



WHITE BEAR TOWNSHIP

1858
RAMSEY COUNTY
MINNESOTA

Board of Supervisors
ROBERT J. KERMES, *Chair*
ED M. PRUDHON
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AGENDA UTILITY COMMISSION MEETING JULY 12, 2018

1. **7:00 p.m.** Call Meeting to Order at Township Office Conference Room, 1281 Hammond Road.
2. Approval of July 12, 2018 Agenda.
3. Approval of June 14, 2018 Minutes (Additions/Deletions).
4. Consent Agenda:
 - a. Receive Monthly Sewer & Water Report.
 - b. Receive EDAB Minutes.
 - c. Receive Republic Services Monthly Service Report.
5. Commissioner's Report.
6. Republic Services Representatives:
Bev Mathiasen, Municipal Services Manager
Brandon Schuler, General Manager
7. Public Works Director Report.
8. Stormwater Utility Ordinance Amendment.
9. Water Conservation:
 - a. Current Sprinkling Regulations.
 - b. Enforcement.
 - c. Changes.
10. Next Meeting Date / Agenda Items.
11. Added Agenda Items.
12. Adjournment.

White Bear Township's Mission:

To provide White Bear Township residents, businesses and visitors with reliable, high quality municipal services while serving as open and responsible stewards of the public trust.





**Utility Commission Meeting
July 12, 2018**

Agenda Number: 1 – 2- 3

Subject: Call to Order – 7:00 p.m.
WBT Administrative Conference Room

Approval of July 12, 2018 Agenda &
June 14, 2018 Minutes

Documentation: July 12, 2018 Agenda &
June 14, 2018 Minutes

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Call meeting to order:	7:00 p.m.
Approval of Agenda:	July 12, 2018 (Additions / Deletions)
Approval of Minutes:	June 14, 2018

**MINUTES
UTILITY COMMISSION MEETING
JUNE 14, 2018**

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m.

Present: Bernstein; Deloach, Groschen, Hesse, Fredericks, McCune, Pehrson; Town Board Liaison: Kermes; Clerk-Treasurer: Short; Finance Officer: Kelly.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA (Additions/Deletions): Bernstein moved approval of the agenda with the following amendment: Delete Agenda Item #6: Public Works Director Report. McCune seconded. Ayes all.

APPROVAL OF MAY 10, 2018 MINUTES (Additions/Deletions): Hesse moved approval of the May 10, 2018 Minutes with the following amendment: Public Works Director was absent with notice. Deloach seconded. Ayes all.

CONSENT AGENDA: McCune moved approval of the Consent Agenda as follows: 4A) Receive Monthly Sewer and Water Report; 4B) Receive EDAB Minutes; 4C) Receive Republic Services Monthly Service Report. Bernstein seconded. Ayes all.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT: **White Bear Lake Level Lawsuit:** The Appeals Court reviewed the District Court order to deny a stay and has sent the matter back to District Court for further review. Four more municipalities have filed to support the appeal to the lawsuit. Since they did not initially file as intervenor they cannot participate as intervenors but can provide comment. **Senior Citizens' Night at the Ball Park:** An event for Citizen's Night at the ball park has been approved by the Town Board. A baseball game between White Bear Township and St. Paul Highland Park will be played on Field #1 at Polar Lakes Park on Wednesday, June 20, 2018 from 7:00 – 9:00 p.m. **Water Meters:** Twelve additional water meters have been removed and shipped to an independent lab for testing. The lab selected was agreed upon by the Town, the vendor and the manufacturer. **Town Hall Fund Raising:** The WBLA Historical Society has a goal of \$145,000 for Town Hall improvements. To date almost one-half of the goal amount has been received.

REVIEW OF UTILITY BILLING CYCLE: The Finance Officer reported that the Town's current billing cycles are March-May (1st quarter); June-August (2nd quarter); September-November (3rd quarter); and December-February (4th quarter). The reason for the billing cycles is that prior to 1993 townships in Minnesota had a fiscal year of March to February. In 1993 the fiscal year for townships changed to a calendar year but White Bear Township never changed its billing cycles. Some of the reasons to consider changing to a calendar cycle are:

1. Currently the finance staff has to accrue (estimate and record) December billing revenue. Changing to a calendar cycle eliminates this estimate.
2. Reporting water usage recorded in the annual water audit and DNR reports are recorded as of December 31st, but the Town's billing readings are as of November 30th with an estimated December usage. The change brings these readings into sync.
3. As the Town considers different methods to encourage water conservation, if it were determined to have a summer water rate, the calendar billing cycle lines up better with summer months than the currently billing cycles.
4. All other State and Federal reports are recorded and due based on calendar quarters.

MINUTES
UTILITY COMMISSION MEETING
JUNE 14, 2018

There is nothing requiring the Town to change to calendar quarterly billing cycle, but the best reason to change is the annual water audit and DNR reports being on a calendar basis and having the billing reading to coincide with those reports.

In addition, there is no requirement that the Town bill quarterly. The Town could bill monthly or every two months. While both of these would provide for better cash flows and more frequent and real time reads, which would allow residents to adjust their water usage more quickly, the cost and staff time required to process the bills and payments outweighs the benefits. To implement the possible change to a calendar quarter, the Town would bill four months in the September-December billing cycle and then go back to the normal three-month bill of January, February and March to start the year.

Water Meter Reading: Currently it takes two Public Works employees 1-1/2 days to read the meters and finance one day to produce the bills. The Town Board recently approved the purchase of a VGB station for automated meter reading which will reduce the reading effort to one public works employee for ¾ of a day. The Public Works Director recommends that the Town participate in a cost-share purchase with the City of Hugo. The VGB can be placed on the passenger side or in a rear seat in a vehicle with a portable antenna mounted on the exterior.

McCune moved to recommend to the Town Board that the utility billing cycles be changed to a calendar year cycle which would be in sync with annual water audit and DNR reports which are recorded as of December 31st, and noting that to implement the change to a calendar quarter, the Town would bill four months in the September-December billing cycle and then go back to the normal three month bill of January, February, and March to start the year. Hesse seconded. Ayes all.

UTILITY RATE CHANGES: Annually the Utility Commission reviews the Town's utility rates. The goal of the Town's utility rates is to cover 100% of operation costs and 75% of depreciation. Cash balances of each fund may increase or decrease from one year to the next based on improvement projects funded by each fund.

The projected revenues, expenses and changes in cash balance based on proposed rate increases and improvement projects were reviewed. Changes in proposed residential utility bills and the current 10-year CIP as it relates to the utility funds were reviewed as well as the Water Fund, Sewer Fund, and Storm Water Fund. The Finance Officer will review the numbers in all three funds, update the reports and bring back for discussion.

WATER CONSERVATION: 1) CURRENT SPRINKLING REGULATIONS; 2) ENFORCEMENT; 3) CHANGES: **Current Sprinkling Regulations:** Currently the Town has sprinkling regulations. It is important that the residents be notified of what the regulations are. Reminders and education can be placed in the utility bills, on the Town's website, Facebook page, and in the News & Views column in the White Bear Press. **Enforcement:** The judge did not define the term "residential irrigation ban". The Town needs firm direction and suggestions from the DNR as to what is appropriate for all. The Utility Commission has been

MINUTES
UTILITY COMMISSION MEETING
JUNE 14, 2018

discussing ways to enforce sprinkling violations. It was the consensus that enforcement is needed and there needs to be someone who can perform the enforcement. **Changes:** Staff will continue to collect information on sprinkling regulations and enforcement. The Town Board is interested in recommendations in changes to the current sprinkling regulations. The matter will continue to be discussed at future meetings.

NEXT MEETING DATE / AGENDA ITEMS: The next meeting will be Thursday, July 12, 2018 at 7:00 p.m. Agenda items to include: 1) Republic Services representative regarding requested increase in recycling fees; 2) Utility Rate Change; 3) Water Conservation.

At 9:07 p.m. Deloach moved to extend the meeting curfew for 15 minutes. McCune seconded. Ayes all.

Deloach moved to adjourn the meeting at 9:22 p.m. McCune seconded. Ayes all.

Respectfully Submitted,

Joan J. Clemens
Recording Secretary



**Utility Commission Meeting
July 12, 2018**

Agenda Number: 4A - Consent

Subject: Receive Monthly Sewer & Water Report

Documentation: Sewer & Water Report

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Receive Information

WHITE BEAR TOWNSHIP SEWER AND WATER REPORT 2018

	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT	OCT	NOV	YEAR TOTALS
WELL 1 & 2A	1,928,100	1,993,300	1,805,600	1,884,600	1,850,600	3,143,200							12,605,400
QRT TOTALS		5,727,000		6,878,400									12,605,400

	DEC-FEB	MAR-MAY	JUNE-AUG	SEPT-NOV	DEC-NOV TOTALS
RESIDENTIAL	5,628,957	6,862,386			12,491,343
COMMERCIAL	11,102	10,094			21,196
INSTITUTIONAL	143,783	180,272			324,055
HYDRANT FLUSHING		157,000			157,000
UNBILLED CONSUMPTION*					-
BILLED UNBILLED CONSUMPTION PREV QTR					-
WATERMAIN BREAK WATER LOSSES					-
HYDRANT WATER SOLD					-
QRT TOTALS	5,783,842	7,209,752			12,993,594
					YR END AVERAGES

	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT	OCT	NOV	YEAR TOTALS
DAILY AVERAGE PER RESIDENT			49.55			60.40							
# OF WATER CONNECTIONS	509	509	509	509	509	509							143,409,000
# OF SEWER CONNECTIONS	473	473	473	473	473	473							143,409,000

	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT	OCT	NOV	YEAR TOTALS
WELLS 3-6	20,469,800	20,507,100	18,390,500	20,469,500	20,136,700	43,435,400							143,409,000
QRT TOTALS		59,367,400		84,041,600									143,409,000

	DEC-FEB	MAR-MAY	JUNE-AUG	SEPT-NOV	DEC-NOV TOTALS
RESIDENTIAL	49,137,241	65,164,557			114,301,798
COMMERCIAL	9,020,136	14,078,570			23,098,706
INSTITUTIONAL	370,555	1,676,979			2,047,534
INDUSTRIAL	2,724,238	4,409,324			7,133,562
HYDRANT FLUSHING		133,700			133,700
UNBILLED PW USAGE/BACKWASH	529,500	588,000			1,117,500
UNBILLED CONSUMPTION*		781			781
BILLED UNBILLED CONSUMPTION PREV QTR					-
WATERMAIN BREAK WATER LOSSES	90,264	1,300,000			1,390,264
HYDRANT WATER SOLD					-
QRT TOTALS	61,871,934	87,351,911			149,223,845
					YR END AVERAGES

	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT	OCT	NOV	YEAR TOTALS
QUARTER GRAND TOTALS (NORTH AND SOUTH)			67,655,776		94,561,663								162,217,439
													YR END AVERAGES

	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT	OCT	NOV	YEAR TOTALS
DAILY AVERAGE PER RESIDENT			52.60			69.70							
# OF WATER CONNECTIONS	4184	4184	4187	4188	4190	4190							156,014,400
# OF SEWER CONNECTIONS	4165	4165	4168	4169	4171	4171							162,217,439
New Construction													
													TOTAL WATER PUMPED
													TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION



Utility Commission Meeting July 12, 2018

Agenda Number: 4B - Consent

Subject: Receive EDAB Minutes

Documentation: None

Action / Motion for Consideration:

**-DRAFT-
MINUTES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY MEETING
JUNE 12, 2018**

The meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m.

Present: Artner, Horak, Keleher, McCune, Scherman; Town Board Liaison: Ruzek; Clerk-Treasurer: Short; Finance Officer: Kelly.

Absent: Brunner

APPROVAL OF AGENDA (Additions/Deletions): Artner moved approval of the agenda as submitted. Horak seconded. Ayes all.

APPROVAL OF MAY 8, 2018 MEETING MINUTES: Artner moved approval of the May 8, 2018 Meeting Minutes. Horak seconded. Ayes all.

TOWN HALL FUNDRAISING – UPDATE: The Capital Campaign for the Town Hall was reviewed. Tom Horak and Sara Hanson met with the Johnson's regarding fundraising efforts. The next steps include business/organizations followed by a community wide push. The goal is to raise \$145,000. Total raised to date is \$67,690 (which includes \$10,490 in grants) and \$9,600 in expenses. Work on the Town Hall continues. A site visit was held with an electrician who is willing to do the electrical work pro bono under his license with his company. Work should be completed soon. Historic Northern Bedrock will be creating shutters for the exterior this summer and installing them in late June or early July. Bids have been received for drywall work for ceiling and walls. The work will be done once wiring and mechanical is done. The HVAC evaluation is underway and is funded through a Legacy Grant. The final report for the historical markers has been submitted to the Minnesota Historical Society. The Town Hall will be ready for the Township Day event on September 8th.

EDA FUNDS – REVIEW: The EDA Fund totals projected through December 31, 2017 were reviewed. Also reviewed were fund totals for the following TIF Districts: 1) Cortec (decertified

12/31/2016); Drill-A-Matic (decertified 12/31/2016); Thermoform (decertified 12/31/2016); Cottages (decertification 12/31/2020); St. Croix Valley Hardwoods (decertification 12/31/2024); Water Gremlin (decertification 6/1/2040); ComTal (decertification 12/31/2024); Birch Lake Villas (decertification 12/31/2026); Boardwalk/Bartylla (decertification 12/31/2030); Wyldridge/Davidson (decertification 12/31/2031); SMC (decertified 12/31/2016); Heraeus Vadnais (decertification 12/31/2018); Tecweigh (decertification 12/31/2038); Nextern (decertification 12/31/2038). The distributions for active TIF districts were reviewed. It was suggested that in future review of fund totals of TIF Districts that only the active districts be included.

Surplus tax increment was reviewed. It was noted that the Township has been utilizing its authority to create tax increment financing districts for twenty years. During this period of time, 22 districts have been created, ten of which have been decertified or have expired. There remains: 3 Economic Development Districts; 7 Redevelopment Districts; and a Housing District. Due to this variety of districts, and the constant changing of the State's TIF laws, there are many different rules to follow for utilizing the increments, particularly surplus increment which is the increment left over after developer assistance, 10% administrative fee and bond payments are deducted for the tax increments. The Town has utilized surplus increments for various projects, including acquisition and construction of the community park, construction of Township Parkway, reconstruction of Hammond Road, administrative building site improvements, and purchase of properties. Various categories were created for surplus categories: 1) General Surplus Increment Pool; 2) Redevelopment pool; 3) Restricted Redevelopment Pool; 4) Housing Pool (surplus increment can only be used for low and affordable housing); 5) Restricted Manufacturing Pool. There are only three districts remaining under the five-year rule. They are: 1) Tecweigh; 2) Nextern; and 3) Water Gremlin. MN Statutes, Sec. 469.1763, Subd. 3(c) extends the five year rule to 8 years for Redevelopment Districts certified between 4/30/2009 & 6/30/2012.

CHAIR & VICE CHAIR APPOINTMENTS: **Chair:** Horak moved to recommend to the Town Board to appoint Paul Keleher as Chair of the Economic Development Advisory Board for the coming year. Artner seconded. Ayes all.

Vice Chair: Artner moved to recommend to the Town Board to appoint Tom Horak as Vice Chair of the Economic Development Advisory Board for the coming year. Scherman seconded. Ayes all.

Artner moved to adjourn the meeting at 7:55 p.m. Horak seconded. Ayes all.

Respectfully Submitted,

William F. Short
Clerk-Treasurer



**Utility Commission Meeting
July 12, 2018**

Agenda Number: 4C - Consent

Subject: Republic Services Monthly Service Report

Documentation: Not Available at Time of Printing

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Receive Information



**Utility Commission Meeting
July 12, 2018**

Agenda Number: 5

Subject: Commissioner's Report

Documentation: None

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Receive Information



**Utility Commission Meeting
July 12, 2018**

Agenda Number:

6

Subject:

Republic Services Representatives:
Bev Mathiasen, Municipal Services Manager
Brandon Schuler, General Manager

Documentation:

Miscellaneous Recycling Information

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Receive Information



Recycling Reimagined

Overcoming Today's Challenges...



Pete Keller

VP, Recycling and Sustainability

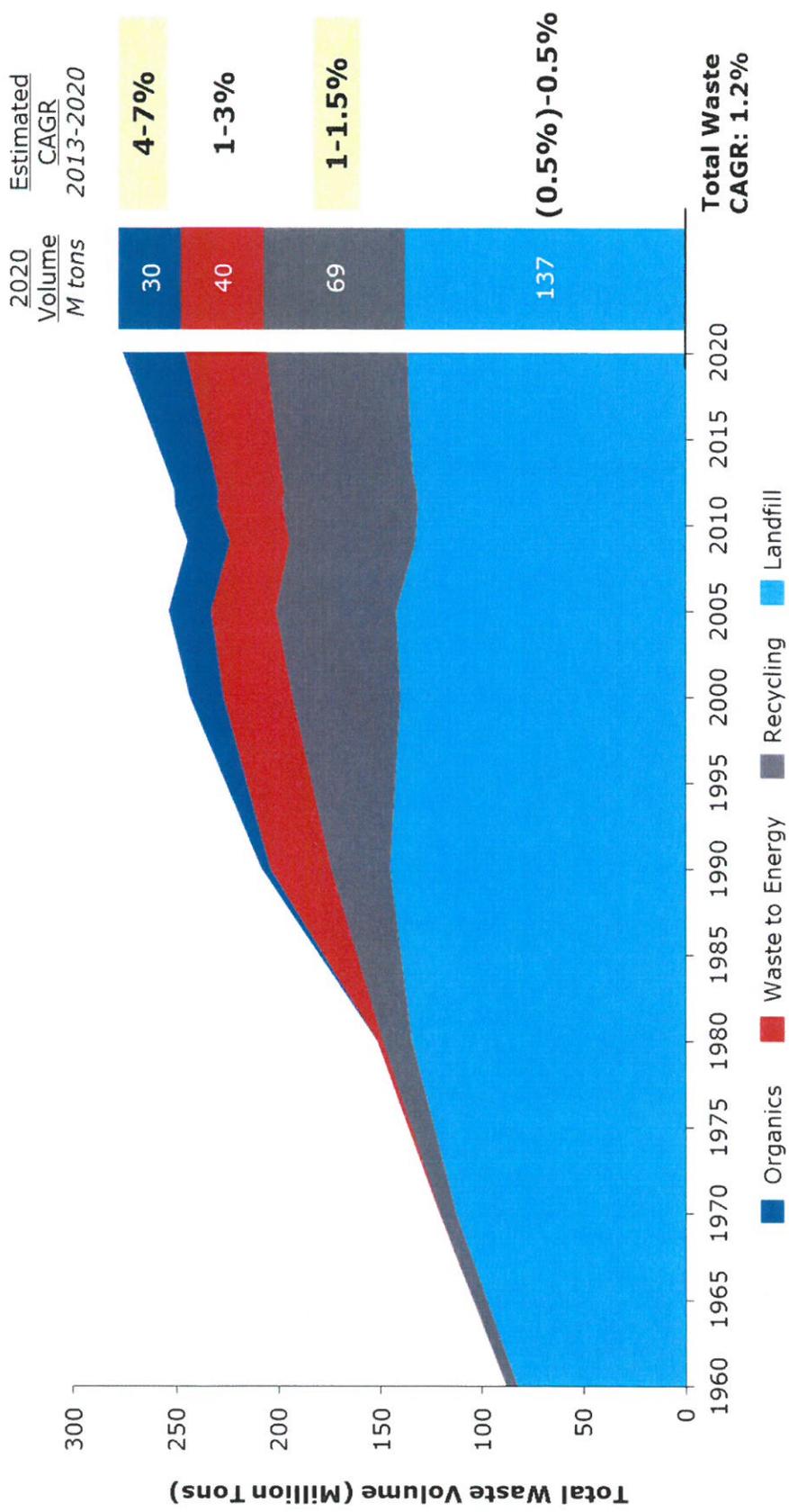


Richard Coupland

VP, Municipal Services

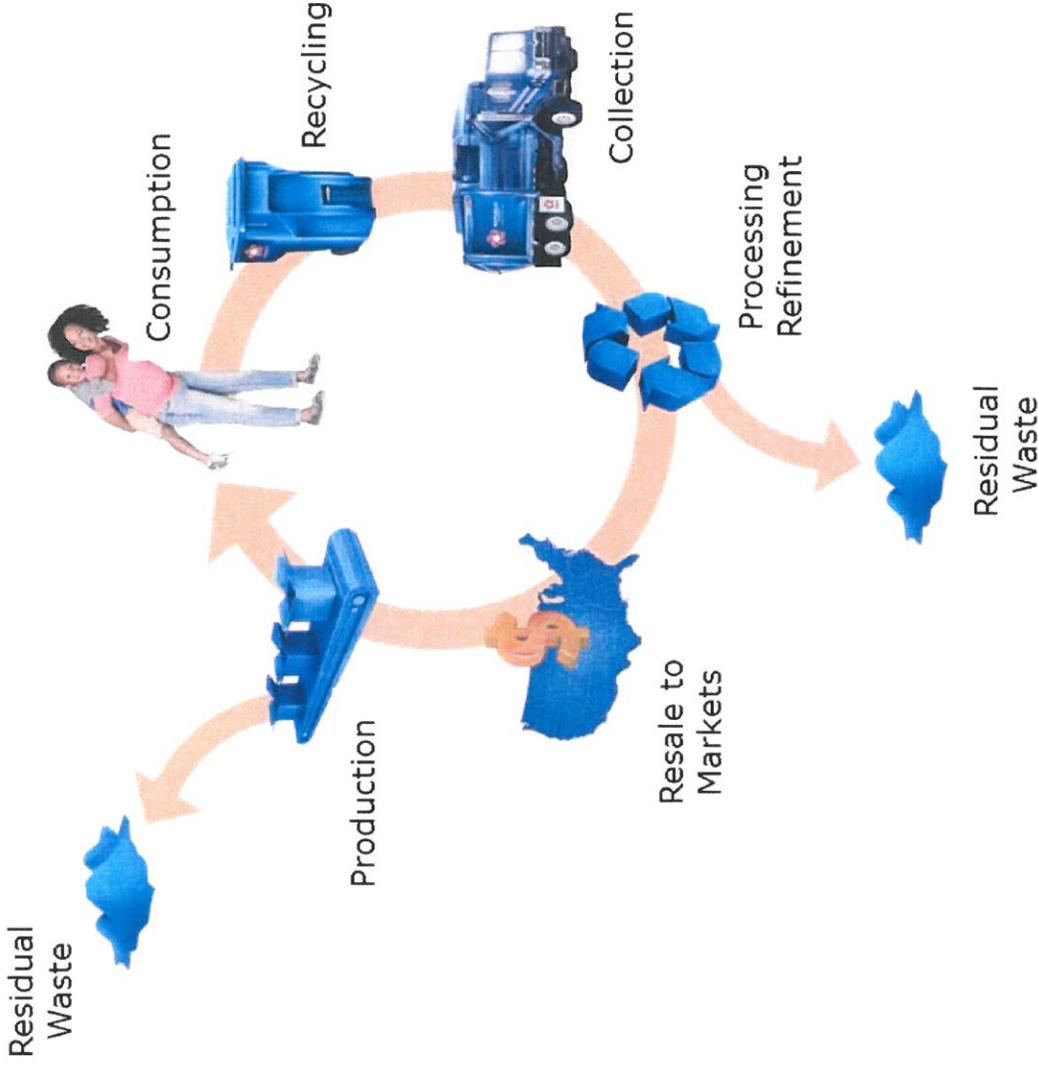


Evolving Ton



Recycling and organics growing faster than disposal, with most customers demanding recycling

The Recycling Life Cycle



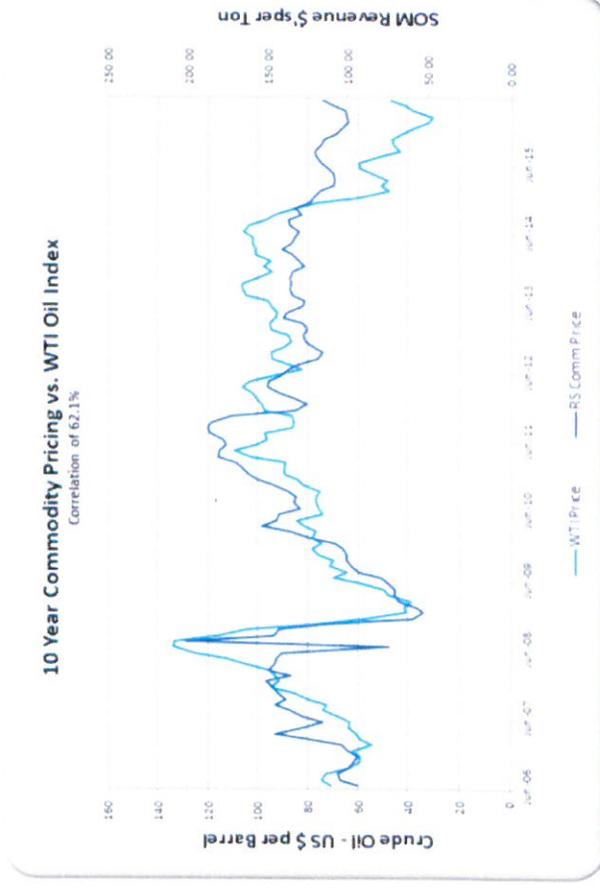
Factors Driving Costs

- Participation rates – Higher participation, while the goal, drives more costs
- Pounds per set-out – plays a significant role in service cost per household
- Commodity mix – changes in the stream can impact processing costs
- Residual/contamination – drives additional direct costs
- Commodity value – direct impact on any returns

Trends in Markets



- Glass has negative value in most markets, unless supported by subsidies
- Corrugated Cardboard has decreased in price per ton for last 5 years
- End markets impacted by global slow-downs



Trends in Material

Trends



Implications

Material no longer in circulation
18M tons in 2000 → ~2M in 2015

Lighter-weight and limited end markets
HDPE → off-spec PET

Lighter-weight and flexible packaging
not recyclable
Tin can → copolymer pouch

Waste minimization increasing pressure on total waste and recycling tons

Lightweighting of Material

Impact of Lightweighting³

2000



48,000 plastic bottles = 1 ton¹

2015



92,000 plastic bottles = 1 ton¹

Lightweighting requires processing of more material to yield a ton of marketable commodity

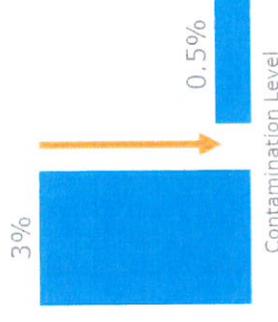
1. Pulp & Paper Weekly, Official Board Markets, 2016
3. International Bottled Water Association. Retrieved from <http://www.bottledwater.org/>

China Sword Explained

For decades, China has been the largest importer of the world's recycled commodity, and the U.S. was 40% of the inbound stream.

In 2017, China announced efforts to clean up the country, which included dramatic changes for acceptance criteria of imported recyclables.

- A significant reduction in acceptable contamination levels (From ~3% to 0.5%) in any recovered paper and plastic grades.



- Additionally, China banned all mixed paper from import, regardless of contamination levels. (20% of historical stream).

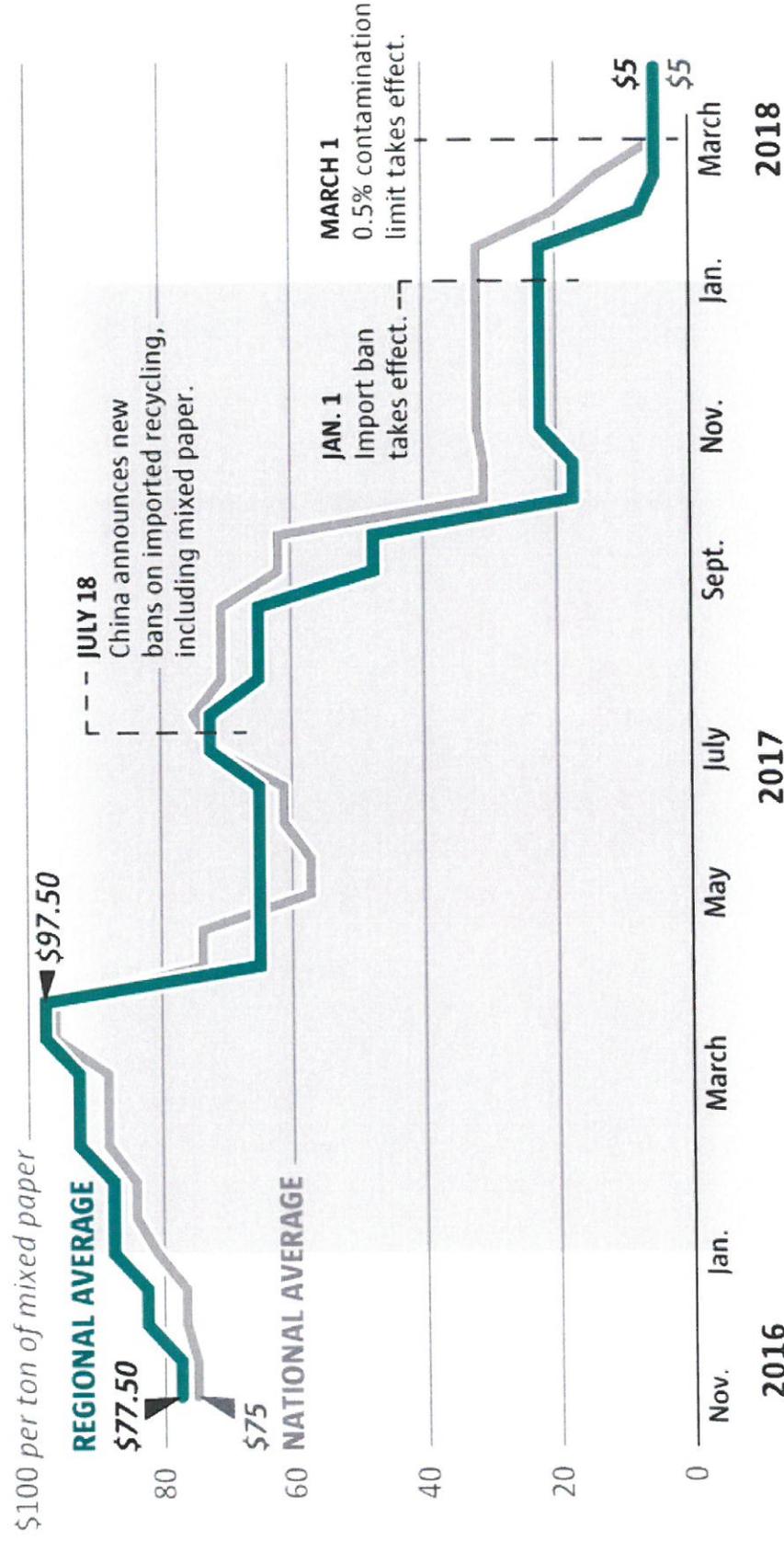


Reductions took effect in March 2018, and drive costs and changes at most recycling facilities in the country to meet new standards

Market Impacts of China Sword

China closes the door, prices crash

The average price paid to recyclers for a ton of mixed paper in the Pacific Northwest and across North America has plummeted in the last year.



Source: RecyclingMarkets.net

EMILY M. ENG / THE SEATTLE TIMES

China Sword Immediate Impacts

- Adjusted processing speeds to improve quality of sorted material
 - As a result, some facilities are unable to handle daily material volume
- Adding human resources to our sort lines, and increasing self-inspections to further reduce contamination
- Exploring investments in newer, more accurate sorting technology (in select markets)
- Actively exploring other domestic and international markets
 - Many are flooded by the global industry shifting away from China



Jan 2018 – Processed bales in Northwest, without market buyers, deteriorated by weather

While we continue to process mixed paper and old newsprint, we are proactively evaluating the need to dispose of excess material that deteriorates beyond the point of commercial value, or poses safety risks

Effects on Current Recycling Businesses

Collection Prices do not cover costs

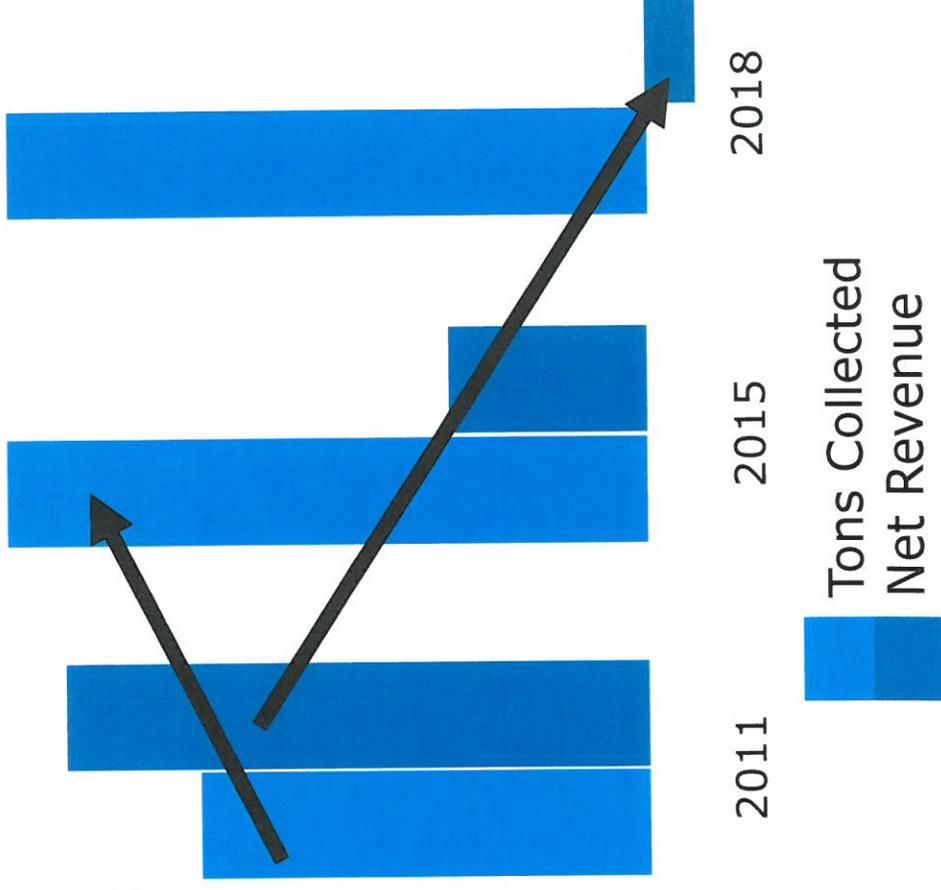
- Unable to subsidize from commodity sales after China Sword

Light-weighting leads to more items per load

- We have more material to process per ton

Lack of Public Education and Contamination drives additional costs

- Cross contamination
- Disposal costs from residual



Working harder to process more tons, for a negative net revenue

New Recycling Business Model

The Cost of Recycling

Collection	Processing	Residual	Commodity Sales
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost to provide truck, driver, container and scheduled collection service on contracted basis • Collected material transported to processing facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital & labor intensive process • Comingled material sorted into separate products, removing contamination • Clean products baled and prepared to ship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminated or non-recyclable material • No marketability • Must be transported and disposed at landfill for a cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processed material transported and sold to end markets • Subject to quality standards • Product mix and quality drives value • Some material may have negative value
Monthly Collection Charge	+		
			Net Processing Fee (Commodity sales – processing costs – residual cost)

The cost of a recycling collection program is the sum of the **Collection Charge** and the **Net Processing Fee**

Long Term - Public Education

1. Public Education – *WHAT* to Recycle

ALWAYS Recyclable

Paper		Plastic	
Metal		Cardboard	

NEVER Recyclable

Diapers		Garden Hoses		Shoes/Clothing	
Food Waste		Yard Waste			

SOMETIMES Recyclable (Select Markets)

Plastic Bags		Glass	
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2. Public Education – *HOW* to Recycle

Empty. Remove any remaining food or liquid contents from your recyclable item before placing it in a recycling container;

Clean. Lightly rinse the recyclable item to remove any remaining residue; and

Dry. Gently shake out excess water or let the recyclable item air dry before placing it in a recycling container.



Empty.



Clean.



Dry.

Long Term - Reassessment of Accepted Materials

- Programs have drifted to focus on total diversion rates, rather than what materials are truly beneficial to recycle
- Some collected materials are recyclable, but lack local end markets, or have a negative recycling value. These realities render the processed materials unmarketable



(\$10)

Glass has a negative value to recycle



Some packages have evolved to less marketable materials

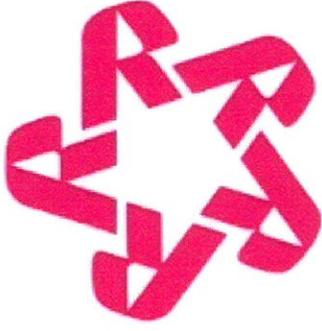
- Municipalities need to shift program focus to Sustainable Materials Management-based views, which looks at the overall benefits of each accepted material in the stream.

Recycling programs must focus on Sustainable Materials Management, not simply diverting material that may have no beneficial use

Next Steps

1. Price Increase needed to address shortfall due to collection costs no longer covered by commodity revenues
2. Implement Public Education programs to inform residents what to recycle and how to recycle – clean up the contamination in the stream
3. Move to the new recycling business model – either at the next contract cycle, or via amendment to current contract

The decades old recycling model is no longer executable or viable. Immediate partnering is needed, as well as a new business model



REPUBLIC
SERVICES

We'll handle it from here.™

Pete Keller

VP, Recycling & Sustainability

e: pkeller@republicservices.com

o: 480.627.2800 c: 206.465.1609

Richard Coupland

VP, Municipal Services

e: rcoupland@republicservices.com

o: 480-718-0384 c: 480-225-0481

Net Processing Value/Charge - Model for Annual Rate Review

Number of Homes
 Pickups per Month
 Pounds per set out
 Tons per Month

4,081
 2.17
 18.65
 82.45

Recycle Processing Rate per Ton for Residential Stream (from MRF Controller)

\$ 114.44

	%	Tons	Rate
Tons sold	90%	74.21	107.00
Residual tons	10%	8.25	\$ (70.00)

Rev from Commodity \$ 7,940
 Residual Costs \$ (577)
 Net Revenue \$ 7,363

Commodity Value (Net Revenue divided by Tons per Month)

\$ 89.30

Net Processing Position (Commodity Value minus Processing Rate)

\$ (25.14)

Share with City (if commodity value exceeds processing costs)
 City Rebate (per Ton)

50%
 \$ -

Monthly Net Processing Value (Rebate or Net Processing Position x Tons per Month)

\$ (2,073)

Rate Adjustment to Reconcile Commodity Market Value

\$ 0.51

From: Mathiasen, Beverly <BMathiasen@republicservices.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2018 7:05 PM
To: Bill Short; Tom Riedesel
Subject: WSJ Recycling Article and RSG Recycling Webinar Invite
Attachments: WSJ - Recycling.pdf

Hi Bill and Tom,

Enclosed is an article from Monday's Wall Street Journal that I thought you'd find both interesting and informational. As you know, the recycling landscape continues to change and with it comes more challenges for the industry. Feel free to cascade this among your organization as well as the Council should they be asking you about the commodity markets and the current state of recycling.

Next week our Leaders Richard Coupland, VP of Municipal Services and Pete Keller, VP of Recycling and Sustainability will host a free webinar on this Recycling topic. Please join us for a 60 minute webinar, with the option of a 30 minute Q & A following. They will cover the new business model and the need for public education to reduce contamination as well as other recycling topics of interest to our municipalities.

Please join us by registering at: <https://icma.org/events/will-recycling-survive-your-community> .

Thanks and have a fabulous week,
Bev

Bev Mathiasen
Municipal Services Manager

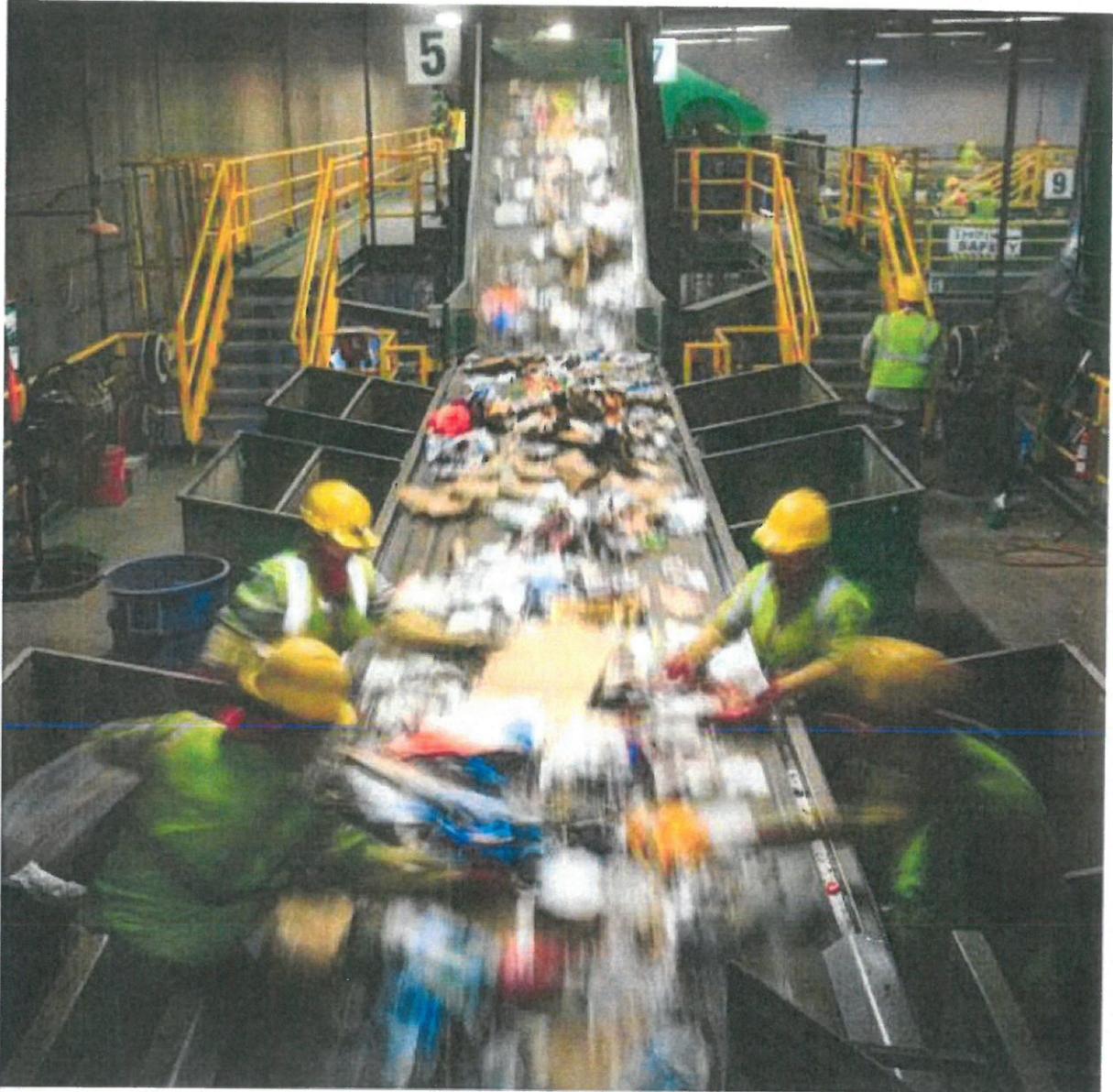
9813 Flying Cloud Drive
Eden Prairie, MN 55347
e bmathiasen@republicservices.com
o 952-946-5302 c 612-889-7324
f 952-946-5333 w RepublicServices.com



We'll handle it from here."

Recycling, Once Embraced by Businesses and Environmentalists, Now Under Siege

Local officials raise fees and send recyclables to landfills as economics erode



Workers at Cal-Waste Recovery Systems pre-sort raw recycling. The company has been struggling to sell its mixed-paper recycling to its usual customer, China. PHOTO: MAX WHITTAKER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The U.S. recycling industry is breaking down.

Prices for scrap paper and plastic have collapsed, leading local officials across the country to charge residents more to collect recyclables and send some to landfills. Used newspapers, cardboard boxes and plastic bottles are piling up at plants that can't make a profit processing them for export or domestic markets.

"Recycling as we know it isn't working," said James Warner, chief executive of the Solid Waste Management Authority in Lancaster County, Pa. "There's always been ups and downs in the market, but this is the biggest disruption that I can recall."

U.S. recycling programs took off in the 1990s as calls to bury less trash in landfills coincided with China's demand for materials such as corrugated cardboard to feed its economic boom. Shipping lines eagerly filled containers that had brought manufactured goods to the U.S. with paper, scrap metal and plastic bottles for the return trip to China.

As cities aggressively expanded recycling programs to keep more discarded household items out of landfills, the purity of U.S. scrap deteriorated as more trash infiltrated the recyclables. Discarded food, liquid-soaked paper and other contaminants recently accounted for as much as 20% of the material shipped to China, according to [Waste Management Inc.](#)'s estimates, double from five years ago.

The tedious and sometimes dangerous work of separating out that detritus at processing plants in China prompted officials there to [slash the contaminants limit](#) this year to 0.5%. China early this month suspended all imports of U.S. recycled materials until June 4, regardless of the quality. The recycling industry interpreted the move as part of the growing rift between the U.S. and China over trade policies and tariffs

The changes have effectively cut off exports from the U.S., the world's largest generator of scrap paper and plastic. Collectors, processors and the municipal governments that hire them are reconsidering what they will accept to recycle and how much homeowners will pay for that service. Many trash haulers and city agencies that paid for curbside collection by selling scrap said they are now losing money on almost every ton they handle.

The upended economics are likely to permanently change the U.S. recycling business, said William Moore, president of Moore & Associates, a recycled-paper consultancy in Atlanta.



Cal-Waste Recovery Systems plans to invest more than \$6 million on new sorting equipment to produce cleaner bales of recyclables. PHOTO: MAX WHITTAKER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

“It’s going to take domestic demand to replace what China was buying,” he said. “It’s not going to be a quick turnaround. It’s going to be a long-term issue.”

The waste-management authority in Lancaster County this spring more than doubled the charge per ton that residential trash collectors must pay to deposit recyclables at its transfer station, starting June 1. The higher cost is expected to be passed on to residents though a 3% increase in the fees that haulers charge households for trash collection and disposal.

The additional transfer-station proceeds will help offset a \$40-a-ton fee that the authority will start paying this summer to a company to process the county’s recyclables. Before China raised its quality standards at the beginning of this year, that company was paying Lancaster County \$4 for every ton of recyclables.

Mr. Warner may limit the recyclable items collected from Lancaster County’s 500,000 residents to those that have retained some value, such as cans and corrugated cardboard. He said mixed plastic isn’t worth processing.

“You might as well put it in the trash from the get-go,” he said.

Environmentalists are hoping landfills are only a stopgap fix for the glut of recyclables while the industry finds new markets and reduces contaminants.

"Stuff is definitely getting thrown away in landfills. Nobody is happy about it," said Dylan de Thomas, vice president of industry collaboration for the Recycling Partnership in Virginia. "There are very few landfill owners that don't operate recycling facilities, too. They'd much rather be paid for those materials."

Pacific Rim Recycling in Benicia, Calif., slowed operations at its plant early this year to meet China's new standard. But company President Steve Moore said the more intensive sorting process takes too long to process scrap profitably. Pacific Rim idled its processing plant in February and furloughed 40 of its 45 employees.

"The cost is impossible. We can't make money at it," Steve Moore said. "We quit accepting stuff."

China stopped taking shipments of U.S. mixed paper and mixed plastic in January. Steve Moore said mixed-paper shipments to other Asian countries now fetch \$5 a ton, down from as much as \$150 last year. Other buyers such as Vietnam and India have been flooded with scrap paper and plastic that would have been sold to China in years past.

Dave Vaccarezza, president of Cal-Waste Recovery Systems near Sacramento, Calif., intends to invest more than \$6 million in new sorting equipment to produce cleaner bales of recyclables.

"It's going to cost the rate payer to recycle," he said. "They're going to demand we make our best effort to use those cans and bottles they put out."



China stopped taking shipments of U.S. mixed paper and mixed plastic in January. Cal-Waste Recovery Systems workers sift through recycled trash. PHOTO: MAX WHITTAKER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Sacramento County, which collects trash and recyclables from 151,000 homes, used to earn \$1.2 million a year selling the scrap to Waste Management and another processor from scrap. Now, the county is paying what will amount to about \$1 million a year, or roughly \$35 a ton, to defray the processors' costs. Waste Management paid the county \$250,000 to break the revenue-sharing contract and negotiate those terms.

County waste management director Doug Sloan expects those costs to keep climbing. "We've been put on notice that we need to do our part," he said. The county hasn't yet raised residential fees.

Some recyclers said residents and municipalities need to give up the "single-stream" approach of lumping used paper and cardboard together with glass, cans and plastic in one collection truck. Single-stream collections took hold in the waste-hauling industry about 20 years ago and continue to be widely used. Collecting paper separately would make curbside recycling service more expensive but cut down on contamination.

"We're our own worst enemies," said Michael Barry, president of Mid America Recycling, a processing-plant operator in Des Moines, Iowa, of single-stream recycling. "It's almost impossible to get the paper away from the containers."

Even relatively pure loads of paper have become tough to sell, Mr. Barry said, noting the domestic market for paper is saturated as well. He stockpiled paper bales at Mid America's warehouse, hoping prices would improve. They didn't. He has trucked 1,000 tons of paper to a landfill in recent weeks.

"We had to purge," he said. "There's no demand for it."

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METRO NEWS

Recycling: We're doing it wrong, and it's costing us

Updated Jun 4, 1:42 PM;
Posted Jun 3

153

2.3k
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By James F. McCarty, The Plain Dealer, jmccarty@plaind.com

Northeast Ohio residents are in the midst of a recycling crisis of their own making, and most of them probably aren't even aware of it.

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For the past 20 years, well-intentioned people have embraced recycling, faithfully placing the recycling bin by the curb every week with the confidence they were doing their part to promote a green society by reducing the garbage overflowing landfills.

But the industry has come to realize that the cost-savings and convenience of loading all our paper, glass and plastic into a single recycling bin is being offset by the labor-intensive requirements of sorting inappropriate and contaminated recyclables.

By some estimates, up to a quarter of all recyclables are rejected due to contamination or that they are unacceptable for recycling. Contaminants also can ruin the good recyclables, in which case the entire contents of the bin must be sent to the garbage dump.

For instance, newspapers stuffed into a plastic grocery bag; a pizza box soaked in grease and tomato sauce; and a jar with peanut butter left at the bottom are all unacceptable for recycling, waste company officials say.

"People have good intentions, but they've developed bad habits," said Christie Snyder, a spokeswoman for the Cuyahoga County Solid Waste District.

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In response, the Solid Waste District and some waste recyclers in Northeast Ohio have launched educational programs to explain what materials are acceptable in the recycling bin, and what materials need to be tossed into the garbage.

The 59 communities in the Cuyahoga County Solid Waste District have contracted with three private companies to haul away curbside recycling to sorting plants where the marketable goods are separated and sold to plastic, glass and paper processors.

Recycling contamination is raising the cost of separation and decreasing the profit that companies are able to collect from the processors, which is causing some of the companies to consider passing their higher costs on to customers.

"Everybody needs to rein it in," Snyder said. "We'd hate for the recycling companies to close their doors because they're not making enough to keep it profitable."

Americans recycle an estimated 66 million tons of material each year, according to the U.S. EPA. About one-third of that is exported, primarily to China, India, Vietnam and Indonesia.

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But that system was thrown into turmoil in January after China, the world's largest importer of U.S. recycled paper, plastic and cardboard, suspended all imports of recycled materials due to a growing amount of trash contaminated with food, liquid and non-recyclables.

China's complaint mirrored the problems plaguing U.S. recycling companies: too much contaminated material.

The only way the economic and environmental benefits of recycling are met is if the recyclables are reusable and marketable, said Susan Robinson, a spokeswoman for Waste Management, one of Cuyahoga County's three material recovery facilities.

China's recycling import ban has resulted in a smaller end market for recycled goods, which has motivated large

companies such as Waste Management to promote the importance of clean and smart recycling.



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"Placing non-recyclable materials into the cart leads to additional economic and environmental costs, with no benefits and less recycling," Robinson said.

Since China's crackdown on recyclables, Waste Management officials have begun renegotiating the company's contracts with municipalities across the country, raising the fees they charge for handling the recycled materials.

Most of the contracts in Northeast Ohio are multi-year, however, and have not been impacted by the global changes in recycling. But Waste Management has been considering adding provisions to contracts charging municipalities for excess contamination, said Tanisha Sanders, the company's Ohio representative.

"We'll let our customers make that decision, if they'd like to pay more and continue to recycle or to pay less and have it go to the landfill," Waste Management Vice President Brent Bell told the ¹

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New York Times



Republic Services, which also serves the county's Solid Waste District, has not felt the impact of the China recycling import ban on its Ohio accounts, but it has had an affect on the company's West Coast accounts, where the states are more likely to rely on Chinese recycling plants, said company spokeswoman Jennifer Eldridge.

In response, she said, the company is focusing more on cleaning up the recyclables than on worrying about the international crisis.

"Don't focus on the China situation," Eldridge said. "Think more about what you're putting into your curbside containers. If we all make a few little tweaks to our methods, we'll be able to make a difference."

Some of the worst contaminants are plastic grocery bags, notorious "tanglers" that can damage equipment and shut down a recycling conveyor belt for hours, Eldridge and Sanders said.

A sweatshirt, a shoe, or a garden hose stuck in a case of empty water bottles could send the whole load to the landfill, they said.

"Empty, clean and dry is our motto," Eldridge said. "If you stick to that you've gone beyond the average recycler."

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Sorting needs to be improved

Smaller recyclers suspect the mega-recycling companies are encountering problems inherent with so-called single stream recycling operations. And they may not be able to win that battle, said Richard Bole, owner of Recycle Midwest.

With single stream operations, all of the recyclables -- different types of plastics, paper, cardboard, metals, glass, etc. -- are piled into a single dumpster, then loaded into a trash truck with all of the other recyclable carts from the neighborhood. All of the recyclables are then crushed in the truck, breaking the glass, and it's transported to the recycling plant where it is sorted, a very difficult job, Bole said.

"The system was flawed to begin with," said Bole, who's been in business since 1989, and whose Collinwood-based company recycles more than 35 different materials.

Only top-quality recycled plastics and paper are marketable, he said. All of the recyclables must be perfectly sorted, and most single-stream plants don't have the quality control needed to

attain these conditions.

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Another factor that recyclers are encountering is linked to the low cost of oil, Bole said. Virgin plastics derived from oil are unusually low-priced and undercutting the historically lower-costs of recycled plastic, he said.

"Many companies have spent millions of dollars setting up single-stream plants," Bole said. "But if the system doesn't work now, you can't blame the markets."

Bole's recommendation: Turn back the clocks to 20 years ago when his company picked up recycling in Cleveland neighborhoods in three separate containers, one each for bottles and cans, commingled paper, and cardboard.

Different trucks would be required to pick up the three types of recyclables, and an additional two-wheeled cart would be required. Bottles and cans could be kept in plastic grocery bags, where they would be unaffected by the weather, he said.

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Bole agrees that reduced contamination is also important, "but still, some way must be found to profoundly improve the sorting," he said.

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The New York Times

Your Recycling Gets Recycled, Right? Maybe, or Maybe Not

Plastics and papers from dozens of American cities and towns are being dumped in landfills after China stopped recycling most “foreign garbage.”

By Livia Albeck-Ripka

May 29, 2018

Oregon is serious about recycling. Its residents are accustomed to dutifully separating milk cartons, yogurt containers, cereal boxes and kombucha bottles from their trash to divert them from the landfill. But this year, because of a far-reaching rule change in China, some of the recyclables are ending up in the local dump anyway.

In recent months, in fact, thousands of tons of material left curbside for recycling in dozens of American cities and towns — including several in Oregon — have gone to landfills.

In the past, the municipalities would have shipped much of their used paper, plastics and other scrap materials to China for processing. But as part of a broad antipollution campaign, China announced last summer that it no longer wanted to import “foreign garbage.” Since Jan. 1 it has banned imports of various types of plastic and paper, and tightened standards for materials it does accept.

While some waste managers already send their recyclable materials to be processed domestically, or are shipping more to other countries, others have been unable to find a substitute for the Chinese market. “All of a sudden, material being collected on the street doesn’t have a place to go,” said Pete Keller, vice president of recycling and sustainability at Republic Services, one of the largest waste managers in the country.

China's stricter requirements also mean that loads of recycling are more likely to be considered contaminated if they contain materials that are not recyclable. That has compounded a problem that waste managers call wishful or aspirational recycling: people setting aside items for recycling because they believe or hope they are recyclable, even when they aren't.

[Here's a guide to avoiding "aspirational recycling." First lesson: Don't recycle greasy pizza boxes.]

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In the Pacific Northwest, Republic has diverted more than 2,000 tons of paper to landfills since the Chinese ban came into effect, Mr. Keller said. The company has been unable to move that material to a market "at any price or cost," he said. Though Republic is dumping only a small portion of its total inventory so far — the company handles over five million tons of recyclables nationwide each year — it sent little to no paper to landfills last year.

But for smaller companies, like Rogue Disposal and Recycling, which serves much of Oregon, the Chinese ban has upended operations. Rogue sent all its recycling to landfills for the first few months of the year, said Garry Penning, a spokesman.



Wiqan Ang for The New York Times

Western states, which have relied the most on Chinese recycling plants, have been hit especially hard. In some areas — like Eugene, Ore., and parts of Idaho, Washington, Alaska and Hawaii — local officials and garbage haulers will no longer accept certain items for recycling, in some cases refusing most plastics, glass and certain types of paper. Instead, they say, customers should throw these items in the trash.

Theresa Byrne, who lives in Salem, Ore., said the city took too long to inform residents that most plastics and egg and milk cartons were now considered garbage. “I was angry,” she said. “I believe in recycling.”

Other communities, like Grants Pass, Ore., home to about 37,000 people, are continuing to encourage their residents to recycle as usual, but the materials are winding up in landfills anyway. Local waste managers said they were concerned that if they told residents to stop recycling, it could be hard to get them to start again.

It is “difficult with the public to turn the spigot on and off,” said Brian Fuller, a waste manager with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

The fallout has spread beyond the West Coast. Ben Harvey, the president of E.L. Harvey & Sons, a recycling company based in Westborough, Mass., said that he had around 6,000 tons of paper and cardboard piling up, when he would normally have a couple hundred tons stockpiled. The bales are filling almost half of his 80,000-square-foot facility.

“It’s really impacted our day-to-day operations,” Mr. Harvey said. “It’s stifling me.”

Recyclers in Canada, Australia, Britain, Germany and other parts of Europe have also scrambled to find alternatives.

Still, across much of the United States, including most major cities, recycling is continuing as usual. Countries like India, Vietnam and Indonesia are importing more of the materials that are not processed domestically. And some waste companies have responded to China’s ban by stockpiling material while looking for new processors, or hoping that China reconsiders its policy.



Republic Services collecting recycled materials in Kent, Wash. Wiqan Ang for The New York Times

Americans recycle roughly 66 million tons of material each year, according to the most recent figures from the Environmental Protection Agency, about one-third of which is exported. The majority of those exports once went to China, said David Biderman, the executive director of the Solid Waste Association of North America, a research and advocacy group.

But American scrap exports to China fell by about 35 percent in the first two months of this year, after the ban was implemented, said Joseph Pickard, chief economist for the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, a trade group.

“It’s a huge concern, because China has just been such a dominant overseas market for us,” Mr. Pickard said.

In particular, exports of scrap plastic to China, valued at more than \$300 million in 2015, totaled just \$7.6 million in the first quarter of this year, down 90 percent from a year earlier, Mr. Pickard said. Other countries have stepped in to accept more plastics, but total scrap plastic exports are still down by 40 percent this year, he said.

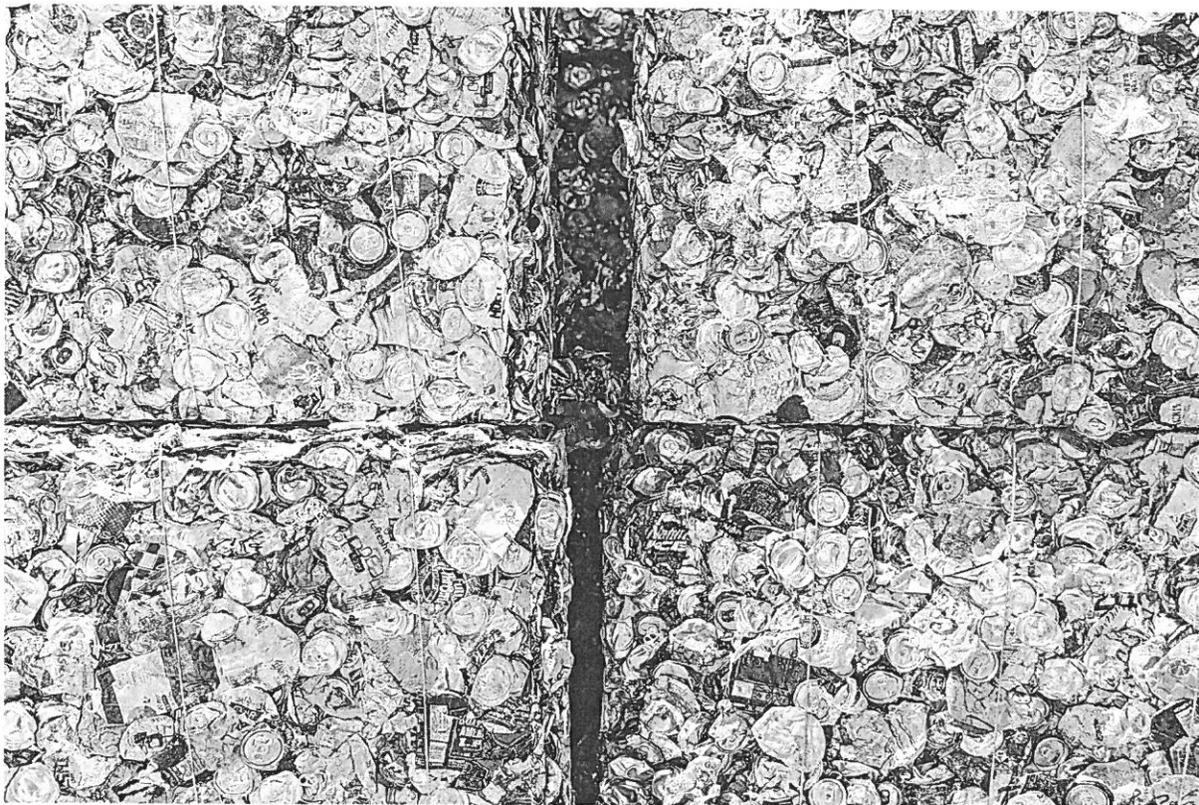
“There is a significant disruption occurring to U.S. recycling programs,” Mr. Biderman said. “The concern is if this is the new normal.”

Curbside recycling is typically hauled by a private company to a sorting plant, where marketable goods are separated out. Companies or local governments then sell the goods to domestic or overseas processors. Some states and cities prohibit these companies from dumping plastic, paper and cardboard, but some local officials — including in Oregon, Massachusetts and various municipalities in Washington State — have granted waivers so that unmarketable materials can be sent to the landfill.

Recycling companies “used to get paid” by selling off recyclable materials, said Peter Spendelow, a policy analyst for the Department of Environmental Quality in Oregon. “Now they’re paying to have someone take it away.”

In some places, including parts of Idaho, Maine and Pennsylvania, waste managers are continuing to recycle but are passing higher costs on to customers, or are considering doing so.

“There are some states and some markets where mixed paper is at a negative value,” said Brent Bell, vice president of recycling at Waste Management, which handles 10 million tons of recycling per year. “We’ll let our customers make that decision, if they’d like to pay more and continue to recycle or to pay less and have it go to landfill.”



Wiqan Ang for The New York Times

Mr. Spindelw said companies in rural areas, which tend to have higher expenses to get their materials to market, were being hit particularly hard. “They’re literally taking trucks straight to the landfill,” he said.

Will Posegate, the chief operations officer for Garten Services, which processes recycling for a number of counties in Oregon, said his company had tried to stockpile recyclables but eventually used a waiver to dump roughly 900 tons. “The warehouse builds up so much that it’s unsafe,” he said.

In California, officials are concerned that improperly stored bales of paper could become hazards during wildfire season, said Zoe Heller, the policy director for the state's recycling department.

While China has entirely banned 24 materials, including post-consumer plastic and mixed paper, it has also demanded that other materials, such as cardboard and scrap metal, be only 0.5 percent impure. Even a small amount of food scraps or other rubbish, if undetected, can ruin a batch of recycling.

Some waste managers say that China's new contamination standards are impossible to meet, while others are trying to clean up their recycling streams by slowing down their processing facilities, limiting the types of materials they accept or trying to better educate customers on what belongs in the recycling bin.



Waste traveling along a conveyor belt to be sorted. Wiqan Ang for The New York Times

Mr. Bell, the Waste Management executive, said he had seen everything from Christmas lights to animal carcasses to artillery shells come through the company's recycling facilities. "Most of our facilities get a bowling ball every day or two," he said.

Some materials can ruin a load, he said, while others pose fire or health hazards and can force facilities to slow their operations and in some cases temporarily shut down. (And a bowling ball could do serious damage to the equipment.) Approximately 25 percent of all recycling picked up by Waste Management is contaminated to the point that it is sent to landfills, Mr. Bell said.

Recyclers have always disposed of some of their materials. But the percentage has climbed as China and other buyers of recyclable material have ratcheted up quality standards.

Most contamination, Mr. Bell said, happens when people try to recycle materials they shouldn't. Disposable coffee cups — which are usually lined with a thin film that makes them liquid-proof but challenging and expensive to reprocess — are an example. Unwashed plastics can also cause contamination.

"If we don't get it clean, we're not going to be able to market it, and if we can't market it unfortunately it's going to go to the landfill," said Mr. Penning, the Rogue spokesman. In March, Rogue told customers to put everything in the trash except for corrugated cardboard, milk jugs, newspapers and tin and aluminum cans, which the company is finding domestic markets for, Mr. Penning said.

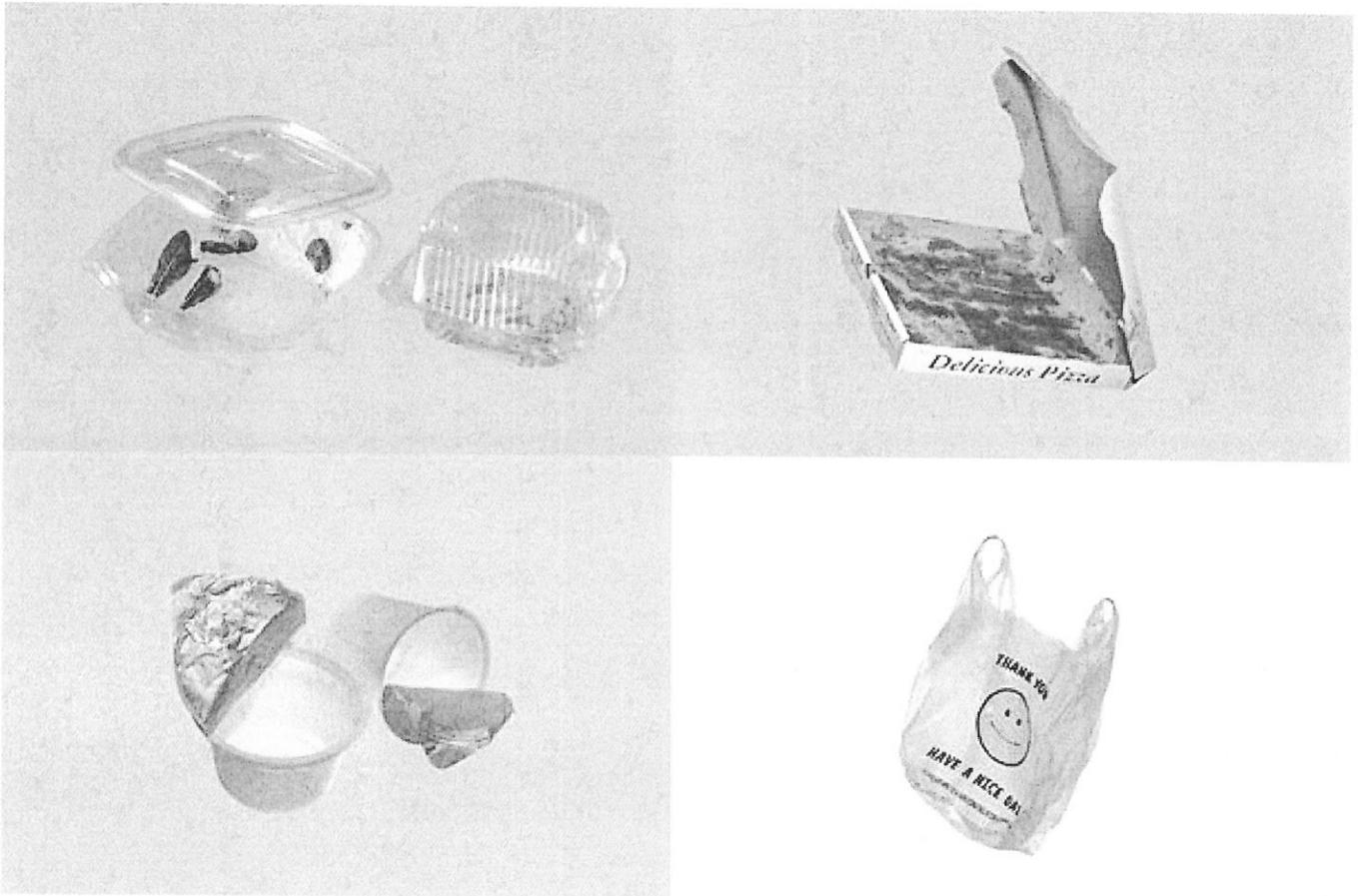
Rogue customers who make mistakes might see an "Oops" sticker the next time they check their recycling bin, he said.

In Eugene, similar restrictions have been imposed by the waste company Sanipac. These have not sat well with some residents. "Eugene is a very green city and people love their recycling here," said Diane Peterson, a resident. "There are a lot of things like yogurt containers that we get all the time, and now we can't recycle them."

Leah Geocaris, another Eugene resident, said the change had prompted her to try to consume less overall. "On the one hand, I hate it, because I don't want stuff to end up in landfill," she said. "On the other hand, it's a wake-up call."

“Recycling is the third R,” she said. “You have to reduce and reuse first.”

Here’s how to recycle smarter



6 Things You’re Recycling Wrong

Can you recycle coffee cups or greasy pizza boxes? If you’re tossing things in the recycling bin out of sheer hope, you might be an “aspirational recycler.”

May 29, 2018

Livia Albeck-Ripka, a former James Reston reporting fellow at The Times, is a freelance journalist covering the environment. @livia_ar



**Utility Commission Meeting
July 12, 2018**

Agenda Number: 7

Subject: Public Works Director Report

Documentation: None

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Receive Information

Public Works Jobs for June 2018

- Monthly safety inspections of fall harnesses, fire extinguishers, lighting, first aid kits and A.E.D.
- Continuing doing water testing and monitoring of the towns water system
- Operating and testing water at well # 5
- Continuous water testing at well's 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- Completed the 2st quarter meter read's
- Continued water meter and Radio repairs
- Complete the 15 State water tests for this month
- Various water shut off for home repairs
- New construction water turn on's
- Completed Northside, Southside and North Oaks fire hydrant flushing
- Started the Southside fire hydrant retro kit updates
- Gopher one locates in Township, North Oaks, Gem Lake, and Birchwood
- Picked up downed trees from recent storms
- Roadside weed cutting
- Ongoing pothole patching
- Finished plow damage repairs to turf
- Weeded and trimmed shrubs at the 3 Mallard Ponds roadway islands
- Mowing and weed whipping Town Parks and lots
- Disked Bellaire beach multiple times
- Emptied trash in all the parks
- Setup concrete forms for 2 grills at Bellaire beach and poured slabs for surface mount grills
- Set up concrete forms at Apple tree park for trash and recycle cans, Picnic table and a handicap accessible picnic table and poured slabs for these
- Prepped Polar Lakes baseball field #4, set bases, cut out radius for home plate, 1st, 2nd and 3rd bases
- Started to topped dressed and seed Polar Lakes baseball field # 2 drain tile trenches and wheel ruts
- Put up batting cages and wind screens at baseball fields 1 and 3 at Polar Lakes Park
- Tilled and weeded Polar lakes baseball field batting cages

Mechanic jobs for June 2018

- Assisted Public Works
- Welded surface mounting plates on 2 grills for Bellaire Beach
- Had # 41 (2007 Freightliner) antifreeze leak repaired
- Brought in # 8 (tire skid steer) bucket lift repaired
- Brought in # 15 (mini excavator) in for warranty work
- Scheduled # 44 (loader) ride control repair
- Serviced multiple pieces of equipment
- Repaired multiple small engine equipment (weed whips, back pack blowers)
- Repaired herbicide tank sprayer



**Utility Commission Meeting
July 12, 2018**

Agenda Number:

8

Subject:

Stormwater Utility Ordinance Amendment

Documentation:

Shelly Comstock Email /
Ordinance No. 64 /
Map /
Chart

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Receive Information / Discuss

Bill Short

From: Tom Riedesel
Sent: Monday, June 18, 2018 2:49 PM
To: Bill Short
Subject: FW: Stormwater drainage fee

Bill,
I suggested she write a letter to the Town for consideration. Do you think the Utilities Commission would be interested in discussing? Should credit be given to gravel vs. paved parking areas?
Tom

From: comstockproperties@comcast.net [mailto:comstockproperties@comcast.net]
Sent: Monday, June 18, 2018 1:57 PM
To: Tom Riedesel <Tom.Riedesel@whitebeartownship.org>
Subject: Stormwater drainage fee

Hi Tom,

I spoke with you earlier today about the stormwater drainage fees in regards to 1177 Birch Lake Blvd N.

I would like to submit a proposal for the board to consider.

We are currently being charged 27 units. (\$540) As you know, there is no pavement on this property and I was inquiring if an allowance for the dirt/rock driveway would be considered.

We have 30,065sf of actual building, a dirt and rock driveway and no pavement, curb and gutter. Also, there is a large pond on part of the property. I would also like to note that landscapers use rock all the time to allow

specifically for water drainage. In comparison, rock to pavement there would be a considerable difference.

Thank you for you time and consideration!

Sincerely,

Shelly Comstock
Comstock Properties, llc
651-202-1857

Comstock Properties, LLC

ORDINANCE NO. 64

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A STORMWATER DRAINAGE UTILITY IN THE TOWN OF WHITE BEAR, RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA

THE TOWN BOARD OF THE TOWN OF WHITE BEAR DOES ORDAIN:

SECTION 1. STORMWATER DRAINAGE UTILITY ESTABLISHED. All properties within the Town of White Bear participate in the Township stormwater runoff and as such contribute to the need for stormwater drainage system operation, maintenance, repair and improvements. The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish the operation of the stormwater drainage system as a public utility pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 444.075 from which revenues will be derived subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and Minnesota Statutes.

1-1. The Town Board shall have charge of management of the stormwater drainage utility subject to delegation of authority to the Town Engineer, Public Works Director and to other Town employees as the Town Board shall provide.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

2-1. **Residential Equivalent Factor (REF).** One (1) REF is defined as the ratio of the average volume of runoff generated by one (1) acre of a given land use to the average volume of runoff generated by one (1) acre of typical single family residential land, during a standard one (1) year rainfall event.

SECTION 3. STORMWATER DRAINAGE FEES. Stormwater drainage fees shall be a flat rate for all dwellings in the Township. Fees for non-residential development shall be determined by dividing the total square footage of impervious area (buildings, pavements, and any other impervious surfaces) by 4,000 square feet (approximate amount of impervious surface for a typical residential dwelling) which will be used as Residential Equivalent Factor (REF). That factor is then multiplied by the flat rate charged for a dwelling unit. Fees for non-residential developments which do not have buildings or significant paved areas, (i.e. cemeteries, railroad lines, etc.) shall be determined by dividing the total developed area by 12,000 square feet (typical square foot lot) then multiplied by 0.25 (a lesser runoff factor). Vacant, unused land is not to be billed. The formula used to calculate stormwater drainage fees are summarized as follows:

3-1. LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

R.E.F.

1. Residential Dwellings

1

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>2. Non-Residential Development Including:
 Commercial
 Industrial
 Schools
 Churches
 Parks
 Airports
 Governmental, etc.</p> | <p>Number of R.E.F.'s to be determined by dividing total <u>impervious surface</u> area by 4,000 sq. ft.</p> |
| <p>3. Cemeteries, public utilities, railroads, driving range, and other developed areas without buildings or paved area</p> | <p>Number of R.E.F.'s to be determined by dividing total buildable area by 12,000 sq. ft. then multiplying by 0.25</p> |
| <p>4. Vacant, unused land</p> | <p>No charge</p> |

For any uses not listed above, Residential Equivalent Factors shall be calculated individually and presented to the Town Board for approval.

3-2. All amounts due as described herein shall be set forth in Ordinance No. 54 (Fees & Charges), and shall be payable at the office of the Town Clerk or other designated person by the date established on the quarterly bill.

3-3. A penalty of ten percent (10%) shall be added to all bills not paid by the date established in Section 3-2.

SECTION 4. EXEMPTIONS. The following land uses are exempt from stormwater drainage fees.

- 4-1. Public rights-of-way.
- 4-2. Vacant, unimproved land with ground cover, not classified above.
- 4-3. Lakes, ponds, ponding areas, and wetlands.

SECTION 5. COLLECTION OF DELINQUENT CHARGES. Each charge levied pursuant to this Ordinance is hereby made a lien upon the corresponding lot, land, parcel or premises served by the drainage system of the Town. All such charges which are on September 1st of each year more than 30 days past due and having been properly billed to the occupant of the premises served, shall be deemed a delinquent account against the respective property served. In preparing the assessment roll, the Town shall collect an administrative charge for each account as provided in Ordinance No. 54 (Fees and Charges). This

Assessment Roll shall be delivered to the Town Board for adoption on or before September 15th of each year and upon approval thereof, the amount due shall be certified by the Town Clerk to the Auditor of Ramsey County before the 15th day of October each year, and the Town in so certifying such charges to the County Auditor shall specify the name of the owner of the premises, the description of the premises served and the amount thereof. The amount so certified shall be extended by the Auditor on the tax rolls against such premises in the same manner as other taxes. Such action may be optional or subsequent to using legal action to collect delinquent accounts.

SECTION 6. SEVERABILITY. Should any section, subdivision, clause or other provision of this Ordinance be held to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole, or of any part thereof, other than the part held to be invalid.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Passed by the Town Board of Supervisors of the Town of White Bear, Ramsey County, Minnesota, this 1st day of June, 1992.

APPROVED:

ROBERT J. WEISENBURGER, Chairman

ATTEST:

WILLIAM F. SHORT, Clerk-Treasurer

Board of Supervisors:
ROBERT J. WEISENBURGER, Chairman
RICHARD A. SAND, Supervisor
DOUGLAS H. PFEFFER, SR., Supervisor

Published in the White Bear Press on June 17, 1992.

Historical Notes

2013

Section 3-2 and 303 passed August 5, 2013, and effective August 14, 2013 by Mample (Chair), Kermes, Prudhon; Short (Clerk-Treasurer).

1993

Section 3 passed August 2, 1993, and effective August 11, 1993 by Weisenburger (Chair); Sand and Ford; Short (Clerk-Treasurer).

1992

Section 5 passed July 20, 1992, and effective August 5, 1992 by Weisenburger (Chair); Sand and Pfeffer; Short (Clerk-Treasurer);

Legend



-  City Halls
-  Schools
-  Hospitals
-  Fire Stations
-  Police Stations
-  Recreational Centers
-  Parcel Points
-  Parcel Boundaries



200.0
100.00
200.0 Feet

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.
THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

NAD_1983_HARN_Adj_MN_Ramsey_Feet
© Ramsey County Enterprise GIS Division

Notes

Enter Map Description

Table 1: Runoff coef

Railroad Yard Areas	.20
Streets	
A. Paved	.85
B. Gravel	.25
Drives, Walks, & Roofs	.85
Lawns	
A. 50%-75% Grass (Fair Condition)	.10
B. 75% Or More Grass (Good Condition)	.05
Undeveloped Surface ¹ (By Slope) ²	
A. Flat (0-1%)	0.04-0.09
B. Average (2-6%)	0.09-0.14
C. Steep	0.13-0.18



Utility Commission Meeting July 12, 2018

Agenda Number: 9

Subject: Water Conservation:
a. Current Sprinkling Regulations
b. Enforcement
c. Changes

Documentation: Various Water Conservation Information

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Receive Information / Discuss

Minutes
Utility Commission Meeting
June 14, 2018

WATER CONSERVATION: 1) CURRENT SPRINKLING REGULATIONS; 2) ENFORCEMENT; 3) CHANGES: Current Sprinkling Regulations: Currently the Town has sprinkling regulations. It is important that the residents be notified of what the regulations are. Reminders and education can be placed in the utility bills, on the Town's website, Facebook page, and in the News & Views column in the White Bear Press. **Enforcement:** The judge did not define the term "residential irrigation ban". The Town needs firm direction and suggestions from the DNR as to what is appropriate for all. The Utility Commission has been discussing ways to enforce sprinkling violations. It was the consensus that enforcement is needed and there needs to be someone who can perform the enforcement. **Changes:** Staff will continue to collect information on sprinkling regulations and enforcement. The Town Board is interested in recommendations in changes to the current sprinkling regulations. The matter will continue to be discussed at future meetings.

Current Regulations
Ordinance No. 12

SECTION 24. SPRINKLING.

24-1. RESTRICTED HOURS. The use of the Town Water Supply System for lawn sprinkling and irrigation, shall be limited to the following hours and days for the entire year:

24-1.1. Even numbered houses may use their Water System for the above stated uses only on even numbered days from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

24-1.2. Odd numbered houses may use their Water System for the above stated uses only on odd numbered days from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

24-1.3. The Town Board may, by resolution, revise the hours of sprinkling.

24-1.4. The Town Clerk may temporarily revise the hours for sprinkling when water system storage levels fall below the standards provided in the Town Community Water Supply Plan for an unreasonable period of time. The temporary revision of hours for sprinkling shall remain in effect until the next meeting of the Town Board. At its next meeting, the Town Board, by resolution, may adopt the revised hours or otherwise change the hours for sprinkling. If no action is taken by the Town Board, the hours for sprinkling shall return to the times provided in Sections 24-1.1 and 24-1.2, or Section 24-1.3.

24-2. SPRINKLING VIOLATIONS.

24-2.1. Any person found to have violated the restricted sprinkling hours set out in Section 24-1 shall receive one written warning.

24-2.2. Any person found to have violated the restricted sprinkling hours set out in Section 24-1 two times within the same calendar year, shall receive a written sprinkling violation and will be charged a \$40.00 Administrative Fee for the second and any following violations. The \$40.00 fee will be added to their quarterly utility bill. This fee shall be in addition to any other penalties imposed by this Ordinance.

24-3. APPEAL PROCEDURE.

24-3.1. If any resident wishes to appeal their \$40.00 Administrative Fee for violation of the sprinkling restrictions, the resident may provide the Town Clerk with a written request stating the circumstances surrounding the violation(s), and request that the Town Board reconsider the Administrative Fee. The matter will then be placed on a future meeting agenda of the Town Board for consideration.

24-3.2. At the meeting the objecting person may:

24-3.2.(a). Appear and give their written or oral testimony; and/or

24-3.2.(b). Give written or oral testimony of witnesses.

24-3.3. Town Board may give its decision orally at the meeting or at a later date. The Town Board shall:

24-3.3.(a). Find for the objecting person and waive the \$40.00 Administrative Fee; or

24-3.3.(b). Find against the objecting person and impose the \$40.00 Administrative Fee; or

24-3.3.(c). Find against the objecting person and suspend collection of the \$40.00 Administrative Fee on the condition that no further sprinkling violations occur within a calendar year. However, in the event another sprinkling violation is received, the suspended fee, plus the additional fee, shall both be added to the person's quarterly utility bill.



**Utility Commission Meeting
July 12, 2018**

Agenda Number: 10

Subject: Next Meeting Date – Agenda Items

Documentation:

Action / Motion for Consideration:

August 2018 						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



**Utility Commission Meeting
July 12, 2018**

Agenda Number: 11 - 12

Subject: Added Agenda Items

Adjournment

Documentation: FYI Items

Action / Motion for Consideration:

6/16/18 SPRING CLEAN-UP

Bill Short

From: Bill Short
Sent: Tuesday, June 19, 2018 12:13 PM
To: Bill Short
Subject: FW: More feedback: Clean up

From: Mathiasen, Beverly [<mailto:BMathiasen@republicservices.com>]
Sent: Monday, June 18, 2018 5:13 PM
To: Tom Riedesel <Tom.Riedesel@whitebeartownship.org>
Subject: More feedback: Clean up

I heard back from Jamie, my Ops Supervisor, a few minutes ago. He said that overall the event went very well. When I asked him what we could have done better he told me that some residents were getting a little frustrated because the hazardous waste folks were holding up the line. He suggests we try a slightly different approach next year. He also said we need to add another hour to the shredding as there was quite a demand for it.

Bev Mathiasen
Municipal Services Manager

From: Tom Riedesel [<mailto:Tom.Riedesel@whitebeartownship.org>]
Sent: Monday, June 18, 2018 3:37 PM
To: Mathiasen, Beverly <BMathiasen@republicservices.com>
Subject: Clean up

Hi Bev.,
How did the cleanup go? The rain didn't help I suspect. Any observations from the event?
I had a resident call this afternoon saying the paper shredder didn't show up. I know this isn't true as a coworker attended the clean up and saw it there. Sounds like the person who checked people in wasn't aware of the shredder? Did they alter their timing based on the weather?
Thanks for the help with this. I expected to receive calls on Sat., due to the rain, but didn't hear a peep.
Tom