customer to deliver perishable items to the point-of-sale at that establishment

(b) shall include:

- (i) a bag used to package bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;
- (ii) a bag used to contain or wrap meats or fish; to contain unwrapped prepared foods or bakery goods;
- (iii) a bag used solely to contain live animals, such as fish or insects sold in a pet store;
- (iv) a bag sold in packaging containing multiple bags and packaged at the time of manufacture of the bag.

(4) "Plastic" means a synthetic material made from linking monomers through a chemical reaction to create a polymer chain that can be molded or extruded at high heat into various solid forms that retain their defined shapes during their life cycle and after disposal, including material derived from either petrochemicals or a biologically based polymer, such as corn or other plant sources.

(5) "Recycled Paper Bag" means a paper bag that meets the following, but not including an Exempted Bag:

(a) contains no old growth fiber;

(b) contains a minimum of 40% post-consumer recycled content; and

(c) is labeled in a highly visible manner with the name of the manufacturer and the percentage of post-consumer recycled content of the bag in an easy-to-read font size.

(6) "Retail Establishment" means a location where food or other products are offered to the public for direct sale or delivery to a customer, including but not limited to the following: supermarket, convenience store, service station, delicatessen, department store, dollar store, clothing store, restaurant, pharmacy, food truck, farmers' market or delivery service, but not including drycleaners.

(7) "Reusable carryout bag" means a carryout bag that is designed and manufactured for multiple uses and is:

- (a) made of cloth or other machine-washable fabric that has stitched handles; or
- (b) a polypropylene bag that has stitched handles.

(8) “Single-use Plastic Bag” means a bag made through a blown-film extrusion process, but not including an Exempted Bag.

§[*section number*]. Single-use Plastic Bags.

(1) Beginning 90 days after the Effective Date, Retail Establishments are prohibited from providing a Single-use Plastic Bag to a customer at the retail establishment or through a delivery.

§[*section number*]. Single-use Paper Bags.

(1) Beginning 90 days after the Effective Date, Retail Establishments are prohibited from providing a non-Recycled Paper Bag to a customer at the retail establishment or through a delivery.

(2) A retail establishment may provide a consumer a Recycled Paper Bag at the point of sale if the bag is provided to the consumer for a charge of not less than \$0.15 per bag.

(3) All monies collected by a retail establishment under this section for provision of a Recycled Paper Bag shall be retained by the retail establishment.

(4) Any charge for a Recycled Paper Bag shall be separately stated on any receipt provided to the customer at the time of sale and shall be identified as the “Carry-Out Bag Charge” thereon.

§[*section number*]. Reusable Bags.

(1) A retail establishment may provide a consumer a reusable bag at the point of sale if the bag is provided to the consumer for a charge of not less than \$0.15 per bag.

(2) All monies collected by a retail establishment under this section for provision of a Reusable Bag shall be retained by the retail establishment.

(3) Any charge for a Reusable Bag shall be separately stated on a receipt provided to the customer at the time of sale and shall be identified as the “Carry-Out Bag Charge” thereon.

§[*section number*]. Signage Requirement.

(1) Beginning 30 days after the effective date, and for six months thereafter, Retail Establishments are required to post at all points of sale conspicuous signage: informing customers that Single-use Plastic Bags and non-Recycled Paper Bags will no longer be provided by the establishment as of the date the prohibition begins; explaining what types of bags and purchases are impacted; and providing any other information the [*Municipality*] may require by regulation.

§[*section number*]. Enforcement.

(1) A person, store, or food service establishment that violates the requirements of this subchapter shall:

- (a) be subject to a civil penalty of \$50.00 for a first offense;
- (b) be subject to a civil penalty of \$100.00 for a second offense; and
- (c) be subject to a civil penalty of \$200.00 for a third or any subsequent offense.

(2) For the purposes of enforcement under this subchapter, an offense shall be each day a person, store, or food service establishment is violating a requirement of this subchapter

(3) In addition to the penalties set forth in this Chapter, the [*Municipality*] may seek legal, injunctive, or other equitable relief to enforce this Chapter.

(4) The failure of the [Municipality] to enforce any provision of this Ordinance shall not constitute a waiver by the [Municipality] of its rights to future enforcement hereunder.

§[section number]. Effective Date

(1) This ordinance shall take effect [Date]



GILMORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERING & CONSULTING SERVICES

May 5, 2022

File No. 22-03052

Jason Bobst, Township Manager
West Norriton Township
1630 W. Marshall Street
Jeffersonville, PA 19403

Reference: 2022 West Norriton Township Road Program
Intent to Award Recommendation

Dear Mr. Bobst:

Pursuant to your request, Gilmore & Associates, Inc. has reviewed the five (5) bids submitted for the above referenced project. (A copy of the complete bid tabulation has been attached for your review).

Upon examination, we have determined that DiRocco Bros., Inc. is the low bidder for the project. All the required bid documents were properly completed, and a Bid Bond was included. We have worked with Highway Materials, Inc. on previous projects and we feel comfortable they are capable of handling this project.

Since the bid amount is over \$250,000, the award will subject to Ordinance No. 2018-720, the Responsible Contractor Ordinance. The award will be conditioned on the issuance of a written Contractor Responsibility Determination as required by Section 1106 of the Ordinance; therefore, DiRocco Bros., Inc., and all other bidders, will be subject to a 30-day review period to verify that they meet the requirements of the Ordinance.

As such, we recommend that the project be awarded to DiRocco Bros, Inc. for all items under the **Base Bid and Alternate 1, in the amount of \$292,455.47, subject to a 30-day review period to verify that the contractor meets the requirements of the Township's Responsible Contractor Ordinance.**

In the event that DiRocco Bros., Inc. does not provide sufficient supporting documentation to verify compliance with Ordinance No. 2018-720, it is the intent of the Township to award the contract to the next lowest responsive bidder, also subject to verification that they meet the requirements of Ordinance No. 2018-720.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

Edward Brown, P.E.
Project Manager
Gilmore & Associates, Inc.

EB/si

Enclosure: As referenced

cc: Michael Valyo, Director of Public Works and Planning
Sean P. Kilkenny, Esq., Kilkenny Law, LLC
John Walko, Esq, Kilkenny Law, LLC
Kathy Frederick, Assistant Township Secretary
Erik Garton, P.E., Executive Vice President, Gilmore & Associates, Inc.

65 East Butler Avenue | Suite 100 | New Britain, PA 18901 | Phone: 215-345-4330 | Fax: 215-345-8606

G GILMORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
&A BID TABULATION

CLIENT:

West Norriton Township

PROJECT NAME:

2022 West Norriton Township Road Program

PROJECT NUMBER:

22-03052

PROJECT BID DATE:

DATE: May 5, 2022

DiRocco Bros., Inc.
 509 Maple Avenue
 West Chester, PA 19380
 610-696-1057

Glasgow, Inc
 104 Willow Grove Avenue
 P.O. Box 1089
 Glenside, PA 19038
 215-884-8800

Meco Constructors, Inc.
 684 Dunks Ferry Road
 Bensalem, PA 19020
 215-671-9535

#	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY & UNITS		UNIT PRICE	TOTAL	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
Base Bid				Base Bid		Base Bid		Base Bid	
1	1.5" Full Width Roadway Mill - Parkview Avenue	6,850	SY	\$2.51	\$17,193.50	\$2.85	\$19,522.50	\$2.80	\$19,180.00
2	3" Base Repair - Parkview Avenue	80	SY	\$49.00	\$3,920.00	\$35.25	\$2,820.00	\$38.00	\$3,040.00
3	1.5" Superpave Wearing Course - Parkview Avenue	6,850	SY	\$8.68	\$59,458.00	\$9.28	\$63,568.00	\$10.40	\$71,240.00
4	1.5" Full Width Roadway Mill - Williams Way	6,151	SY	\$2.60	\$15,992.60	\$2.85	\$17,530.35	\$2.80	\$17,222.80
5	3" Base Repair -Williams Way	40	SY	\$49.80	\$1,992.00	\$35.25	\$1,410.00	\$38.00	\$1,520.00
6	1.5" Superpave Wearing Course - Williams Way	6,151	SY	\$7.55	\$46,440.05	\$9.28	\$57,081.28	\$10.40	\$63,970.40
7	1.5" Full Width Roadway Mill - Clearview Avenue	6,236	SY	\$2.49	\$15,527.64	\$2.85	\$17,772.60	\$2.80	\$17,460.80
8	3" Base Repair - Clearview Avenue	60	SY	\$52.00	\$3,120.00	\$35.25	\$2,115.00	\$38.00	\$2,280.00
9	1.5" Superpave Wearing Course - Clearview Avenue	6,236	SY	\$7.48	\$46,645.28	\$9.28	\$57,870.08	\$10.40	\$64,854.40
Alternate 1 - Palmer Drive, Pennburn Road and Kramer Road									
10	1.5" Full Width Roadway Mill	7,047	SY	\$2.83	\$19,943.01	\$2.85	\$20,083.95	\$2.60	\$18,322.20
11	3" Base Repair	40	SY	\$81.00	\$3,240.00	\$35.25	\$1,410.00	\$38.00	\$1,520.00
12	1.5" Superpave Wearing Course	7,047	SY	\$8.37	\$58,983.39	\$9.28	\$65,396.16	\$10.20	\$71,879.40
Total Base Bid					\$210,289.07	\$239,689.81	\$260,768.40		
Total Base Bid + Alternate 1					\$292,455.47	\$326,579.92	\$352,490.00		

G GILMORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
&A BID TABULATION

CLIENT:

West Norriton Township

PROJECT NAME:

2022 West Norriton Township Road Program

PROJECT NUMBER:

22-03052

PROJECT BID DATE:

DATE: May 5, 2022

N. Abbonizio Contractors, Inc.
 1250 Conshohocken Road
 Conshohocken, PA 19428

 610-275-8540

Delaware Valley Paving
 330 Pawlings Road
 Phoenixville, PA 19460

 610-983-0567

#	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY & UNITS		UNIT PRICE	TOTAL	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
Base Bid				Base Bid		Base Bid	
1	1.5" Full Width Roadway Mill - Parkview Avenue	6,850	SY	\$3.20	\$21,920.00	\$2.98	\$20,413.00
2	3" Base Repair - Parkview Avenue	80	SY	\$35.00	\$2,800.00	\$55.25	\$4,420.00
3	1.5" Superpave Wearing Course - Parkview Avenue	6,850	SY	\$10.10	\$69,185.00	\$10.29	\$70,486.50
4	1.5" Full Width Roadway Mill - Williams Way	6,151	SY	\$3.10	\$19,068.10	\$2.98	\$18,329.98
5	3" Base Repair -Williams Way	40	SY	\$35.00	\$1,400.00	\$55.25	\$2,210.00
6	1.5" Superpave Wearing Course - Williams Way	6,151	SY	\$10.10	\$62,125.10	\$10.29	\$63,293.79
7	1.5" Full Width Roadway Mill - Clearview Avenue	6,236	SY	\$3.10	\$19,331.60	\$2.98	\$18,583.28
8	3" Base Repair - Clearview Avenue	60	SY	\$35.00	\$2,100.00	\$55.25	\$3,315.00
9	1.5" Superpave Wearing Course - Clearview Avenue	6,236	SY	\$10.10	\$62,983.60	\$10.29	\$64,168.44
Alternate 1 - Palmer Drive, Pennburn Road and Kramer Road							
10	1.5" Full Width Roadway Mill	7,047	SY	\$3.10	\$21,845.70	\$2.98	\$21,000.06
11	3" Base Repair	40	SY	\$35.00	\$1,400.00	\$55.25	\$2,210.00
12	1.5" Superpave Wearing Course	7,047	SY	\$10.10	\$71,174.70	\$10.29	\$72,513.63
Total Base Bid					\$260,913.40	\$265,219.99	
Total Base Bid + Alternate 1					\$355,333.80	\$360,943.68	



GILMORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERING & CONSULTING SERVICES

May 5, 2022

File No. 22-03052

Jason Bobst, Township Manager
West Norriton Township
1630 W. Marshall Street
Jeffersonville, PA 19403

Reference: 2022 West Norriton Township Sewer Budget Road Program
Intent to Award Recommendation

Dear Mr. Bobst:

Pursuant to your request, Gilmore & Associates, Inc. has reviewed the three (3) bids submitted for the above referenced project. (A copy of the complete bid tabulation has been attached for your review).

Upon examination, we have determined that Delaware Valley Paving is the low bidder for the project. All the required bid documents were properly completed, and a Bid Bond was included. We have worked with Highway Materials, Inc. on previous projects and we feel comfortable they are capable of handling this project.

Since the bid amount is over \$250,000, the award will subject to Ordinance No. 2018-720, the Responsible Contractor Ordinance. The award will be conditioned on the issuance of a written Contractor Responsibility Determination as required by Section 1106 of the Ordinance; therefore, Delaware Valley Paving, and all other bidders, will be subject to a 30-day review period to verify that they meet the requirements of the Ordinance.

As such, we recommend that the project be awarded to Delaware Valley Paving for all items under the **Base Bid, in the amount of \$322,724.57, subject to a 30-day review period to verify that the contractor meets the requirements of the Township's Responsible Contractor Ordinance.**

In the event that Delaware Valley Paving does not provide sufficient supporting documentation to verify compliance with Ordinance No. 2018-720, it is the intent of the Township to award the contract to the next lowest responsive bidder, also subject to verification that they meet the requirements of Ordinance No. 2018-720.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

Edward Brown, P.E.
Project Manager
Gilmore & Associates, Inc.

EB/sl

Enclosure: As referenced

cc: Michael Valyo, Director of Public Works and Planning
Sean P. Kilkenny, Esq., Kilkenny Law, LLC
John Walko, Esq., Kilkenny Law, LLC
Kathy Frederick, Assistant Township Secretary
Erik Garton, P.E., Executive Vice President, Gilmore & Associates, Inc.

65 East Butler Avenue | Suite 100 | New Britain, PA 18901 | Phone: 215-345-4330 | Fax: 215-345-8606

G GILMORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
&A BID TABULATION

CLIENT:

West Norriton Township

PROJECT NAME:

2022 West Norriton Sewer Budget Road Program

PROJECT NUMBER:

21-03093

PROJECT BID DATE:

DATE: May 5, 2022

Delaware Valley Paving 330 Pawlings Road Phoenixville, PA 19460 610-983-0567
UNIT PRICE
TOTAL

Glasgow, Inc 104 Willow Grove Avenue P.O. Box 1089 Glenside, PA 19038 215-884-8800
UNIT PRICE
TOTAL

Meco Constructors, Inc. 684 Dunks Ferry Road Bensalem, PA 19020 215-671-9535
UNIT PRICE
TOTAL

#	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	& UNITS
---	-------------	----------	---------

Base Bid	
\$2.57	\$20,277.30
\$35.10	\$2,457.00
\$9.42	\$74,323.80
\$0.70	\$113.40
\$12.00	\$312.00
\$3.25	\$266.50
\$2.57	\$45,779.41
\$35.10	\$5,265.00
\$9.42	\$167,798.46
\$0.70	\$4,092.20
\$12.00	\$1,344.00
\$3.25	\$695.50

Base Bid	
\$2.85	\$22,486.50
\$35.25	\$2,467.50
\$9.15	\$72,193.50
\$8.16	\$1,321.92
\$22.44	\$583.44
\$4.08	\$334.56
\$2.85	\$50,767.05
\$35.25	\$5,287.50
\$9.15	\$162,988.95
\$1.94	\$11,341.24
\$8.67	\$971.04
\$2.30	\$492.20

Base Bid	
\$2.70	\$21,303.00
\$46.00	\$3,220.00
\$10.00	\$78,900.00
\$3.50	\$567.00
\$9.50	\$247.00
\$4.20	\$344.40
\$2.50	\$44,532.50
\$43.00	\$6,450.00
\$10.00	\$178,130.00
\$2.40	\$14,030.40
\$9.50	\$1,064.00
\$4.20	\$898.80

Base Bid			
School Lane			
1	1.5" Full Width Roadway Mill	7,890	SY
2	3" Base Repair	70	SY
3	1.5" Superpave Wearing Course	7,890	SY
4	4" Double Yellow Pavement Markings	162	LF
5	24" White Pavement Markings (2 Stop Bars)	26	LF
6	4" White Pavement Markings (Crosswalk)	82	LF
S. Schuylkill Road			
7	1.5" Full Width Roadway Mill	17,813	SY
8	3" Base Repair	150	SY
9	1.5" Superpave Wearing Course	17,813	SY
10	4" Double Yellow Pavement Markings	5,846	LF
11	24" White Pavement Markings (9 Stop Bars)	112	LF
12	4" White Pavement Markings (4 Crosswalks)	214	LF

Total Base Bid

\$322,724.57

\$331,235.40

\$349,687.10

Proclamation for National Freedom Day, June 19

June 19 is National Freedom Day in the United States — our newest federal holiday. June 19 is the oldest African American holiday observance in America. “Juneteenth” as many refer to it, was the day in 1865 when the Union Army arrived in Galveston, Texas after the end of the Civil War. It was 2 months after the Confederacy surrendered in Virginia and 2 years after Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, but the slaves of Texas had not heard that they had been freed. June 19th marked the day when, as Pennsylvania Governor Wolf put it: “...we celebrate the day when America first began to live up to the promise of freedom for all.”

During the dark days of slavery, approximately 11.5 million people were brought to this country against their will and made to work and live in the harshest conditions to help build our nation. Through slavery, the abolition movement, the segregation decades, and the years of struggle to gain civil rights, the African American community has endured and contributed to our American dream, even when they could barely see the benefits of it. We honor their sacrifice and join with them to protect their hard-won freedoms and rights.

With this history in mind, the Board of Commissioners of West Norriton Township are pleased to join Americans everywhere in officially recognizing June 19th as “National Freedom Day” in our township. We hope that our friends and neighbors will join us in both celebrating this day and reflecting on its meaning for us all. This is the day America took its first steps to live up to the promise of freedom in our nation for all its people.

We encourage all governmental entities, civic organizations, schools and institutions of higher education in this township to observe the day in a manner that emphasizes the meaning and importance of the end of slavery in the United States and to recognize and celebrate the importance of this day to every person who cherishes liberty and equality for all people.

This year and every year hereafter, in observance of National Freedom Day, the township will be closed in observance on the first business day on or after June 19th.

Signed and sealed this 14th day of June 2022 by the Board of Commissioners of West Norriton Township:

Peter S. Smock, President

Roseanne Milazzo, Vice President

Judith Eckles

Martin Miller

Anne Pavone