

Roseville Public Works, Environment and Transportation Commission Meeting Agenda

Tuesday, October 25, 2016, at 6:30 p.m.
City Council Chambers, 2660 Civic Center Drive
Roseville, Minnesota 55113

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| 6:30 p.m. | 1. Introductions/Roll Call |
| 6:35 p.m. | 2. Public Comments |
| 6:40 p.m. | 3. Approval of August 23 and September 27 meeting minutes |
| 6:45 p.m. | 4. Communication Items |
| 6:55 p.m. | 5. Proposed 2017 Utility Rates |
| 7:25 p.m. | 6. Eureka Recycling 2016 Update and 2015 Year-End Report |
| 7:45 p.m. | 7. Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan Update |
| 8:20 p.m. | 8. Possible Items for Next Meeting – November, 22 2016 |
| 8:30 p.m. | 9. Adjourn |

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**Roseville Public Works, Environment and
Transportation Commission**

Agenda Item

Date: October 25, 2016

Item No: 3

Item Description: Approval of the August 23, 2016 and September 27, 2016 Public Works
Commission Minutes

Attached are the minutes from the August 23, 2016 and September 27, 2016 meeting.

Recommended Action:

Motion approving the minutes of August 23, 2016 subject to any necessary corrections or
revision.

Move: _____

Second: _____

Ayes: _____

Nays: _____

Motion approving the minutes of September 27, 2016 subject to any necessary corrections or
revision.

Move: _____

Second: _____

Ayes: _____

Nays: _____

Roseville Public Works, Environment and Transportation Commission Meeting Minutes

Tuesday, August 23, 2016, at 6:30 p.m.
City Council Chambers, 2660 Civic Center Drive
Roseville, Minnesota 55113

1 **1. Introduction / Call Roll**

2 Vice Chair Lenz called the meeting to order at approximately 6:30 p.m. and at his
3 request, Public Works Director Marc Culver called the roll.

4
5 **Present:** Vice Chair Sarah Brodt Lenz; and Members Joe Wozniak, John
6 Heimerl, Kody Thurnau, and Thomas Trainor

7
8 **Absent:** Chair Brian Cihacek and Member Duane Seigler

9
10 **Staff Present:** Public Works Director Marc Culver;

11
12 **2. Public Comments**

13 None.

14
15 **3. Approval of July 26, 2016 Meeting Minutes**

16 *Comments and corrections to draft minutes had been submitted by PWETC*
17 *commissioners prior to tonight's meeting and those revisions incorporated into the*
18 *draft presented in meeting materials.*

19
20 Public Works Director Culver briefly summarized minor corrections received from
21 Commissioner Wozniak to-date that will be incorporated into the draft meeting
22 minutes.

23
24 **Corrections**

25 • **Page 1, line 2 (Lenz)**

26 Typographical Correction – Correct Chair of meeting

27
28 Member Wozniak moved, Member Thurnau seconded, approval of the July 26,
29 2016 meeting minutes as amended.

30
31 **Ayes: 5**

32 **Nays: 0**

33 **Motion carried.**

34
35 **4. Communication Items**

36 Public Works Director Culver provided additional comments and a brief review
37 and update on projects and maintenance activities listed in the staff report dated
38 August 23, 2016.
39

40 Member Wozniak referenced a recent email between staff and PWETC
41 commissioners regarding recycling in parks, as an email response to Chair Cihacek,
42 but not all commissioners had received the emails.
43

44 At the request of Vice Chair Lenz regarding the email context, Member Wozniak
45 reported that his colleague and municipal contact for Ramsey County had informed
46 him that the unit price in the Eureka recycling contract for pulling containers from
47 park locations at \$10/month/container was excessive compared to that of the City
48 of Bloomington's vendor contract at \$3/container/month. Member Wozniak
49 calculated that at 200 containers over a nine-month period, the cost for that service
50 would exceed \$180,000 for weekly service; noting that his colleague had
51 questioned the City of Roseville's rationale in agreeing to pay that amount.
52

53 Mr. Culver clarified that there was some miscommunication involved; but noted it
54 had become clear during staff negotiations with Eureka on a new contract, that they
55 and apparently all vendors had misinterpreted the city's intent for monthly charge
56 for carts, which the city had not been aware of before these contract negotiations
57 with Eureka. Mr. Culver advised that the error in interpretation involved whether
58 the cost was per month or every time a cart was pulled. Mr. Culver clarified that
59 the actual cost was \$10 per pull per month.
60

61 Member Wozniak recognized that he had been mistaken, as he thought it was \$10
62 per cart per month; but noted that was still high compared to the City of
63 Bloomington rate of \$3.
64

65 Mr. Culver advised the Eureka contract cost was closer to \$9, and not all pick-ups
66 would be weekly, but some-bi-weekly depending on their location and amount of
67 use for that park and/or trail. Mr. Culver noted input had been and would continue
68 to be received from the City Council, Parks & Recreation staff and their advisory
69 commission to address concerns voiced about retrieving recycling bins remotely
70 with a vehicle with arm attachment, the way the recycling contractors prefer.
71 However, Mr. Culver advised that city staff had indicated they were not going to
72 place 200 containers on the trails all at once at least to start, as they would be
73 experimenting with various options.
74

75 At this point, Mr. Culver advised that city staff and Eureka were negotiating for an
76 initial roll out on trails of 10-20 carts. However, Mr. Culver noted this created a
77 different cost for Eureka as they needed to change some of their pricing schemes,
78 originally based on quantity, some of those dollars intended for their capital
79 purchase of smaller vehicles for those trails. Mr. Culver advised that discussions

80 would continue, but stated staff expected a slight increase to their cost to provide
81 recycling to parks compared to what was previously shown to the PWETC and City
82 Council. Mr. Culver advised that those actual and final costs would be available to
83 the City Council before they approved the final contract after negotiations. Mr.
84 Culver noted staff would continue to strongly advocate for walk-up service to park
85 buildings and parking lot service; and then continue to work with the Parks &
86 Recreation staff and commission to determine how best to begin that experimental
87 or pilot program with carts and their locations. Mr. Culver noted this may or may
88 not involve modifying how they were initially planned with the contractor.

89
90 Member Wozniak recalled when bids were first discussed by the PWETC, there
91 appeared to be some apprehension from Parks & Recreation Department staff in
92 gathering containers at a central collection point, asking if they were now more
93 open to that process.

94
95 Mr. Culver reported that wasn't necessarily the situation, but reiterated those were
96 ongoing discussions given changes and cost differences realized at this point in the
97 negotiations. Mr. Culver advised that ultimately it would be a recommendation by
98 Parks & Recreation staff and advisory commission, and decision-making by the
99 City Council as to the importance of recycling in parks.

100
101 In response to Member Wozniak's review of the Ramsey County practice of co-
102 locating trash and recycling containers, Mr. Culver advised that the city currently
103 didn't have staff or resources to empty both types of containers due to the need to
104 keep bags separated by whether garbage or recycling materials; but deferred more
105 detailed comment to the Parks & Recreation Department.

106
107 Member Wozniak opined that the difference between \$3 and \$10 per pull could
108 purchase a truck or more staff for the city.

109
110 Mr. Culver responded that this was all part of ongoing discussions with the Parks
111 & Recreation Department as experiments were initiated to expand recycling in city
112 parks.

113
114 On another note, while he wasn't overly familiar with new city park buildings,
115 Member Wozniak noted he understood they were very nice. However, referencing
116 comments from Jean Buckley, Member Wozniak reported that at least one of the
117 new buildings didn't have any recycling containers; and from the perspective of the
118 PWETC, this caused him concern.

119
120 Mr. Culver agreed that the parks buildings were absolutely beautiful; and offered
121 to refer those environmental concerns of the PWETC to the Parks & Recreation
122 Department and suggested the PWETC consider a formal recommendation to pass
123 on to them regarding their feelings. Mr. Culver reported that he was at one park
124 facility earlier this year, and it did not have a recycling container, but noted he was
125 unsure if that was still the same situation today. Once the city began offering walk-

up service to buildings and bins located adjacent to park buildings for Eureka Recycling to retrieve and empty, Mr. Culver opined the logistics would be easier for each and every park facility and building.

Member Wozniak reminded Mr. Culver that Ramsey County would pay 100% of recycling container costs for city park buildings; one of their efforts to remove barriers to enable recycling countywide.

Mr. Culver stated he was very excited about working out those details within the new contractor and available options with a better pricing scheme, including opportunities to increase recycling in parks in general. If not before then, Mr. Culver stated he anticipated significant strides to be made on those efforts in January of 2017 when the new contract goes into effect.

Motion

Member Wozniak moved, Member Heimerl seconded, asking the Parks & Recreation Commission to initiate steps to increase and improve recycling in all city park buildings as soon as possible.

Ayes: 5

Nays: 0

Motion carried.

Vice Chair Lenz reported on her attendance at the SE Roseville community meeting for the Larpenteur Avenue and Rice Street area and outreach held last month. Vice Chair Lenz opined it was the best session she'd ever attended, with the cities of Maplewood, St. Paul and Roseville well-represented, as well as Ramsey County. Vice Chair Lenz noted each municipality was able to provide their individual city perspectives and input; and with no consultants providing any visual plans, small groups were able to suggest some ideas and the meeting open to numerous options and addressing problem areas and good options to allow coordination of projects. Vice Chair Lenz stated she found it interesting that the general response was that there was no desire for "more senior housing" in the area. Overall, Vice Chair Lenz stated she found it an excellent experience.

Mr. Culver reported he'd heard similar feedback from those attending, including staff and residents; with resulting excitement about the meeting and follow-up from it that continued for that area. Mr. Culver further reported that the City of Roseville Police Department was working with other Police Departments on the feasibility of a satellite office in that area; and also noted the city had recently purchased land immediately west of this area adjacent to apartment buildings having significant refugee populations, for a mini park. Mr. Culver agreed that there was considerable excitement about making positive changes in the area; and hoped the momentum would continue in this multi-jurisdictional area and that the concerted effort would continue.

Member Wozniak reported on recycling organics as an option for Roseville, but the closest compost site serving Roseville being located in Arden Hills and that site not accepting compost. Member Wozniak reported on a recently opened organics recycling site near Como Park behind the Hill-Murray fields. Member Wozniak advised that Ramsey County continued to look for additional sites in cooperation with area cities; and hoped once organized, Roseville may be one of those cities expressing interested in being considered.

Mr. Culver suggested that was a good discussion topic for a future PWETC meeting to make a recommendation to staff and the City Council, depending on potential costs involved.

5. Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan Update Introduction

Mr. Culver reviewed the request for proposals (RFP) recently finalized, with S.E.H. winning the contract for updating the City of Roseville's Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan (CSWP), as part of the overall Metropolitan Council's Comprehensive Plan Update. Mr. Culver noted S.E.H. had also updated the plan most recently in 2013.

Mr. Culver introduced Mr. Ron Leaf, PE, Principal and Project Manager and Ms. Rebecca Nestingen, PE, CFM, S.E.H. Lead Water Resources Engineer to present an overview of the update and outline the process and schedule, including the PWETC's role.

Ms. Nestingen provided a history of the original plan dated 1990, and subsequent updates in 2003 and 2013, including major items and changes from one plan to the next as major items were addressed and progress made in the City of Roseville regarding water resource issues, primarily focusing on sustainability.

Ms. Nestingen noted while most of the work would occur during the remainder of 2016 and early 2017, this update was considered a 2017 update for adoption at that time. Ms. Nestingen reported on plans to incorporate in this latest update, including new implementation ideas, recognition of innovations made to-date, and updating goals and policies and the issues assessment. Ms. Nestingen noted this would also involve aligning the city's plan with the three watershed districts as they went through a similar update of their respective plans.

In addition to those issues identified in the last update, Mr. Leaf noted continual updating of more frequent large storm events and their ramifications.

Ms. Nestingen reviewed the public input process used in the past, even though with disappointing results, and innovations to involve newer technologies, including electronic survey and the Speak Up! Roseville.org website as tools. Ms. Nestingen noted public open houses would be coordinated with the broader comprehensive plan update process, and reviewed public input opportunities before the PWETC as well.

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Mr. Leaf agreed any meaningful public input in the 2013 update was disappointing, even though lake associations had been specifically invited to share their input. Of those six residents showing up at the open house opportunity, Mr. Leaf noted two were actually from the same household. Therefore, Mr. Leaf advised different opportunities were need to get that interaction, whether via web-based tools or other areas consistent with what the city was already doing. Mr. Leaf asked for PWETC input to get that citizen involvement during the process.

Ms. Nestingen reviewed the seven goals in the current plan and briefly reviewed each goal statements, along with suggestions for those needing updated, revised, added to or removed from the next update; also seeking input from the PWETC.

As the PWETC reviewed the plan for their input, Mr. Leaf noted that there were a number of policies under each goal category with more specificity as per city intentions for consistency with the desires for the city and serving to set the direction for the plan as a whole.

Ms. Nestingen reviewed the current 2013 plan issues assessment to review localized flooding or drainage issues in Roseville, water quality impairments, operations and maintenance, education, outreach and collaboration.

Member Wozniak noted he didn't see the Fairview Avenue drainage area in the plan.

Mr. Culver clarified that the broader area for improvements encompassing Fairview Avenue and Highway 36 was provided. Mr. Culver noted he had been interviewed earlier today by Channel 5 News about that specific intersection. Mr. Culver noted the need to divert water upstream of that area to reduce rate flow and move storage from that intersection elsewhere, all long-term solutions.

Mr. Leaf advised that over the 10-year term of the plan there would be a considerable range of opportunities to address issues, including on the ground implementation, stormwater improvements, ponds, and studies to analyze the most cost-effective, long-term plans both physically as well as operationally (e.g. street sweeping variables and frequency).

Ms. Nestingen noted part of the public involvement process would include examples of public concern heard most frequently, especially from those living on lakeshores.

Mr. Leaf noted another item heard more frequently was the invasive or nuisance vegetation infestations, which hadn't even been the radar for the last ten-year plan. However, Mr. Leaf reported this had been a banner year for vegetation growth.

Mr. Culver agreed that those comments were frequently fielded by city staff as well.

As part of this plan update process, Ms. Nestingen reviewed the projected schedule between now and May of 2017 when adoption of the plan by the City Council has been scheduled. Ms. Nestingen advised that the process would include three meetings of the PWETC to discuss the plan updates proposed for tonight, again on October 25, 2016, and on January 24, 2017 at which time development of the draft plan should be available, and then revised as a second draft by mid-February; and subsequent agency approval in April of 2017 (e.g. watershed districts and Metropolitan Council); and then City Council adoption in May as noted. Ms. Nestingen advised that the revised plan would then be incorporated into the city's larger comprehensive plan update.

Ms. Nestingen asked that, as part of the PWETC tasks for meeting number two, members review the current 2013 goals/policies and issues assessment; and then provide feedback to city staff by October 18th to allow that feedback to be disseminated to all PWETC members for discussion at the October 25th PWETC meeting.

Member Heimerl asked if getting feedback from residents was tied to that, and whether the PWETC would be privy to that public feedback prior to the October 25th meeting.

Ms. Nestingen advised that they could provide a summary of comments to the PWETC as it considered priorities, depending on the timing of public involvement and open houses and how it aligns with the broader comprehensive plan.

Member Heimerl stated he would find it personally helpful in providing his feedback and driving the PWETC's focus.

Mr. Leaf advised that, before public comments were sought, a list of questions needed to be developed that the public was being asked to comment on. Mr. Leaf stated his firm would work with staff to put that list together; and if individual PWETC members had things on their lists to ask, he asked that they provide them to staff at their earliest convenience to include in the mix of suggestions. Mr. Leaf noted there were only so many questions or areas of focus for consideration.

Member Thurnau suggested a targeted outreach, such as NextDoor.com that may reach Lake Owasso residents or their association versus other areas in the city. Member Thurnau noted the variables for residents living on a lake versus citywide surface water issues throughout the community that were entirely different.

Mr. Culver questioned the city's involvement with input for NextDoor.com and intentional restrictions in place for posting of agencies to retain the neighbor-to-neighbor format of that website and its intent. While he loved the idea and noted the city occasionally responded to some posts on the website, Mr. Culver suggested relying on other residents if they wanted to start up that discussion.

310
311 In a recent Burnsville survey, Mr. Leaf noted the question was asked if a resident
312 was a lake shore resident or not; and suggested such a filter could be used for
313 Roseville as well, allowing their concerns to be sorted.

314
315 Ms. Nestingen noted she had added “Speak Up! Roseville” as an engagement tool,
316 and suggested that maybe could link to NextDoor.com.

317
318 Mr. Culver agreed with that idea; but also noted the city’s current registration isn’t
319 tremendous, and even though growing, he hoped discussions such as this might
320 prompt more communitywide interest in that website.

321
322 Member Wozniak suggested having a question whether people were willing to pay
323 for improved water quality as a goal for sustainability, whether about the
324 environment, life cycle or cost.

325
326 Mr. Culver suggested there are parallel interpretations of sustainability, and
327 financial sustainability affected if and how the stormwater system was maintained
328 and whether or not the city was being environmentally sustainable for its impacts
329 to the environment.

330
331 Mr. Leaf referenced the goal statement section of that specific goal for that
332 clarification.

333
334 Mr. Culver noted the more water bodies drained will continue to impact the total
335 maximum load (TML) limits; and requiring collaborative steps to address those
336 pollutants, related efforts and projects to reduce those levels leaving the city.

337
338 Member Wozniak noted his confusion with the MS4 items compared to the surface
339 water management plan and how those two interacted.

340
341 Mr. Leaf provided a quick snapshot of the MS4 program, a state regulatory program
342 under the city’s NDPES permit focused on water quality and what needs to happen
343 for projects and operations within the city. While there is some overlap, Mr. Leaf
344 clarified that this surface water management plan is part water quality, and part
345 water quantity addressing flooding and other water resource-related issues beyond
346 the simple water quality component.

347
348 Member Thurnau noted that in order for him to identify things in the 2013 plan that
349 needed to move forward or things he’d like to see altered or changed in the old plan,
350 it would be helpful for him to see projects completed since 2013 to present; and
351 asked that the information be upfront versus in the back of the plan. Member
352 Thurnau opined this would allow f more linear look for him and the public in seeing
353 goals and action plans going forward. Member Thurnau stated another issue he
354 wanted to dig into further was groundwater and pulling down aquifers with lawn
355 use and other water uses. Member Thurnau recognized the city’s use of St. Paul

356 Regional Water Service surface water recourses, but suggested residents be
357 provided action items for them to consider that would impact the more regional
358 goals.

359
360 Mr. Culver referenced a third, less comprehensive document beyond this surface
361 water management plan and the MS4 documents, identified as the Water Supply
362 and Distribution Plan update due by year-end, but having to do with conservation.
363 Mr. Culver clarified the city has no wells pumping from aquifers, and while St. Paul
364 Regional Water Service uses some, they primarily used surface water for
365 distribution. However, Mr. Culver alerted the PWETC that they would be
366 discussing that third document next month as well.

367
368 Mr. Leaf noted that document tied into where infiltration projects would be most
369 effective and most sensitive to ground water areas.

370
371 Member Thurnau urged educational components of the plan and public meetings to
372 get community interest and provide leverage by alerting them to what they were
373 drinking and where the water came from, causing them to be more aware of impacts
374 to that water resource.

375
376 Mr. Leaf duly noted those suggestions; advising the intent was to get the project
377 page up and running on the city's website along with contact information.

378
379 Mr. Culver announced the birth of a new baby for Chair Cihacek and his family this
380 morning, with all offering their congratulations.

381 382 **6. I-35W Managed Lane Project Information**

383 I-35W Managed Lane Project Information

384 Mr. Culver summarized the proposed project for a managed lane (MnPASS lane)
385 on I-35W between County Road C in Roseville and Lexington Avenue in Blaine.
386 Mr. Culver reported on the recent public hearing held by the Roseville City
387 Council; noting formal action providing municipal consent for those cities impacted
388 would occur later. In between now and then, Mr. Culver advised there would be
389 other opportunities for public input related to the project.

390
391 Mr. Culver's review of the project including specific work to be done in phases to
392 allow traffic to flow; spot improvements including widening at I-694 to allow a
393 cloverleaf auxiliary lane on the north side to buffer merging traffic; and overall
394 improvements to current bottleneck areas.

395
396 As part of the project, Mr. Culver advised an environmental assessment public
397 outreach related to noise walls would be done, with those noise walls located
398 between the Cleveland Avenue interchange by WalMart north to County Road D
399 on the east side only, as part of the process. Mr. Culver advised that two public
400 hearings had been scheduled by MnDOT for this federally-mandated process, one
401 in Blaine and one in New Brighton, both scheduled in September of 2016. Since

there is a city trail along that area, Mr. Culver reported that the city would be considered a tenant and allotted two votes per parcel they owned that involved a trail, and part of the determination as to whether a noise wall was wanted or not. Mr. Culver noted other parcels along that corridor were commercial properties and he wasn't sure how they would vote on a noise wall since part of the benefit for their business was visibility that might be impaired by a noise wall, while hotel guests expressed frequent concerns with noise from the freeway. Mr. Culver advised that city staff would attempt to meet with those businesses to help the city in its determination of how to vote.

At the request of Member Thurnau, Mr. Culver confirmed that all parcels along the corridor are developed, with possibly the exception of one parcel owned by Veritas currently open space for their firm. However, Mr. Culver advised he wasn't aware of any plans they might have to sell the parcel or expand their firm.

Mr. Culver reviewed the construction staging of such a massive project that presented many challenges, similar to that experienced with the recent I-35E construction process, with current estimates for a four-year construction project. Mr. Culver advised that there would be subsequent discussion on hours of operation for contractors, location of grinding operations and concrete plant, and other considerations. From the Roseville perspective, Mr. Culver noted there would obviously be some impacts to the community, and reported that MnDOT had been informed by city staff that they did not want County Roads C and D closed at the same time in any one direction. Mr. Culver advised that MnDOT was taking that into consideration for staging and within their project specifications. Mr. Culver noted there would likely be some overnight or weekend closures during the construction process.

Mr. Culver further addressed bridge reconstruction as part of the project; on/off ramp points, and how the project would be bid probably as a design/build project, with the agency releasing 30% plans that are initially incomplete, but providing initial desires, limitations and must-haves; with the winning contractor designing the remainder of the system (e.g. pavement type, storm sewer, etc.) all subject to MnDOT approval and contractors working with design firms to try to finish a design and assign a process during the project. Mr. Culver advised that typically this type of bid is faster and MnDOT prefers it as the contractor takes on more risk and therefore has more incentive to be creative and come up with new ideas and suggestions. However, Mr. Culver noted this could prove more difficult for local agencies, as they lost more control after the initial municipal consent at the beginning of the concept. Mr. Culver noted this design/build scenario may provide a reduced project schedule if the contractor proves more aggressive, and while it would require more resources on site, it would mean less risk with traffic controls.

Mr. Culver advised that that project cost is projected at \$205 million, with the state only able to identify half of that as funding sources; and having applied for additional federal funding to get the project done. At this point, Mr. Culver advised

that the proposed start date is 2019 if things fell into place, but advised it could be moved up to 2018 if funding was found.

Overall, Mr. Culver noted this would prove quite impactful for Roseville residents as traffic diverted to avoid the mess. Mr. Culver advised that, as part of the municipal consent, the city's cost had been identified as none for the project. However, Mr. Culver reported that the city may seek to partner with MnDOT and/or Ramsey County for broader area storm water improvement designs that would benefit financially through such a partnership. Mr. Culver noted part of those items being considered at this time included traffic signal rebuilding at ramps while they're down, but also reported that would depend on financial resources available.

Mr. Culver advised that staff would continue to provide updates to the PWETC once municipal consent and noise wall votes were finalized, but until a cooperative maintenance agreement with MnDOT was drafted identifying any additional costs for Roseville requested items, there wouldn't be any action items to consider.

7. Wheeler Street Traffic Management Program

Mr. Culver provided an update on city staff's work with residents in the Wheeler Street/Shorewood Lane neighborhood on a Traffic Management Program project that would potentially close Wheeler Street to traffic at County Road D. Mr. Culver reviewed the background of this lengthy process; advising that staff had asked the Roseville City Council to authorize a Feasibility Report at their August 22, 2016 meeting.

Mr. Culver reviewed the process to-date at length and various components prompted by neighborhood concerns when Presbyterian Homes expanded their Lake Johanna facility and impacts of construction equipment and traffic to the residential neighborhood.

Mr. Culver reviewed the broader Traffic Management Program adopted in 2012 (available on city website) for residential neighborhood concerns; and reviewed the process for its use and temporary closure of Wheeler Avenue in 2011 followed by submission by the neighborhood of a petition for permanent closure for a variety of reasons. Mr. Culver noted this was only the second request to use the program since it had been adopted, with the other County Road C-2 between Hamline and Lexington Avenues. As part of the Program, Mr. Culver reviewed this specific project and Program parameters for the city to build or effect improvements, but he neighborhood required to pay 70% of any mitigation efforts. Mr. Culver reviewed the neighborhood surveys used during this lengthy process to determine interest based on estimated costs of the improvements, public hearings held and assessments based on final costs. Mr. Culver noted the fall of 2016 was the proposed construction finalization by Presbyterian Homes.

Mr. Culver reviewed the neighborhood meetings held and initial concerns about their projected costs to close the road, at that time estimated at \$1,000 plus per

residence. After staff reviewed alternatives, with the city concern about providing snow plow access and turnaround in residential driveways with now full cul-de-sac, and as design concepts were reviewed.

As part of the development agreement with the City of Arden Hills, Mr. Culver noted staff recognized Presbyterian Homes would be adding considerable traffic to County Road D, including during construction and impacts to the roadway from those types of vehicles, Arden Hills made it a condition that Presbyterian Homes had the choice of a full Arden Hills assessment for County Road D or its reconstruction as part of their development project. While Roseville remained unsure of the outcome for some time, Mr. Culver noted impacts to the City of Roseville would result, as well as residents on Wheeler and their residents' votes on whether or not to close Wheeler, with those residents waiting until final costs for the Arden Hills project were known. Ultimately, Mr. Culver reported that this summer Presbyterian Homes agreed to rebuild County Road D and extend a curb across Wheeler and pay for the closure of Wheeler, resulting in a reduced cost of approximately \$425 for each residence. Mr. Culver advised that the only cost to the City of Roseville was relocation of one driveway from Wheeler to County Road D, estimated at \$20,000 since the existing driveway is concrete. Mr. Culver advised that this month city staff had sent out another survey to the 42 benefitting property owners, with 38% responding "yes," a 90.4% response rate, with only 3 not supporting the project due to their concerns with emergency access and rerouting.

Mr. Culver advised that typically staff would have brought this to the PWETC for their recommendation to the City Council, but due to timing, they had to get an answer to Presbyterian Homes and Arden Hills as part of the process before tonight's meeting.

Mr. Culver reviewed the design of the closure and components, as well as the one driveway relocation; and advised as part of the project a sidewalk would be installed from Wheeler to County Road D. Mr. Culver reiterated that Presbyterian Homes was committed to building all of the components with the possible exception of a portion of the sidewalk and driveway relocation, a city cost. While the final design is not ideal with no cul-de-sac or hammer head design for snow plow turnaround, Mr. Culver advised that there would have been a higher cost if the option to remove pavement to accomplish that had been pursued. Mr. Culver advised the project to close Wheeler would happen yet this fall or next spring/summer at the latest; with Presbyterian Homes responsible for the assessment process, and in the long run saving the City of Roseville, and those Wheeler residents, considerable money.

Mr. Culver reported that city staff didn't generally condone or advocate for road closures, opining that options and connectivity are important to avoid overloading one road over another and providing better emergency response. While the ideal road layout is a grid structure, Mr. Culver admitted this was a unique area.

PWETC Feedback

At the request of Vice Chair Lenz, Mr. Culver reviewed the other resident petition received for County Road C-2 and traffic studies about traffic flow along that roadway. Mr. Culver noted some residents were advocating for a traffic light at the intersection of Lexington Avenue and County Road C-2; but noted the downside of that was that more vehicles would then use that road, creating more issues for those residents.

As part of traffic management, Vice Chair Lenz requested review of timing of signal lights on Snelling Avenue where it intersected with County Road C and Lincoln Avenue.

Mr. Culver, based on his past experience with traffic control and signal timing, noted the challenges of those intersections and coordinating it and potential backups from Snelling onto those east/west streets and little place for traffic to go if timing was changed. Mr. Culver reviewed rationale with higher traffic volume corridors and goal of signal timing to reduce the average amount of delay at the intersection and along the entire corridor; and unfortunate results that side streets generally get penalized and the main lines get a priority to reduce overall average delays. Mr. Culver noted it was frustrating with delays on side streets using that philosophy even though it served the broader purpose.

Mr. Culver noted the internal design work being considered by city staff and the City Council to address that area, proposing County Road C-2, Snelling Avenue, Lincoln Avenue and Terrace Drive be redesigned to offload the Lincoln side and provide higher capacity and a better option at Fairview Avenue and County Road D, by better coordinating Lydia Avenue, County Road C-2 and the County Road C junctions.

Member Heimerl asked who had made the decision on the assessment split of 75% / 25% under the Traffic Management Plan parameters. In the case of the Wheeler Street closure, Member Heimerl noted even though this was a restricted area for the community, all Roseville residents would be covering 25% of the cost for the closure and driveway relocation, resulting in why a small number of residents should be allowed restricted access at the cost of all.

Mr. Culver stated he would need to further review the discussion and rationale in developing the Traffic Management Program modeled after other communities and developed prior to his tenure with the city, but receiving PWETC and City Council approvals at the time. In some cases, Mr. Culver noted the improvements may be seen as improving the quality of life for a broader area beyond those directly benefitting from a project.

As a resident, Member Heimerl stated he might be less inclined to spend money on other people's road closures, when during Minnesota State Fair time, he couldn't get out of his own driveway onto Hamline Avenue.

586 With only two projects having occurred as part of the Traffic Management
587 Program, Mr. Culver admitted the program and process had not been well vetted
588 yet; and suggested feedback from the PWETC to the City Council may prompt
589 further review or revisions to the Program. Mr. Culver opined this was an extreme
590 circumstance to close a road; and advised that he didn't expect it to happen often
591 or even ever again, since traffic was diverted to another roadway if a road was
592 closed. In this case, Mr. Culver noted that traffic would be diverting to Fairview
593 Avenue, which some may think appropriate and where it should have gone in the
594 first place. Mr. Culver reiterated that he felt this was an extreme case and doubted
595 the city would see other items being subsidized as such.

596
597 Discussion ensued regarding sidewalk locations and traffic in the proximity of Lake
598 Johanna; and accommodations for pedestrian and bicycle traffic.
599

600 At the request of Member Thurnau, Mr. Culver confirmed that the sidewalk
601 plowing would fall under operational costs for the city, with the Parks & Recreation
602 Department performing that maintenance in residential areas. Since there were no
603 other city sidewalks in this area or close to it, Mr. Culver noted it would be a long
604 trip for a 50' section of sidewalk, with many of those logistics yet to be worked out.
605

606 **8. Possible Items for Next Meeting – September 27, 2016**

607 Mr. Culver reviewed upcoming PWETC agendas and proposed topics.
608

609 October

- 610 • Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan Update
- 611 • 2017 Utility Rate Discussion
- 612

613 No additional topics were suggested by the commissioners.
614

615 **9. Adjourn**

616 Member Trainer moved, Member Thurnau seconded, adjournment of the PWETC
617 at approximately 8:28 p.m.
618

619 **Ayes: 5**

620 **Nays: 0**

621 **Motion carried.**

Roseville Public Works, Environment and Transportation Commission Meeting Minutes

Tuesday, September 27, 2016, at 6:30 p.m.
City Council Chambers, 2660 Civic Center Drive
Roseville, Minnesota 55113

1 **1. Introduction / Call Roll**

2 Chair Cihacek Lenz called the meeting to order at approximately 6:30 p.m. and at
3 his request, Public Works Director Marc Culver called the roll.

4
5 **Present:** Chair Brian Cihacek; and Members Joe Wozniak, Duane Seigler,
6 John Heimerl and Kody Thurnau,

7
8 **Absent:** Vice Chair Sarah Brodt Lenz and Member Thomas Trainor

9
10 **Staff Present:** Public Works Director Marc Culver and City Engineer Luke
11 Sandstrom

12 **2. Public Comments**

13 None.

14
15 **3. Approval of August 23, 2016 Meeting Minutes**

16 Due to technical difficulties in their timely transcription, Member Wozniak moved,
17 Member Heimerl seconded, TABLING approval of the August 23, 2016 meeting
18 minutes until the October meeting.

19
20 **Ayes: 5**

21 **Nays: 0**

22 **Motion carried.**

23
24 **4. Communication Items**

25 Public Works Director Culver provided additional comments and a brief review
26 and update on projects and maintenance activities listed in the staff report dated
27 September 27, 2016.

28
29 Mr. Culver announced that MnDOT had advised that Lexington Avenue under the
30 Highway 36 bridge replacement was scheduled to open later this week.

31
32 Discussion included Mr. Culver's explanation to not proceed with liquid damages
33 included in the contract and unrelated delays in the Twin Lakes Parkway project;

34 an update on the Solar Project and information intended to be available for the City
35 Council and energy consumption and Xcel Energy negotiations and sizing the solar
36 systems; rights-of-way mowing by the city or alternatives for plantings that may
37 not require mowing, and aesthetic and/or safety factors involved and valued by
38 people.

39
40 Chair Cihacek asked if consideration was given to alternatives for the larger explicit
41 costs for maintenance that would also address water retention, I & I, bee pollinators,
42 and other things beyond front end costs that considered long-term maintenance.
43 Chair Cihacek used Snelling Avenue, even though it is a state road, as an example.
44

45 Mr. Culver recognized the city had a wide variety of rights-of-way and public
46 spaces to maintain, and even some that were not maintained at all unless the city
47 received a complaint, many of those involving rights-of-way on corridors or street
48 segments not yet constructed, while others may be in wooded areas, or some
49 adjacent to property owners who volunteered to take on their maintenance, while
50 others chose not to do so. Mr. Culver noted these didn't involve a great deal of
51 maintenance with city staff attempting to balance moving them 2-3 times annually.
52 However, Mr. Culver noted this did result in more complaints when rainfall was
53 more considerable, such as this year.
54

55 Chair Cihacek asked staff to add this topic to a future agenda, with input from
56 Environmental Specialist Ryan Johnson, to consider taking Public Works staff from
57 their other maintenance activities to perform this mowing; and if a better alternative
58 with side benefits was a consideration.
59

60 Chair Cihacek thanked Mr. Culver for including development project information
61 in communication items for the PWETC's awareness.
62

63 At the request of Member Wozniak, Mr. Culver provided a brief update on the
64 Recycling contract and continued negotiations with Eureka Recycling focused on
65 implementing parks recycling. Mr. Culver reported he hoped to have those
66 negotiations and any phasing and financial impacts due to a smaller phase in within
67 two weeks for presentation to the City Council in October. Mr. Culver advised that
68 since this was the current vendor, he was less concerned with not having a need to
69 swap carts out with the new contract.
70

71 **5. Water Supply Plan**

72 Public Works Director Culver reintroduced City Engineer Luke Sandstrom,
73 advising he had been working on the water supply plan, with the end product due
74 the end of 2016.
75

76 At the request of Chair Cihacek, Mr. Culver contrasted the duties of Mr. Sandstrom
77 with that of City Engineer Jesse Freihammer. Mr. Culver advised that Mr.
78 Freihammer served directly under Mr. Culver and served as the City's Assistant
79 Public Works Director and as a senior engineer in charge of the overall engineering

80 division, while Mr. Sandstrom serves under Mr. Freihammer, doing the detailed,
81 day-to-day engineering work for the city.

82
83 In his presentation, Mr. Sandstrom provided an overview of the Water Supply Plan
84 focusing on water conservation options, including examples used in other
85 municipalities. Mr. Sandstrom reviewed the purpose of the plan in outlining water
86 sources, water usage, emergency plans, and water conservation measures that
87 pertain to the city. Mr. Sandstrom noted this Plan is required for water suppliers
88 serving over 1,000 people; and was closely related with the St. Paul Regional Water
89 Services Plan. Mr. Sandstrom advised that this Plan is required for updating every
90 ten years, and was broken into three segments: Inventory, Emergency Planning,
91 and Water Conservation. As a side note, Mr. Sandstrom reminded the PWETC that
92 the City of Roseville also supplied water to the City of Arden Hills; with total
93 annual water supply billing at 1.6 billion gallons, of which approximately 306
94 million gallons was used by Arden Hills.

95
96 Mr. Sandstrom reviewed recent updates to Minnesota State Statutes, and those
97 mandates incorporated into this updated Plan, specifically related to water
98 conservation. Mr. Sandstrom noted this included mandated conservation programs,
99 ideas of plan options that would impact rates. As part of the most recent
100 conservation efforts by the City of Roseville, Mr. Sandstrom noted they included
101 rate structures for initial conservation efforts by citizens, with other ideas or plan
102 options always sought. Mr. Sandstrom noted other efforts to achieve better water
103 conservation could include a rebate program, irrigation restrictions or adjustments,
104 education, capital improvements, and remote read meters.

105
106 Mr. Sandstrom advised that Roseville uses seasonal rates, continues educational
107 efforts via several tools, and its capital improvements to the infrastructure
108 continued to provide system improvements, along with the city encouraging and
109 participating in stormwater res-use projects, and using remote read meters. Specific
110 to the use of water rate usage tiers that had been discussed off and on in the past,
111 and was now used in a limited way, Mr. Sandstrom referenced tiers used in other
112 metropolitan communities, provided as a bench handout, ***attached hereto and made***
113 ***a part hereof***. In Roseville, Mr. Sandstrom reported that the majority of Roseville
114 residents would fall within the first tier, using 30,000 plus gallons.

115
116 Discussion ensued regarding tiers and usage history; potential formation of an
117 additional tier threshold; how to make the system equitable for households with
118 only 1 person in the home versus average households with more residents in the
119 home who were making a concerted effort to conserve water without penalizing
120 them due to their higher usage due to the number in the home; or profiling users for
121 actual use versus lumping them into a pricing structure.

122
123 Mr. Culver advised that the intent of tonight's presentation was to seek PWETC
124 assistance before going to the City Council at their October 2016 Worksession to
125 discuss the components of the Plan update. Since the state mandate requires that

the city talk about water conservation and how it was promoting it, Mr. Culver advised that staff would be seeking feedback from the City Council on what they would be comfortable pursuing or committing to and directing staff on what options they should explore, such as those outlined by Mr. Sandstrom. Mr. Culver stated that staff was seeking feedback from the PWETC to present or recommend to the City Council for possible implementation. As an example, Mr. Culver asked if the city should focus on education or explore a rebate program, funded either through grant or through the water utility rate structure to promote conservation.

Further discussion included identifying the target residential household or commercial user; focus on residential users if appliance rebates; focus on commercial or higher density residential users; restrictions on lawn watering or rebates for water sense technology for irrigation systems.

Specific to commercial water users, Chair Cihacek opined they could and would do a much better job in using their irrigation systems if there was a cost for them not using an irrigation management plan, including taking weather and precipitation into consideration. However, Chair Cihacek noted the need to review their management plans before offering any subsidization.

Specific to residential users, Chair Cihacek expressed his interest in a rebate program once the cost was better defined; opining it was hard to consider a recommendation without knowing what specific rebate was considered and its long-term impact to the city's asset management program.

From an infrastructure standpoint, Mr. Culver responded that it was difficult to realistically correlate water conservation and the use of less water with infrastructure savings. With the exception of less wear and tear on the pumps in booster stations or use of smaller pumps with reduced water usage, Mr. Culver reported it would require a significant reduction in water use to make any significant impacts to the cost of the city's infrastructure and its ongoing maintenance. Mr. Culver noted the city was still required to distribute water to every household and business within the community, with all pipes already in the ground and sized for a certain amount of use. Mr. Culver noted the only infrastructure savings would therefore be at the booster stations if the city wasn't pumping as much water daily, also impacting energy savings realized by the city for pumping a certain amount of water.

Mr. Culver suggested while there may be some potential usage savings for residents long-term, the overall cost of water would only continue going up as it becomes a more valuable resource in the future and exponentially more restrictions are mandated on groundwater pumping. Obviously, Mr. Culver noted the less water a community used, the less money was spent, but with the current pricing structure, the city paid for the water it used and that cost was passed on by the city to its customers. However, Mr. Culver noted the interest in promoting long-term savings

for residents on their utility bills to reduce reliance as a whole, serving as a sustainability issue.

Chair Cihacek noted an option could be for the city to purchase in bulk number water saving showerheads for distribution with a possible credit on customer utility bills accordingly. However, Chair Cihacek questioned if the nominal cost of the purchase and limited savings along with time for staff to administer such a program was worth the effort, even though it addressed education and met multiple points in the Plan.

Member Seigler suggested getting more bang for the buck by using less water over the summer versus shower heads. Member Seigler suggested focusing that effort during the spring to address irrigation or lawn/garden watering as an educational effort and addressing frequency, etc. opining that would have a much more significant impact for the city's water usage.

Mr. Culver referenced a program used by the City of Woodbury last summer, and researched further by Mr. Sandstrom, for a pilot program using smarter irrigation controllers that monitored actual soil moisture in the ground and adjusted irrigation systems accordingly. Mr. Culver admitted they were expensive to install and difficult to maintain, yet could provide a quick benefit. Mr. Culver noted a less costly and easier to maintain system would be irrigation sensors or controls that could be managed via the Internet as weather forecasts were viewed, including future rain projections and a history of rain to-date compared to programmed data for yard needs depending on type and amount of lawn, and/or vegetable/flower gardens. Mr. Culver advised that the system automatically adjusted how much water the irrigation system received and constantly adjusted the system accordingly.

If the City of Roseville considered a similar pilot program, Mr. Culver suggested it could first focus on townhome associations to use controllers and see what kinds of savings were realized before moving forward. However, Mr. Culver noted the need to determine whether to do so from an educational standpoint or apply for grants for rebates from other agencies interested in reducing water usage across the metropolitan area.

Discussion ensued related to kinds of programs or rebate options available, with Mr. Sandstrom providing various examples (e.g. City of Eden Prairie); comparables with other metropolitan communities operating their own treatment plants and having their own wells and pumping water out of the ground and their more significant and direct correlations than the City of Roseville using surface water through St. Paul Regional Water Services. However, Mr. Culver noted there was the big picture component simply dollars saved, which could provide incentive for spending money out of their annual budget.

Specific to a rebate program, Chair Cihacek stated he was supportive of it unless it cost the city too much to implement compared to the benefits received; and if amortized on water bills, asked if it could be paid back over time unless receiving grant funds. Chair Cihacek stated he was fine applying for a grant as a pilot program, but only if the customer was interested in purchasing and paying back the city's initial cost over time.

Member Seigler stated that the city should monitor itself on irrigation systems on city-owned property. Member Seigler opined there was nothing more disconcerting than observing irrigation systems running on city property when it was raining out. Member Seigler suggested as an educational point, the city show cost savings realized for taxpayers by monitoring those systems.

Mr. Culver agreed that the city should certainly lead by example. Mr. Culver noted the city also had a lot of city water usage not currently metered; and advised that was one recommendation staff would make for the city to expend money to install meters on its own sprinkler systems in city parks and other city-owned properties if not currently metered to allow a record of how much water was being used and to hold the city more accountable. Mr. Culver admitted this was a good point and a reality for the city to spend funds to lead by example and better manage city water usage.

Member Wozniak concurred, noting that was a great idea and served as a good starting point for the city's educational program for residents in talking about the steps taken by the city to restrict or limit irrigation use and landscaping; and set the stage for the long-term view of the cost of water historically from 1980, 1990 and what it may look like in 2030. Member Wozniak suggested this would incentivize residents to take steps now before water usage reaches that higher cost; and noting this is the city is doing – as well as other municipalities. Member Wozniak suggested the city also solicit feedback from residents.

Member Heimerl also suggested that city staff review city code related to applying code to minimize irrigation people are currently doing, and ways through landscaping technologies and types of plantings that could further minimize water usages. Member Heimerl suggested the city take the lead, through example and education, through code changes and changing community views of what is good vegetation for yards beyond weed overgrowth but as an alternative to typical lawns, moving away from the 1950's pristine yard. Member Heimerl opined the education process could include what needs to be cut and/or irrigated, and the opportunities for plantings to reduce the need to sprinkler.

In conclusion, Mr. Culver duly noted the PWETC's recommendation to the City Council the use of emerging technologies and educational opportunities to reduce watering in the community, utilizing some of the ideas brought forward during tonight's discussion.

Member Seigler emphasized the city's initiative to save money through addressing non-metered usage.

As the city begins metering that usage, Chair Cihacek suggested staff track the usage and savings as a demonstration to residents the improvements being undertaken by the city, especially focusing on larger public facilities with larger land areas. Chair Cihacek noted this would exemplify a bigger return, and whether code or usage issues, provide information on those larger use profiles, as case studies to use in rolling out the education process.

Member Wozniak suggested, if possible, incorporating stormwater management into that educational piece as well (e.g. Upper Villa Park and baseball field irrigation system), and then look at Fairview Avenue and stormwater issues in that area and if there was a way to capture or redirect that drainage. Member Wozniak noted this would allow that stormwater to be used in a positive way if used for irrigation purposes in place of using fresh water.

Mr. Culver noted watershed districts were huge proponents of re-use; but noted the difficulty with those large projects in the long-term economic payback for those re-use systems. Therefore, Mr. Culver noted the goal is to incorporate other reasons beyond financial to pursue those projects. Mr. Culver reported that discussion was underway to consider another re-use system by Fairview at Evergreen Park, that, with grant application. Mr. Culver noted code items would need to be addressed by the Planning Commission and/or City Council, and perhaps considered for larger developments of a certain size, that they be required or encouraged – if doing irrigation on site – to build a re-use system into their development. Mr. Culver advised that staff would look into that further.

6. Sanitary Sewer Services Discussion

Mr. Culver noted the ongoing hours of discussion at the PWETC and City Council levels in continuing to explore options for maintenance or assistance to residents for private sanitary sewer services. Mr. Culver deferred to Mr. Sandstrom for an update since last discussed and previous consideration of a service warranty program and presentation by Paul Pasko on options for lining private services, along with what other municipalities were doing.

Mr. Sandstrom provided a brief review of the general cross section as displayed and defining public and private lines; ordinances in other cities and city attorney input related to enforcement following inspections and service replacement requirements. Mr. Sandstrom referenced the necessary Inflow and Infiltration (I & I) mandates related to these efforts.

Mr. Sandstrom reviewed some of the programs for discussion, including point of sale; inspections based on street projects (Roseville currently does this); inspections based on permit applications; city-wide inspections; and/or blanket replacement. Mr. Sandstrom clarified that, at this point, the City of Roseville did not require

property owners to replace laterals during a street replacement project. Mr. Sandstrom reviewed a similar program used in the City of Edina only during reconstruction, clarifying that the City of Roseville didn't follow that model for lateral replacements when only doing mill and overlay projects or anything involving pavement reclamation that kept the curb intact. Mr. Sandstrom noted that the City of Edina sent out letters to those affected by a project; and budgeted accordingly for upfront costs for the city as property owners were assessed and could pay over a 15-year term.

Mr. Sandstrom reviewed programs in the City of West St. Paul and City of Golden Valley, both having an in-house camera system; and setting up appointments with residents connected within a project area. If those laterals are found non-compliant after inspection from inside the home, as per their respective ordinances, the property owner is required to fix it.

As another example, Mr. Sandstrom noted the City of Eagan inspected their entire city within four years; and while that municipality is much larger than Roseville, noted their population had tripled and had many new laterals compared to Roseville's older system experiencing more issues with laterals constructed of different materials.

Mr. Sandstrom noted the City of Shakopee's program had been highlighted by Mr. Pasko's presentation in February of 2016.

Discussion included the number of street reconstruction projects anticipated by staff in the next five years, limited to 1-2 if determined not to be up to city standards due to construction and/or drainage issues, but most street now simply requiring mill and overlay and only patching or replacing curbs if cracked or settled. Mr. Culver clarified that only one street was not up to city standards at this time, as it was a recent turnback from Ramsey County (County Road B west of Cleveland Avenue connecting to Highway 280), but was an isolated neighborhood. Mr. Culver further noted some others that were in industrial areas where the curbs were not up to city standards.

Chair Cihacek noted this resulted in fairly limited opportunities for the long-term consideration of lining projects during reconstruction other than those few sections mentioned by Mr. Culver.

Mr. Culver noted there may be some unanticipated segments if a water main needed repair or replaced, or substantial repairs were needed to the sanitary sewer system where it couldn't be lined for some reason. In that case, Mr. Culver noted the road would be substantially compromised and opened up, creating cost advantages at that point to access services also. Mr. Culver noted there may be minimal situations where when performing a mill and overlay, no matter the depth, if unable to get good compaction in patching the street, it may be most cost effective to do service

353 repairs at that time as well. Mr. Culver advised that staff was currently looking into
354 those situations citywide for further analysis and cost benefit considerations.

355
356 Chair Cihacek led discussions regarding the significance of where to line laterals,
357 and advantages from a cost benefit for extending the life of the entire system, and
358 projected additional life span for those lined services even if not solving all the
359 problems.

360
361 Mr. Sandstrom noted the significant cost and time savings by the city lining up to
362 the rights-of-way staying on city property versus getting permission to access
363 private property, even though repairs in private yards may be less expensive versus
364 removing curbs and digging up the roadway.

365
366 Chair Cihacek stated he remained a proponent for a point of sale inspections policy;
367 and suggested staff examine ordinance language and potential costs to residents
368 based on street and permit applications to-date; providing a cost analysis of in-
369 house inspections versus using outside contractors. Even if the city absorbed the
370 cost of lining up to the rights-of-way, Chair Cihacek opined it provided the city
371 improved I & I controls and thereby reduced long-term city costs for its
372 constituents, and was worth examining. Chair Cihacek further opined that
373 taxpayers didn't realize how much it cost for I & I overages; and suggested that
374 would be another excellent education piece.

375
376 Even with a proposed cost cap and city liability risk consideration, Member Seigler
377 asked what advantage it provided him if the city charged him to run a camera down
378 his sewer pipes and lateral line.

379
380 Mr. Sandstrom responded that the City of Golden Valley initially got a lot of
381 pushback from the community; but in the end noted it proved a selling point for
382 homes. If using in-house staff time, Mr. Sandstrom advised there would be an
383 upfront cost to property owners for such an inspection.

384
385 Based on the age of a home, Chair Cihacek noted that would determine the possible
386 risk for failure of a sanitary sewer system. Therefore, Chair Cihacek suggested
387 writing the ordinance to address those high risk properties as a starting point. Chair
388 Cihacek opined that part of the value of such an inspection program was that the
389 city didn't currently have a good sense of the condition of non-city-owned pipes.

390
391 Member Seigler reiterated his confusion as to why any city was concerned about
392 this or wanted to undertake such an inspection program.

393
394 Mr. Culver noted both points made by Chair Cihacek and Member Seigler were
395 reasons to implement a program such as this. Mr. Culver clarified that the
396 overriding benefit to the city is reduction in I & I, even though the city had been
397 very proactive to-date in lining its mains and reducing inflow as part of that, even

398 though water continued to come in through cracks in the older sanitary sewer
399 system.

400
401 Mr. Culver noted that the city was currently working with the Metropolitan Council
402 who will be lining their trunk lines and other rehabilitation work, some going on in
403 Roseville; which should also prove helpful with Roseville's inflow issues. For
404 clarification purposes addressing Member Seigler's concerns, Mr. Culver clarified
405 that inflow involved businesses or residents illegally connected to the city's sanitary
406 sewer system or other areas causing infiltration. Mr. Culver advised that the city
407 had some data to address some inflow issues, but at some point the city would be
408 penalized financially from the Metropolitan Council. Mr. Culver advised that this
409 was a significant issue for the Metropolitan Council and ongoing treatment of water
410 not needing treatment. Mr. Culver advised that the city was addressing "low
411 hanging fruit" first as a less expensive means to address I & I, including
412 disconnecting known illegal connections. However, as those less costly issues are
413 addressed, Mr. Culver noted the city would then be left with determining the other
414 I & I causes, including service laterals. Mr. Culver advised that either the city
415 would need to address issues, or the Metropolitan Council would force it to do so
416 and apply a surcharge to the city to incentivize them to make corrections
417 accordingly. Mr. Culver noted the City of Golden Valley had chosen to be very
418 aggressive in addressing their I & I issues, since they had gotten to the point they
419 were paying higher bills if they didn't address it. Mr. Culver stated he credited that
420 municipality with taking those steps; but noted not a lot of communities had the
421 stomach to be that aggressive.

422
423 Member Seigler asked if this meant he would be required to foot an additional
424 \$7,000 bill for such an inspection before he could sell his house.

425
426 Chair Cihacek clarified that the PWETC seemed to be in agreement that the city
427 wasn't interested in being overly-aggressive, and that this should remain an issue
428 between the buyer and seller as part of their disclosure agreements versus the city
429 mandating repairs, but noted this would at least make the buyer aware of such an
430 inspection. If there was no immediate concern, Chair Cihacek noted there would
431 be no actual cost to the city, but if the inspection showed something of concern,
432 current and future best practices could address those situations. Chair Cihacek
433 admitted the City of Golden Valley was a good model in concept, but stated he
434 didn't think it was necessarily appropriate for the City of Roseville.

435
436 At the request of Member Seigler, Mr. Sandstrom confirmed that the City of St.
437 Paul also had surcharges too.

438
439 Mr. Culver concurred, noting that the Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul had a much
440 different situation than most suburbs, with many of their sanitary and storm sewer
441 lines running in the same pipes, requiring them to spend considerable resources
442 over the last few years just separating those lines. Since this was considered the
443 "low hanging fruit" for those cities, Mr. Culver noted they hadn't gotten into the

deeper costs yet, but noted they would do so. Mr. Culver noted all metropolitan communities were subject to similar rules and ordinances about not connecting sump pumps to the sanitary sewer system, but many had not begun an aggressive inspection program yet.

If the City of Roseville's I & I was going down due to city lining efforts, Member Seigler asked if that didn't indicate the city was good for a while yet.

Mr. Culver stated that was one interpretation, but clarified that the City Council continued to be concerned over the cost of maintaining those older services. On the flip side and beyond the I & I issue, Mr. Culver noted some individual council members felt the ownership of those lateral services should be different, with either the sanitary sewer service from the main to the home or water main from the main to the home (laterals) being addressed versus current ownership. Mr. Culver noted a vast majority of cities in Minnesota have residents owning the laterals from the main to the home; and a few do so from the rights-of-way to the main. While it was difficult to define at this point, Mr. Culver opined there was some interest on the City Council to have the city take some steps when doing other rehabilitation on the system to also make an effort to rehabilitation a portion of the laterals in the rights-of-way. As discussed previously and again tonight, Mr. Culver noted the processes between lining laterals and main lines were different and required two different contractors. Therefore, Mr. Culver noted staff had insisted to-date that unless every service line was done at the same time, it didn't make sense to provide any other options on projects without majority agreement to do so. Again, on the flip side, Mr. Culver noted other municipalities (e.g. City of Burnsville) have a blanket program a part of their street reconstruction projects. Mr. Culver noted there were several options, including sewer lining projects to bring in a separate contractor to lie the first few feet (e.g. 10') or other options for sanitary sewer service. Mr. Culver noted any of those options provide multiple benefits including reduced I & I, not having private contractors digging up city streets when a private lateral fails, and peace of mind for residents.

At the request of Chair Cihacek, Mr. Culver advised whether the laterals were bid as an alternate or as one entire separate project would depend on the best sequence for that particular project area, either lining laterals first and then the main line or vice versa. Mr. Culver noted either process would entail costs that would need to be passed on to the public whether or not they were interested, or if the city absorbed the cost from the sanitary sewer utility fund, but increased sanitary sewer rates citywide to do so. Mr. Culver noted the cost would depend on the option chosen, but estimated a potentially annual cost per property at between \$10 to \$50 per year per property.

Chair Cihacek concluded that doing the lining during reconstruction made the most sense; and suggested staff return to the City Council to determine their threshold and how they preferred to pay for it. If the City Council chooses to proceed, Chair Cihacek suggested they come up with a plan to do so, indicating whether it was

worth the PWETC and staff exploring it further depending on those cost factors. Chair Cihacek clarified that property owners would end up paying either way, whether through taxes or utility fees.

As individual homeowners, Mr. Culver asked the PWETC how they would feel if the city implemented a blanket program for lining laterals, at 3' or 10' and sanitary sewer rates were increased from \$10 to \$50 per year. Mr. Culver asked if they found \$50 an extreme fee.

Member Seigler opined the price of lining would drop in the next few years; and suggested waiting to see if prices were to plummet unless the city saw a drastic increase in failures. Otherwise, Member Seigler suggested the city absorb that cost unless a great amount of failures was realized.

In previous presentations, Mr. Culver noted staff had reported the city was experiencing more lateral line sanitary sewer failures annually, actually dozens or more throughout the city. Mr. Culver opined those numbers would go up as the sanitary sewer infrastructure systems continued to age, creating one of the questions as to timing. Mr. Culver noted a sanitary sewer system failure wasn't a problem for residents until it happened to them personally, with those numbers of failures continuing to rise.

Member Seigler expressed his interest in a Service Warranty Program as previously considered; especially if a current homeowner only intended to live in their current home for a minimal amount of time.

Chair Cihacek noted, by creating a cost cap, the city would essentially be implementing a self-insurance plan. Therefore, Chair Cihacek expressed his interest in looking at a cost cap or cost share for the cost of lining laterals, opining that \$10 over 3-4 billing periods created some pain tolerance, especially if the annual cost was less than projected. If higher than projected, Chair Cihacek stated he was then not interested in such a plan. However, addressing Member Seigler's point, Chair Cihacek opined the city was clearly moving toward a crisis point due to the age of its infrastructure and majority of its housing stock. While most of the city had sandy soils, Chair Cihacek considered the number of trees in the community as well. While unsure whether the city needed to do the option that costs the city money, Chair Cihacek suggested the point of sale inspection may not necessarily mandate repair by the seller, but at a minimum would provide the buyer with truth in disclosing a potential cost going forward, and adjusting selling prices accordingly.

At the request of Member Heimerl, Mr. Culver stated he wasn't aware of any other point of sale inspections or permitting requirements by the city at this time.

Member Heimerl questioned if this was the point the city wanted to jump into point of sale versus lining initiatives.

Member Thurnau noted a property owner could choose to line the laterals separately without the city mandating it.

Mr. Culver noted some cities did that, but other cities required the point of sale inspection prior to transferring ownership.

If the city chose to go down this path, Member Heimerl cautioned whether this was the first point of sale inspection to delve into or if this was a big enough issue that required city code changes or a new ordinance.

Chair Cihacek noted repairs could be expensive for homeowners, potentially upwards of \$10,000, versus other issues such as requiring smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, in comparison to a home's market value.

Member Heimerl argued it could be considered no different than a buyer purchasing a home and finding the central air going out shortly thereafter. Member Heimerl stated he would not be in favor of such a mandated inspection; and suggested it was all part of home ownership, and should not add to the cost for the city to administer such a program and/or additional staff inspection time. Member Heimerl stated he could not support such a point of sale inspection program.

Member Seigler concurred with Member Heimerl.

Member Thurnau stated he didn't support an ordinance at this time, but suggested pursuing an infrastructure education point at point of sale for buyers/sellers in understanding the infrastructure of their homes.

Member Heimerl opined this was no different than leakages or mold issues; with the city perhaps performing outside home inspections and/or cameras sent through sewer drains; but he was not in favor of the city going overboard on the issue that may prove not that problematic.

Mr. Culver clarified that he was hearing the PWETC was also not interested in the city doing a blanket or system-wide lining of a portion of laterals.

The consensus of the PWETC was that they were not interested as noted by Mr. Culver; with Chair Cihacek applying the caveat that there was no interest unless it became a huge crisis.

At the request of Member Wozniak, Mr. Culver stated the city lined approximately 7 miles of pipe annually; with over 80 miles of pipe citywide not yet lined, having addressed less than half the system to-date; with plans to line the entire system over the next 10 to 12 years. Mr. Culver clarified this didn't involve the newer pipes of PVC material, and advised that staff identified the older segments or areas of most concern, and ongoing inspections and responses as needed.

Member Wozniak suggested the educational efforts involve all homes in a particular area being lined by the city for residents to be aware of what was happening and why, including the approximate age of their laterals, what the city was doing and why, and opportunities available for residents to consider for their laterals to determine if there was any damage before it became an emergency situation.

Mr. Culver reviewed the information provided by the city toward those efforts to-date; with Member Seigler stating the City of St. Paul incorporated such an educational effort as suggested by Member Wozniak. Mr. Culver noted part of that educational information included alerting residents to smoke testing and rationale in the city doing this to find illicit connections to the sanitary sewer system as well. Mr. Culver stated that, in general, he felt the city could do a better job of educating residents in reconstruction areas.

When considering offering a service to residents as part of a sewer lining project, Member Wozniak questioned if the city had made sufficient efforts to explain the broad picture of ownership for infrastructure, including service life expectancy, typical age of service laterals in their area, and potential cost liabilities if they were to experience a problem.

Mr. Sandstrom noted city staff sent out letters to residents when televising mains if they found areas with roots, especially if those pipes were of clay tile material from the 1960's and ramifications of that root issue for homeowners. If the city is performing a pavement project at that time, Mr. Sandstrom advised that the city offered to facilitate the homeowner's replacement of their laterals at that time at a significant cost savings for them when the street would be open anyway by the city. As an example, Mr. Sandstrom noted last spring he sent out 45 such letters and had 6 responses of interest, while some were just seeking additional information. Mr. Sandstrom agreed the city could include more language to provide residents with additional information and explain that the city can only see a small portion of their laterals and not all the way to the home with potential issues elsewhere on that route, and recommending they seek assistance from a private contractor.

In conclusion, it was noted that all commissioners were in agreement that more and better education was good, including how to address problems, projected service life, a process for who to contact; with a request for specific additional information from the City Council on capping costs.

Chair Cihacek reiterated his specific request from staff for a cost analysis and possible solutions if rates were found relatively low for in-house inspections at this point. Chair Cihacek thanked commissioners for their ideas and tonight's discussion.

627 Further, it was noted that the consensus of the PWETC was that if the City Council
628 majority was concerned with ownership of laterals, whether at the rights-of-way or
629 elsewhere on the line, the PWETC encouraged the City Council to provide direction
630 on their preferences in paying for such a change in ownership or recommendations
631 to staff directing further evaluation by the PWETC.
632

633 Specific to the ordinance, Member Wozniak stated he was on the fence, as he saw
634 the benefits but still felt it was a strong-armed approach. Member Wozniak stated
635 he would favor a more transitional approach by encouraging residents to hire the
636 services of a home inspection agent.
637

638 Chair Cihacek agreed the inspections provided a way to obtain the information, but
639 noted it was expensive, especially if taking the Golden Valley model as an example,
640 which he found much too aggressive to consider in Roseville. However, with the
641 expected life span of the city's older lines, if the city could narrow the cost to not
642 create such a burden for residents, Chair Cihacek suggested staff may want to draft
643 language accordingly, and limit the target area and impact. If it proved not to be a
644 huge burden based on the requested cost analysis, Chair Cihacek suggested the
645 PWETC could then vote the ordinance up or down and present their
646 recommendation to the City Council accordingly. Chair Cihacek opined the city
647 had been lucky so far, but also noted that may change. However, Chair Cihacek
648 agreed that education at this point was the best option; and if the choice resulted in
649 considering inspections, that such a program be more lenient and within the context
650 of housing stock type and age; but not a general ordinance that would impact all,
651 and only those considered at risk or with older pipes.
652

653 Mr. Culver noted it would be a challenge to identify those high risk areas, since the
654 majority of the city's sewer system was installed in the 1960's unless homes added
655 after that point or of better materials.
656

657 At the request of Chair Cihacek, Mr. Culver stated the life of clay pipe was variable,
658 depending on soil factors, trees nearby, and other issues determining the longevity
659 as long as nothing was compromising them structurally.
660

661 Under that scenario, Chair Cihacek questioned if the ordinance language could be
662 limited at all; but left it up to staff. As part of the education process, Chair Cihacek
663 noted residents should be made aware of tree plantings and their proximity to sewer
664 lines, especially for those replacing trees damaged by storms. By promoting that
665 improved educational process, Chair Cihacek opined it would limit the and
666 community's liability long-term if those risk factors were brought up for
667 consideration going forward.
668

669 Consensus was that education was good; and staff was asked to return with an
670 education and outreach plan with specific targets or more general based on
671 available staff resources.
672

Chair Cihacek reiterated his interest in a cost analysis based on a cap on expenses for programs.

At the request of Member Seigler, Mr. Culver clarified that the education components would include choices for residents to make, alerting them to potential costs for emergency infrastructure situations depending on the season, contractor availability, and choices for a resident to be proactive in addressing potential problem lines or accept the risk of a potential break during the winter resulting in frozen ground and the sanitary sewer backing up into the basement.

Chair Cihacek noted that tonight's conversation included education for residents on how the infrastructure system worked, construction of pipes, vegetation variables around those lines, inspections needing to be done by reliable vendors, what questions to ask those vendors performing an inspection, as well as if buying a home in Roseville what questions you should ask. Chair Cihacek again noted the two choices for homeowners: either proactive or reactive, with the goal being for the city to make its residents more knowledgeable in making those choices. Overall, Chair Cihacek noted the PWETC's preference for the city to generate information versus applying mandates.

7. Possible Items for Next Meeting – October 25, 2016

- **Meeting Minute Approval** (August and September)
- **Annual Utility Rate Discussion** (Sewer, Water, Storm Sewer, and Recycling) based on rate adjustments received by the city from the St. Paul Regional Water Service and Metropolitan Council's sewer system rates, as well as the city's short- and long-term capital improvement schedule.
- **Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan Update Meeting #2**
With the initial meeting held in August, the next meeting would involve the review of limited public input received to-date; with the final meeting scheduled for January of 2017 before submitting the plan update for agency review.

Discussion included a potential field trip in November with a tour of the Public Works Maintenance Facility as the city gears up for snow equipment and vehicle preparation; 2017 Work Plan discussion (October); and consideration of the Surface Water Management Plan timeline for needs and presentation in light of the timing of the annual review of utility rates by Finance Director Chris Miller.

At staff's earliest convenience, Chair Cihacek asked for an update from Environmental Specialist Ryan Johnson on city rights-of-way and other city-owned property mowing schedules and rationale related to mowing frequency and types of plantings in consideration of water conservation efforts and staff and financial resources; and a review of the Open Meeting Law as a refresher or training for commissioners, specifically a look at the actual law itself.

8. Adjourn

719 Member Seigler moved, Member Thurnau seconded, adjournment of the PWETC
720 at approximately 8:27 p.m.

721

722 **Ayes: 5**

723 **Nays: 0**

724 **Motion carried.**

DRAFT

Roseville Public Works, Environment and Transportation Commission

Agenda Item

Date: October 25, 2016

Item No: 4

Item Description: Communication Items

Public Works Project updates:

- Twin Lakes Parkway Phase III and Twin Lakes Area Signals
 - Extension of Twin Lakes Parkway from Prior Ave to Fairview Ave and construction of traffic signal at Fairview Ave. and Twin Lakes Parkway.
 - All underground work is completed and the curb and gutter is installed.
 - Sidewalks and lighting are currently being installed.
 - Fairview signal will likely be installed in late October.
 - Due to delays in utility relocates, Twin Lakes Parkway will likely open in November.
- 2016 Pavement Management Project
 - City's annual mill and overlay project. This year approximately 7 miles of roads will be repaved
 - Heinel Drive is the only portion of the project that is not substantially completed. Work should be completed by November 4.
 - Project is over 90% completed.
 - Attachment B shows areas that are completed.
- Wheeler Street Closure/County Road D
 - Council approved the road closure of Wheeler Street at County Road D.
 - County Road D is currently being reconstructed by the Developer of Presbyterian Homes in Arden Hills
 - New road with curb and gutter, storm sewer and the Wheeler Road closure should be completed by November 4.
- Parks Renewal Pathways
 - Staff is working on constructing seven new pathway segments with Park Renewal funds. See attachment C for map of proposed locations.
 - Dale Street – Sandhurst to County Rd B (east side) – Public Works staff has graded the sidewalk. A concrete contractor will install the sidewalk in the near future.
 - Lexington Ave – County Rd B to Parker Ave (east side) – Likely will be constructed in October 2016.
- Cleveland Lift Station
 - Lift station replacement project at Cleveland & Brenner.
 - Opening bids in November
- South Lake Owasso Drainage Improvements
 - Pave Drain installation on Owasso Private Drive
 - Opening bids in November
- 2017 Lining Project

- o Estimated to line 5.5 miles of sanitary sewer main and 0.1 miles of storm sewer
 - o Opening bids in November
- Wheaton Woods Development
 - o 17 lot subdivision near Dale and County Rd C
 - o The first layer of pavement has been installed.
 - o Final paving and finish work will take place in October.

City Council Update:

- Erosion Control Ordinance
 - o The City Council amended the erosion control ordinance to reduce when permits are required from 10,000 SF of disturbance to 5,000 SF.
- City Campus Solar Project: Staff is continuing to work with Sundial Solar to finalize a proposal to install solar arrays on the roof of at least two City buildings on campus. We will be presenting this proposal to the City Council at the November 14th City Council meeting.

Ramsey County Projects:

- 2017 Mill and Overlay Projects
 - o County will be holding a public open house on December 1, 2016 from 5-7 PM at Roseville City Hall Council Chambers to discuss proposed lane configuration changes for two pavement resurfacing projects in 2017
 - Cleveland Avenue, Iona Lane – Glen Paul Ave (Arden Hills)
 - County Road B, Dale Street to Rice Street

Minnesota Department of Transportation Projects:

- Lexington Avenue Bridge Construction
 - o Lexington Ave under Hwy 36 will be closed one day on October 31 to complete a mill and overlay of the pavement.
 - o The west bound Hamline ramps will close for two days to complete a mill and overlay. This has been moved to November 1 and 2.
 - o The east bound Lexington ramps will be closed through early November.
- The City Council voted to approve Municipal Consent for the 35W Managed Lane Project. This project is not fully funded but is expected to be under construction in 2018 or 2019. The Council also voted to withhold the City's vote for a noise wall along the east side of 35W between County Road C and County Road D. This was partly due to the fact that the wall had already received enough positive votes (points) to approve the wall. There was at least one property owner that voted against the noise wall.
- MnDOT will be rehabilitating the pavement on Snelling Ave between Como Ave in St Paul to Highway 36 in Roseville. As a part of this project MnDOT will be adding a second northbound left turn lane at the Snelling and County Road B intersection. This will then match the dual left turn lane for the southbound direction at the same intersection.

Major Maintenance Activities:

- Re-paved a portion of pathway on County Road C between Hamline and Lexington
- New sidewalk preparation on Dale St near County Road B and Lexington Ave near Sherren.
- Ongoing general pavement patching continues.
- Continue working on meter repairs and replacements. We are down to 18 meters needing an upgrade to the new meter and radio.

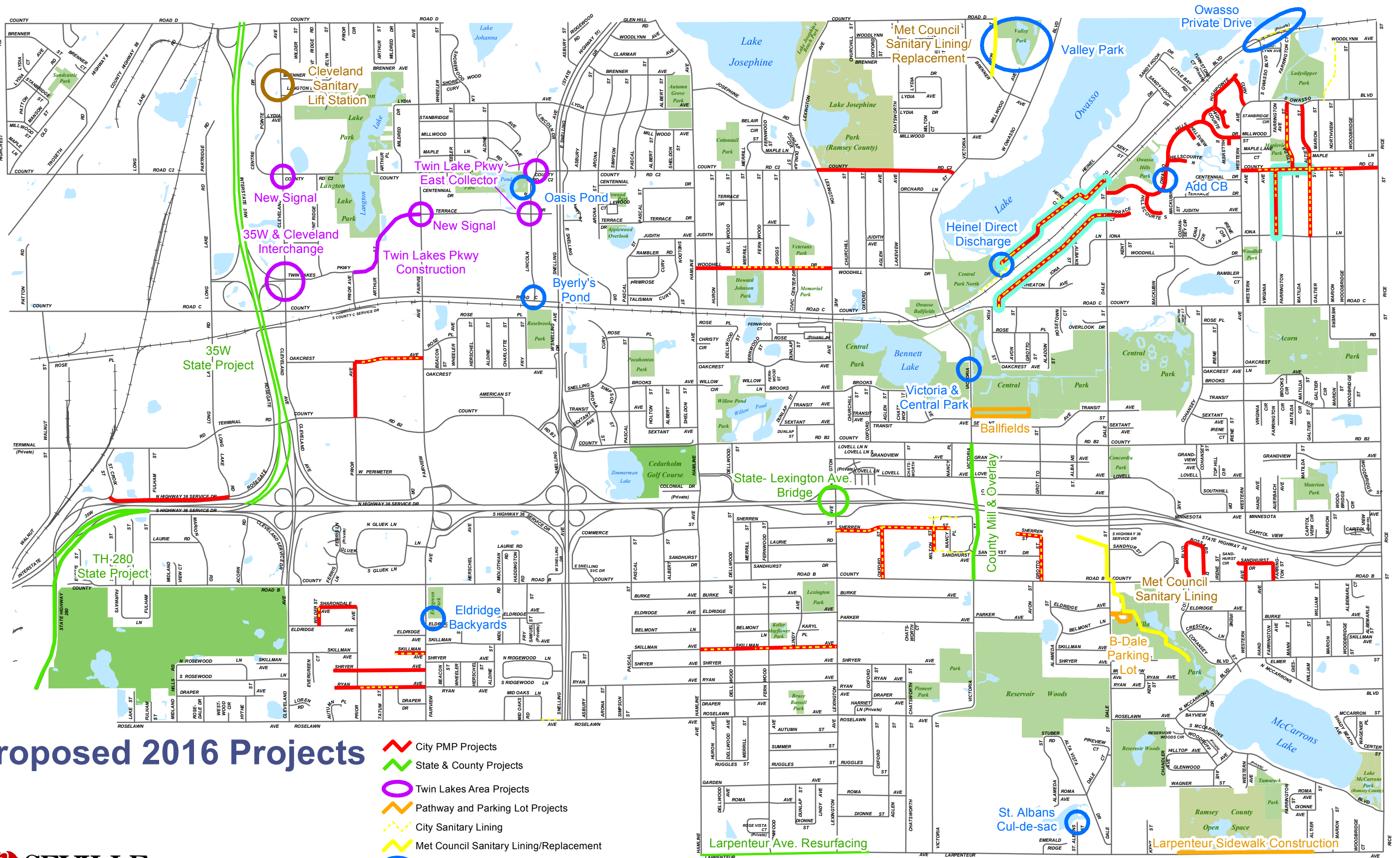
- Collected bacteriological water samples.
- Continued with the 2016 sanitary sewer cleaning program.
- Replaced hydrant at Dale St north of County Road B.
- Repaired two leaking water valves.
- Upstairs bathrooms are under construction and should be complete by the end of October.

Attachments:

A: 2016 Project Map

B: 2016 PMP Progress Map

C: Development Activity Report



Proposed 2016 Projects

- City PMP Projects
- State & County Projects
- Twin Lakes Area Projects
- Pathway and Parking Lot Projects
- City Sanitary Lining
- Met Council Sanitary Lining/Replacement
- Storm Projects
- Watermain Projects
- Lift Station



Prepared by:
Engineering Department
April 12, 2016

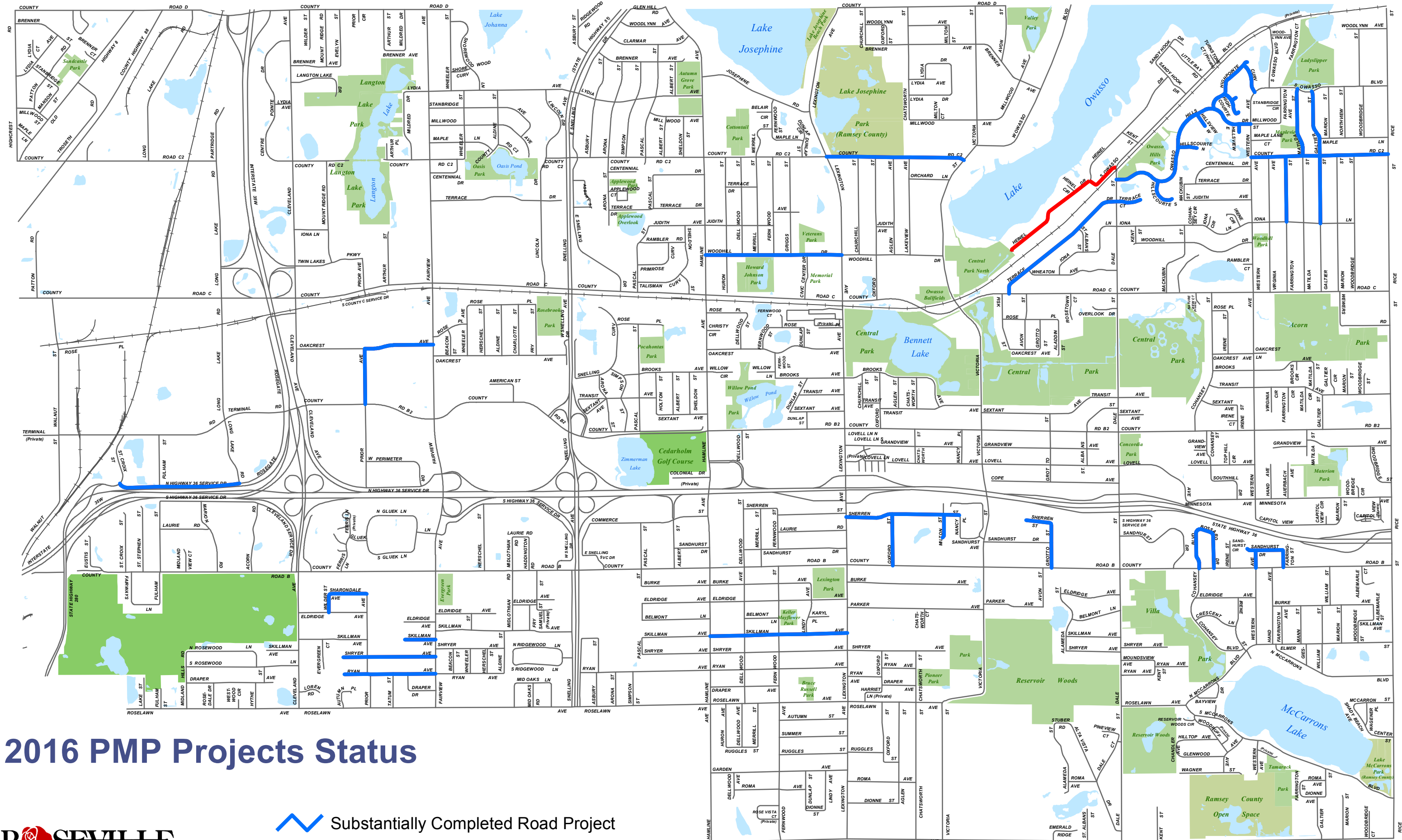
Data Sources and Contacts:
* Ramsey County GIS Base Map (4/04/16)
* City of Roseville Engineering Department
For further information regarding the contents of this map contact:
City of Roseville, Engineering Department,
2660 Civic Center Drive, Roseville MN

DISCLAIMER:
This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This map is a compilation of records, information and data located in various city, county, state and federal offices and other sources regarding the area shown, and is to be used for reference purposes only. The City does not warrant that the Geographic Information System (GIS) Data used to prepare this map are error free, and the City does not represent that the GIS Data can be used for navigational, tracking or any other purpose requiring exacting measurement of distance or direction or precision in the depiction of geographic features. If errors or discrepancies are found please contact 651-792-7075. The preceding disclaimer is provided pursuant to Minnesota Statute §466.03, Subd. 21 (2000), and the user of this map acknowledges that the City shall not be liable for any damages, and expressly waives all claims, and agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the City from any and all claims brought by User, its employees or agents, or third parties which arise out of the user's access or use of data provided.

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2016 PMP Projects Status

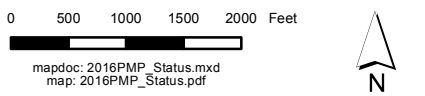


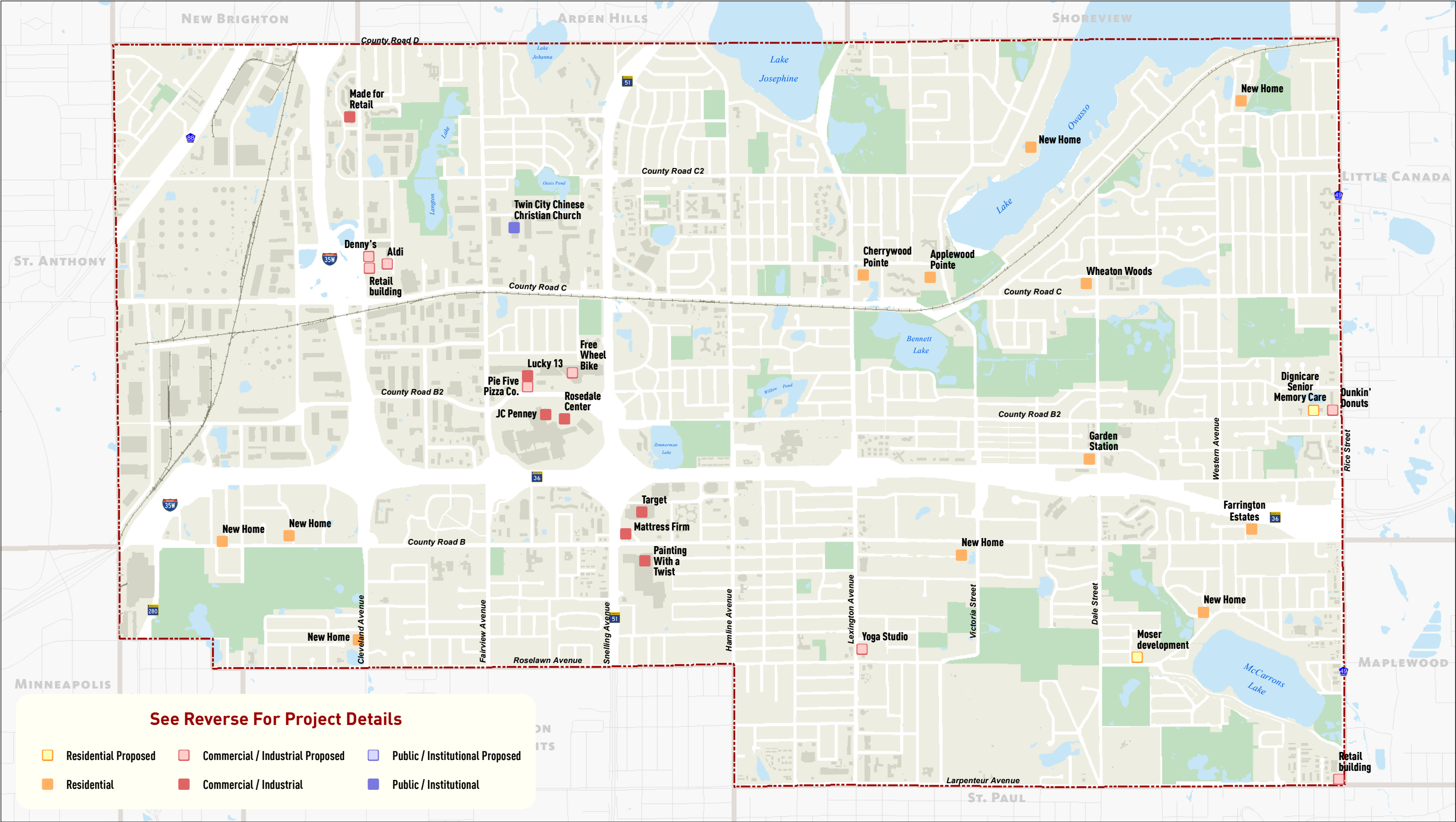
Prepared by:
Engineering Department
October 19, 2016

- Substantially Completed Road Project
- Uncompleted Road Project

Data Sources and Contacts:
* Ramsey County GIS Base Map (7/28/16)
* City of Roseville Engineering Department
For further information regarding the contents of this map contact:
City of Roseville, Engineering Department,
2660 Civic Center Drive, Roseville MN

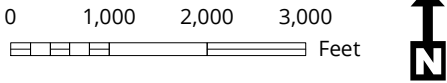
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Prepared by:
Community Development Department
September 28, 2016

Development Projects: October 2016



ROSEVILLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT • OCTOBER 2016 • DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY REPORT (*NEW IN OCTOBER)					
	Project Name	Address	Project Description	Applicant/Owner Information	Starting/Occupancy
Residential Proposed	Dignicare Senior Memory Care	197 County Rd B2	26-Unit assisted living memory care facility	Greiner Construction	TBD/TBD
	Moser Development	545 Roselawn Ave	3-lot development	Bald Eagle Builders/Agnes Mae Moser	Fall 2016/TBD
Residential Under Construction	Applewood Pointe	2665 Victoria St	105-Unit senior co-op	United Properties	Summer 2016/TBD
	Cherrywood Pointe	2680 Lexington Ave	Assisted living/memory care	United Properties	Summer 2016/TBD
	Garden Station	2325/2335 Dale St	18 attached townhomes	GMHC/City of Roseville/RHRA	Winter 2015/TBD
	Farrington Estates	311 County Rd B	6-lot single-family subdivision	Premium Real Estate Solutions/Michael B. Oudin	Winter 2016/Spring 2017
	New Home	901 Burke Ave	Single-family home	Equinox Construction, LLC	Summer 2016/Winter 2017
	New Home	1975 Cleveland Ave	Single-family home	David Raab	Winter 2016/Spring 2017
	New Home	2006 Cohansey Blvd	Single-family home	Covert Constructions	Summer 2016/Spring 2017
	New Home	2179 Marion Road	Single-family home	Homeowner	Summer 2016/Spring 2017
	New Home	2950 West Owasso Blvd	Construct new single-family home	Homeowner	Fall 2014/Spring 2017
	New Home	3020 South Owasso Blvd	Construct new single-family home	Hanson Homes	Spring 2016/Fall 2016
	New Home	2169 St. Stephen St	Single-family home	Hage Homes	Summer 2015/Fall 2016
	Wheaton Woods	Wheaton Ave & Dale St	17 single-family homes	Golden Valley Land Co/TJB Homes/Accent Homes	Summer 2016/TBD
Commercial/ Industrial Proposed	Aldi	2005 Twin Lakes Pkwy	New grocery	JAVA Capital Partners	Fall 2016/Summer 2017
	Denny's	2045 Twin Lakes Pkwy	New restaurant	Tech Builders/Tech Builders	Fall 2016/Spring 2017
	Dunkin Donuts	2425 Rice St	Tenant build-out	Fendler Patterson Construction	Fall 2016/Winter 2016
	*Free Wheel Bike	1955 County Rd B2	Tenant remodel (formerly Tuesday Morning)	Commers-Klodt	TBD
	Pie Five Pizza Co.	1745 County Rd B2	New restaurant	Tech Builders/Tech Builders	Summer 2016/ Fall 2016
	*Retail Building	1861 Rice St	New 9500 sq ft, single-story, multi-tenant shell building	Gary Carlson/Danna LLC	TBD
	Retail Building	2035 Twin Lakes Pkwy	New single-story, multi-tenant shell building	Tech Builders/Tech Builders	Fall 2016/Spring 2017
	*Yoga Studio	1940 Lexington Ave	Tenant remodel	Dariush Moslemi	TBD
Commercial/ Under Construction	JC Penney	1700 County Rd B2	New entrance	JC Penny Properties, Inc./Maxwell Builders	Fall 2016/Spring 2017
	*Lucky 13	2480 County Rd B2	Tenant remodel (formerly Old Country Buffet)	Dahlmeier Construction	Fall 2016/Winter 2017
	Made for Retail	3000 Centre Pointe Dr	Tenant remodel-office	Gardner Builders/Dave Hecker	Summer 2016/Fall 2016
	Mattress Firm	2174 Snelling Ave	Building remodel	Michael Ireland, Architect/United Growth	Fall 2014/TBD
	Painting with a Twist	2100 Snelling Ave	Tenant remodel-retail	Sherburne Construction	Summer 2016/Fall 2016
	Rosedale Center	1700 County Rd B2	Utility work, parking deck, interior updates, new anchor	Jones Lang LaSalle/PPF RTL Rosedale Shopping Ctr, LLC	TBD/TBD
	Target	1515 County Rd B	Tenant remodel-retail	Ryan Co/Target Corp.	Spring 2016/Fall 2016
Proposed Public/Inst	NONE				
Under Construction Public/Institutional	Twin City Chinese Christian Church	1756 Terrace Dr	Tenant remodel/from warehouse to church	George Tuan/Twin City Chinese Christian Church	Winter2016/Fall 2016

**Roseville Public Works, Environment and
Transportation Commission**

Agenda Item

Date: October 25, 2016

Item No: 5

Item Description: 2017 Utility Rate Proposal

Background:

Chris Miller, Finance Director has completed preliminary analysis for the proposed utility rates for 2017. The utility rate proposal will be presented to the City Council in November for consideration and approval. As the utility areas are enterprise funds they are restricted to funding the purposes of the respective utility. Utility rates are set at a level to sustain the operations and capital needs of the individual utility. The Finance Director has provided a memo outlining the proposed 2017 rates with background and analysis supporting the proposed rates.

Recommended Action:

Discuss proposed rates and rate structure. Provide feedback on proposed rates and other concerns.

Attachments:

A. Utility Rate Memo



Memo

To: Roseville Public Works, Environment, & Transportation Commission
 Marc Culver, Public Works Director

From: Chris Miller, Finance Director

Date: October 15, 2016

Re: 2017 Utility Rate Review & Recommendation

1 BACKGROUND

2 Over the past several months, City Staff has been reviewing the City's utilities operations to determine
 3 whether customer rate adjustments are necessary for 2017. The analysis included a review of the City's
 4 water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage, and curbside recycling operations.

5
 6 The information presented below includes an analysis of these operations, some historical water usage
 7 information, and a series of rate comparisons with peer communities. Each of these are presented in
 8 separate sections.

9 Operational Review

10 Staff's analysis of its utility operations included a review of the following:

- 11
12
13 ☐ *Fixed* costs including personnel, supplies and maintenance, and other costs that are generally
14 independent of the amount of water purchased or wastewater that is generated.
- 15 ☐ *Variable* costs including the purchase of water from the City of St. Paul, water treatment costs
16 paid to the Metropolitan Council, and recycling contractor costs paid to Eureka Recycling.
- 17 ☐ Capital replacement costs.
- 18 ☐ Customer counts and consumption patterns, rate structure, and rates.

19
 20 Based on an analysis of these costs and customer consumption patterns, Staff is recommending a number
 21 of fee adjustments for 2017. The need for these adjustments are presented in greater detail below sections.

22
 23 Based on Staff's recommendation, the estimated quarterly impact on a typical single-family home is
 24 shown in the following table.

Utility Rate Impact: Single Family Home				
<u>Service</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>\$ Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Water - base fee	51.60	53.15	1.55	
Water - usage fee	33.75	33.75	-	
Sanitary Sewer - base fee	35.40	36.45	1.05	
Sanitary Sewer - usage fee	23.40	27.95	4.55	
Storm Sewer	12.35	12.95	0.60	
Recycling	5.60	6.50	0.90	
Total per Quarter	\$ 162.10	\$ 170.75	\$ 8.65	5.33%
Avg. Water consumption (1,000 gals.)	15			
Avg. Sewer consumption (1,000 gals.)	13			

For 2017 a typical single-family home will pay an estimated \$170.75 per quarter, or \$56.92 per month. This is an increase of \$2.88 per month from 2016. More detailed information for each operating division can be found below.

Water Operations

The City's water operation provides City customers with safe potable water, as well as on-demand water pressure sufficient to meet the City's fire protection needs. The following table provides a summary of the 2016 and 2017 (proposed) Budget excluding capital:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>\$ Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Revenues				
Customer Charges	\$ 7,487,750	\$ 7,100,000	\$ (387,750)	-5.2%
Interest Earnings	1,000	5,000	4,000	0.0%
Total	\$ 7,488,750	\$ 7,105,000	\$ (383,750)	-5.1%
Expenses				
Personnel Services	\$ 642,800	\$ 642,500	\$ (300)	0.0%
Supplies & Materials	82,100	88,200	6,100	7.4%
Other Services & Charges	5,793,850	5,565,750	(228,100)	-3.9%
Total	\$ 6,518,750	\$ 6,296,450	\$ (222,300)	-3.4%
Net Available for Capital **	\$ 970,000	\$ 808,550		
** Excludes \$592,000 in cash reserves set aside for water-related capital				

For 2017, overall *budgeted* revenues and expenditures are expected to decline significantly after adjusting for revised customer usage estimates. The revision affects both the 'Customer Charges' (revenue) and 'Other Services & Charges' (expenses). Costs associated with assigned personnel are expected to remain steady even after accommodating a 2.75% cost-of-living adjustment.

The single largest operating cost for the water operation is the purchase of wholesale water from the St. Paul Regional Water System (SPRWS). SPRWS Officials have informed us that there will be a 4.67% increase in the cost of purchasing wholesale water in 2017. However, Roseville's current customer usage rates have a sufficient cushion to accommodate this increase.

The revised 20-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) identifies added infrastructure replacement costs in the coming years which will require a 3.0% increase in the water *base* fee.

Sanitary Sewer Operations

The City maintains a sanitary sewer collection system to ensure the general public's health and general welfare. The following table provides a summary of the 2016 and 2017 (proposed) Budget excluding capital:

	2016	2017	\$ Increase	% Increase
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Revenues				
Customer Charges	\$ 5,032,745	\$ 5,040,000	\$ 7,255	0.1%
Interest Earnings	5,000	5,000	-	0.0%
Total	\$ 5,037,745	\$ 5,045,000	\$ 7,255	0.1%
Expenses				
Personnel Services	\$ 469,200	\$ 493,100	\$ 23,900	5.1%
Supplies & Materials	50,200	50,400	200	0.4%
Other Services & Charges	3,374,550	3,505,550	131,000	3.9%
Total	\$ 3,893,950	\$ 4,049,050	\$ 155,100	4.0%
Net Available for Capital **	\$ 1,143,795	\$ 995,950		
** Excludes \$205,000 in cash reserves set aside for sanitary sewer-related capital				

For 2017, overall costs are expected to rise 4.0%. Costs associated with assigned personnel are expected to increase 5.1% which includes a 2.75% cost-of-living adjustment.

The single largest operating cost to the sanitary sewer operation is the wastewater treatment costs paid to the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services Division (MCES). The MCES has informed us that we can expect a 5.7% increase in wastewater treatment costs for 2017 despite having lower sewer flows. The increase is attributable to the MCES' higher infrastructure replacement costs which are shared amongst metro area customers. This will require a 19.4% increase in sewer *usage* fees for our sanitary sewer customers.

The revised 20-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) identifies added infrastructure replacement costs in the coming years which will also require a 3.0% increase in the sanitary sewer *base* fee.

Storm Drainage Operations

The City provides for the management of storm water drainage to prevent flooding and pollution control, as well as the street sweeping program. The following table provides a summary of the 2016 and 2017 (proposed) Budget excluding capital:

		2016	2017	\$ Increase	% Increase
		<u>Budget</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Revenues					
	Customer Charges	\$ 1,645,685	\$ 1,775,000	\$ 129,315	7.9%
	Interest Earnings	35,000	20,000	(15,000)	-42.9%
	Total	\$ 1,680,685	\$ 1,795,000	\$ 114,315	6.8%
Expenses					
	Personnel Services	\$ 397,600	\$ 404,700	\$ 7,100	1.8%
	Supplies & Materials	83,500	86,500	3,000	3.6%
	Other Services & Charges	271,200	347,100	75,900	28.0%
	Total	\$ 752,300	\$ 838,300	\$ 86,000	11.4%
Net Available for Capital **					
		\$ 928,385	\$ 956,700		
** Excludes \$1,090,000 in cash reserves set aside for storm sewer-related capital					

For 2017, overall costs are expected to rise 11.4%. Costs associated with assigned personnel are expected to increase 1.8% which includes a 2.75% cost-of-living adjustment. The increase in 'Others Services & Charges' is due to the costs associated with updating the Stormwater Plan, which is required as part of the broader decennial update of the Comprehensive Plan.

The revised 20-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) identifies added infrastructure replacement costs in the coming years which will require a 5.0% increase in the storm sewer fee.

Recycling Operations

The recycling operation provides for the contracted curbside recycling pickup throughout the City and related administrative costs. The primary operating cost is the amounts paid to a contractor to pickup recycling materials.

The following table provides a summary of the 2016 and 2017 (proposed) Budget:

		2016	2017	\$ Increase	% Increase
		<u>Budget</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Revenues					
	Base Fee Revenue	\$ 346,000	\$ 426,210	\$ 80,210	23.2%
	Usage Fee Revenue	-	-	-	0.0%
	SCORE Grant	89,200	85,000	(4,200)	-4.7%
	Revenue Sharing	48,000	-	(48,000)	-100.0%
	Interest Earnings	1,000	1,000	-	0.0%
	Total	\$ 484,200	\$ 512,210	\$ 28,010	5.8%
Expenses					
	Personnel Services	\$ 36,800	\$ 36,800	\$ -	0.0%
	Supplies & Materials	2,000	2,000	-	0.0%
	Other Services & Charges	453,410	473,410	20,000	4.4%
	Total	\$ 492,210	\$ 512,210	\$ 20,000	4.1%
Net From Operations **					
		\$ (8,010)	\$ -		
** The Recycling Fund has a cash balance of \$90,600					

For 2017, overall costs are expected to rise 4.1% resulting from a new multi-year contract for services (review pending). The increased contractor costs which include the addition of pickups in public areas,

coupled with a decline in revenue sharing will require a 16.0% increase in the recycling fee charged to customers.

Recommended Rates for 2016

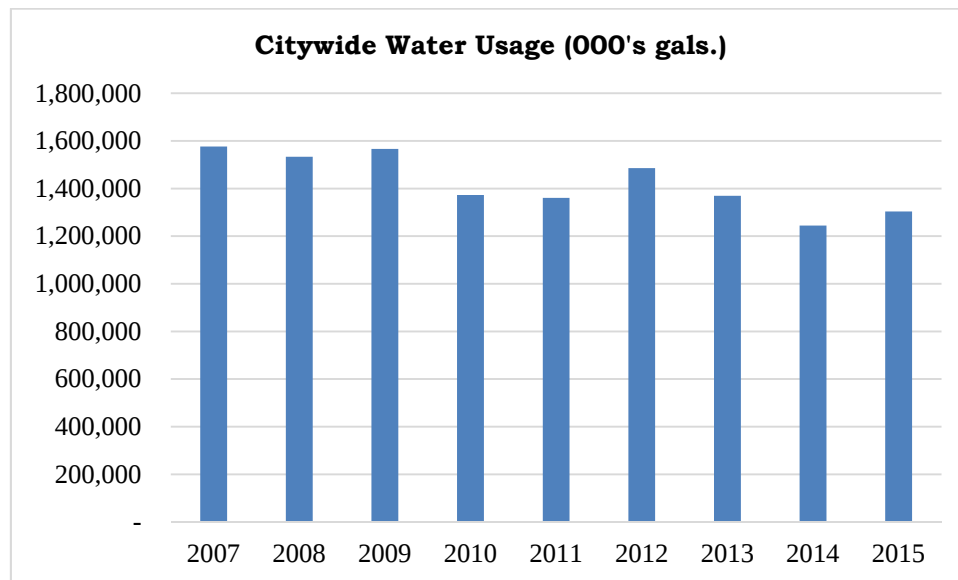
As noted above, a typical single-family home will pay \$170.75 per quarter, or \$56.92 per month under the recommended rates. The following tables provide a more detailed breakdown of the proposed rates.

<u>Water Base Rate Category</u>	<u>2016 Rate</u>	<u>2017 Rate</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Single-Family Residential	\$ 51.60	\$ 53.15	Standard SF rate
Single-Family Residential: Low-Income Discount	33.50	34.55	Standard SF rate x 0.65
Non-SF Residential (5/8" Meter)	51.60	53.15	Standard SF rate
Non-SF Residential (1.0" Meter)	64.50	66.45	Standard SF rate x 1.25
Non-SF Residential (1.5" Meter)	103.00	106.10	Standard SF rate x 2.00
Non-SF Residential (2.0" Meter)	193.50	199.30	Standard SF rate x 3.75
Non-SF Residential (3.0" Meter)	387.00	398.60	Standard SF rate x 7.50
Non-SF Residential (4.0" Meter)	774.00	797.20	Standard SF rate x 15.00
Non-SF Residential (6.0" Meter)	1,548.00	1,594.45	Standard SF rate x 30.00
<u>Water Usage Rate Category</u>	<u>2016 Rate</u>	<u>2017 Rate</u>	<u>Comments</u>
SF Residential: Up to 30,000 gals./qtr	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.25	Standard SF rate
SF Residential: Over 30,000 gals./qtr (winter rate)	2.50	2.50	Standard SF rate +10%
SF Residential: Over 30,000 gals./qtr (summer rate)	2.70	2.70	Standard SF rate +20%
Non-SF Residential (winter rate)	2.95	2.95	Standard SF rate +30%
Non-SF Residential (summer rate)	3.15	3.15	Standard SF rate +40%
Rates are per 1,000 gallons			
<u>Sewer Base Rate Category</u>	<u>2016 Rate</u>	<u>2017 Rate</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Single-Family Residential	\$ 35.40	\$ 36.45	Standard SF rate
Single-Family Residential: Low-Income Discount	23.00	23.70	Standard SF rate x 0.65
Multi-Family Residential (townhomes)	35.40	36.45	Standard SF rate x 1.00
Multi-Family Residential (apartments & condos)	24.90	25.65	Standard SF rate x 0.70
Non-SF Residential (5/8" Meter)	26.50	27.30	Standard SF rate x 0.75
Non-SF Residential (1.0" Meter)	53.00	54.60	Standard SF rate x 1.50
Non-SF Residential (1.5" Meter)	79.50	81.90	Standard SF rate x 2.25
Non-SF Residential (2.0" Meter)	124.00	127.70	Standard SF rate x 3.50
Non-SF Residential (3.0" Meter)	260.00	267.80	Standard SF rate x 7.25
Non-SF Residential (4.0" Meter)	515.00	530.45	Standard SF rate x 14.50
Non-SF Residential (6.0" Meter)	1,025.00	1,055.75	Standard SF rate x 29.00
Multi-family rate is per housing unit			
<u>Sewer Usage Rate Category</u>	<u>2016 Rate</u>	<u>2017 Rate</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Residential	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.15	Standard rate
Non-Residential	4.20	5.00	Standard rate x 2.30
Rates are per 1,000 gallons			

<u>Stormwater Base Rate Category</u>	<u>2016 Rate</u>	<u>2017 Rate</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Single-Family Residential & Duplex	\$ 12.35	\$ 12.95	Standard SF rate
Multi-Family & Churches	95.55	100.35	Standard SF rate x 7.75
Cemeteries & Golf Course	9.30	9.75	Standard SF rate x 0.75
Parks	28.75	30.20	Standard SF rate x 2.35
Schools & Community Centers	46.45	48.80	Standard SF rate x 3.75
Commercial & Industrial	191.00	200.55	Standard SF rate x 15.50
Rates for single-family are per housing unit; all others are per acre			
<u>Recycling Rate Category</u>	<u>2016 Rate</u>	<u>2017 Rate</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Single-Family	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.50	Standard rate
Multi-Family	5.60	6.50	Standard rate

Water Usage History

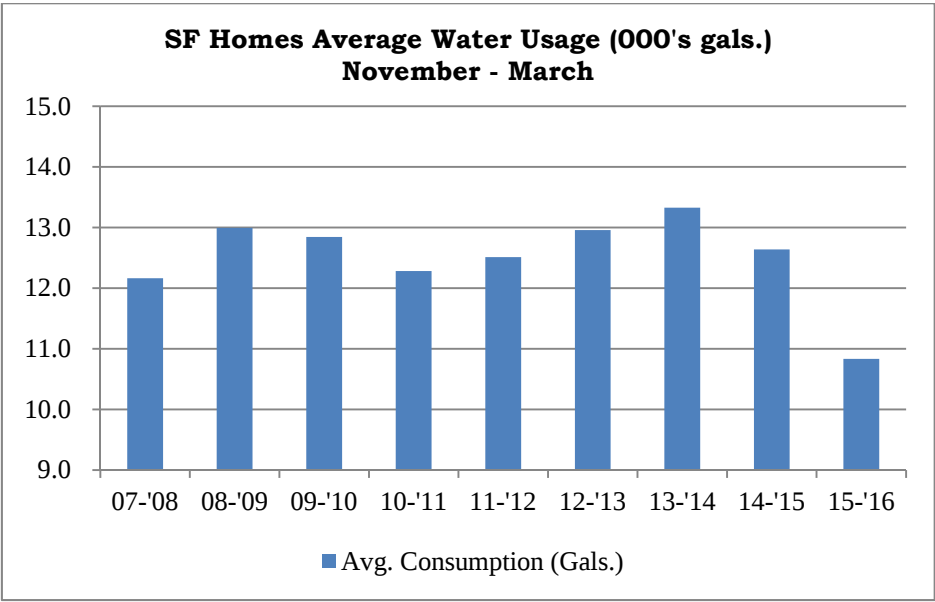
The series of graphs presented below depict water customer consumption patterns over the past 8 years beginning with a depiction of the *citywide* water consumption.



As indicated in the graph, citywide consumption has generally been falling over the past eight years – a 17% reduction since 2007. With aggregate data it's difficult to conclude whether water customers are truly modifying their behavior or if the volume is decreasing for other reasons such as the loss of high-water users (manufacturing, hotels, apartments, etc.) or higher summertime rainfall totals.

As we'll discuss further below, the average monthly summertime rainfall totals have increased somewhat since 2009, however during this same period the City has seen growth in housing units, retail establishments, and other commercial uses. The bottom line is that overall consumption has declined, while the City has grown.

The next graph depicts the average quarterly wintertime usage for single-family homes. Because it excludes summer lawn & garden irrigation months, the graph is indicative what single-family homes use for ‘normal’ household usage such as laundry, showering/bathing, etc.

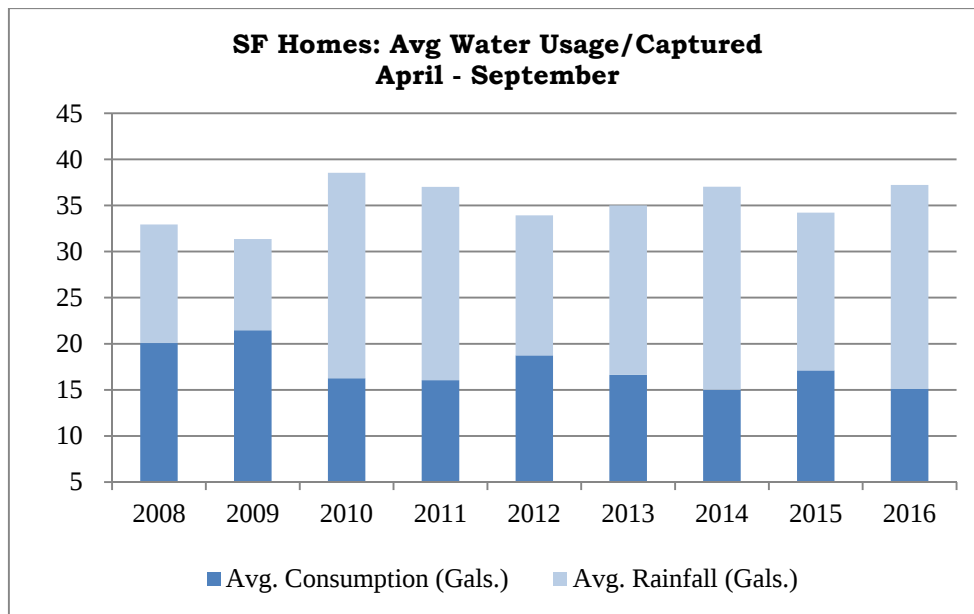


As shown in the graph, the average overall usage for single-family homes in the wintertime has remained relatively stable since 2007 with a variance of only about 2,000 gallons from year to year.

On the surface, the data suggests that customer behavior and consumption patterns were not influenced by changes in the water usage fees in either direction. This may have occurred because the financial incentive or penalty to modify a household’s behavior was simply not large enough. Then again, it could mean that most households simply held to an established standard of cleanliness, while remaining mindful of societal norms associated with water conservation.

This seems to be evidenced when the water usage fee dropped from \$2.35 per thousand gallons in 2008 to \$1.85 in 2009 as part of an overall rate structure change. This effectively lowered the cost of consumption by 20%. Despite these favorable circumstances, household usage remained unchanged.

Finally, we can look at the average quarterly *summertime* usage for single-family homes to gauge whether water usage behaviors are influenced by seasonal factors such as lawn & garden irrigation. In this instance, we need to also track local rainfall totals because it can influence how much water households use for outdoor purposes.



As the graph indicates, over the past eight years the average overall usage + captured volume of water for single-family homes in the summertime ranged from 31,000 gallons per quarter to 39,000.

What is clearly evidenced by the data, summertime consumption patterns are directly influenced by rainfall amounts. Clearly, customers reduced their summertime consumption during heavier rainfall periods. Changes in water usage fees didn't seem to be a factor on how much water was used. Once again, it appears that customers are making a conscious decision to maintain an established standard – in this case a healthy lawn and garden while remaining mindful of the tenets of water conservation. The bottom line is that single-family *summertime* water consumption has dropped by 29% since 2009.

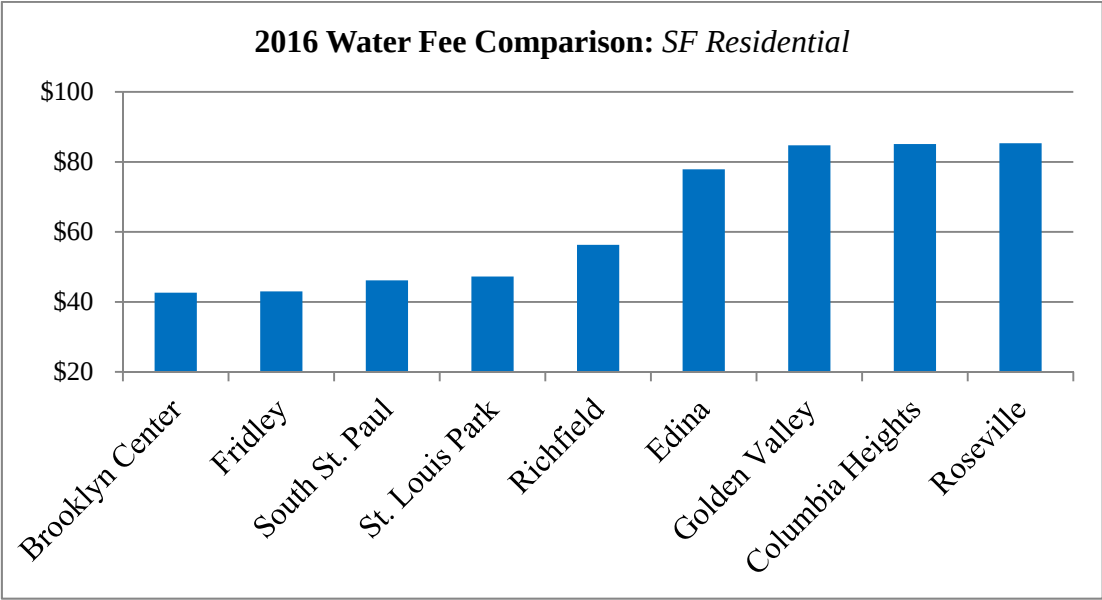
Rate Comparisons

The graphs below depict a number of water and sewer rate comparisons with other peer communities. For this analysis, peer communities include 1st ring suburbs that serve a population between 18,000 and 50,000, and which are not simply an extension of a larger entity's system (e.g. Maplewood is excluded because they're part of St. Paul's system). This group was selected to try and approximate cities with stand-alone systems with similar age of infrastructure which can have a significant influence on the cost of water and sewer services.

It should be noted that broad comparisons only give a cursory look at how one community's rates compares to another. One must also incorporate each City's individual philosophy in funding programs and services.

For example, Roseville does NOT utilize assessments to pay for water or sewer infrastructure replacements like many other cities do. Instead we fund infrastructure replacements 100% through the rates. As a result, Roseville's water and sewer rates are inherently higher when compared to a City that uses assessments to pay for improvements. Other influences on the rates include whether or not a community softens its water before sending it on to customers, and the extent in which communities charge higher rates to non-residential customers.

The following chart depicts the peer group comparison for combined *water* base rate and usage rate for a single-family home that uses 15,000 gallons per quarter.



181

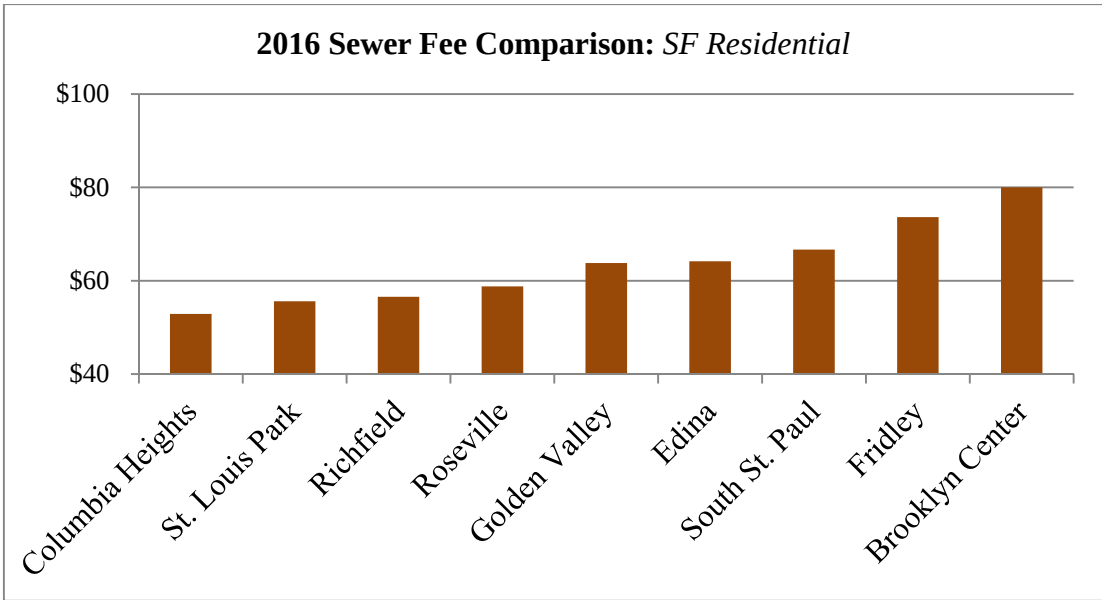
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183 As is shown in the graph, Roseville’s total water charge (base + usage) is the highest in the comparison
184 group. One of the primary reasons why Roseville’s water rates are higher is due to the significant increase
185 in infrastructure replacements in recent years, which unlike many other cities, are funded solely by the
186 rates.

187

188 The following chart depicts the peer group comparison for combined sewer base rate and usage rate for
189 a single-family home that uses 13,000 gallons per quarter.

190



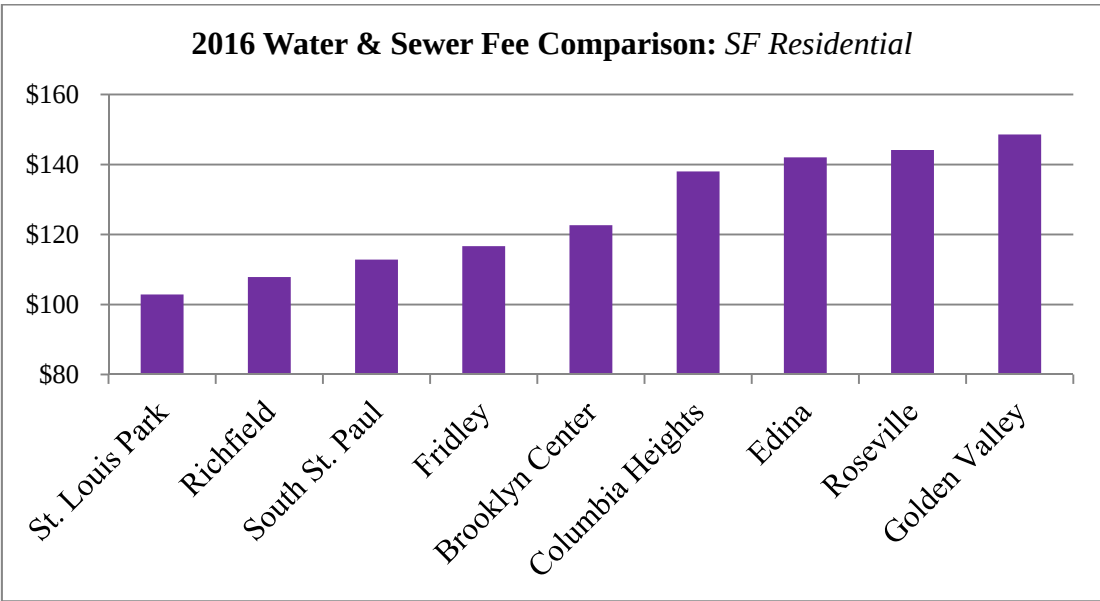
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192

193 In this comparison, Roseville sewer charges were less than the median.

194

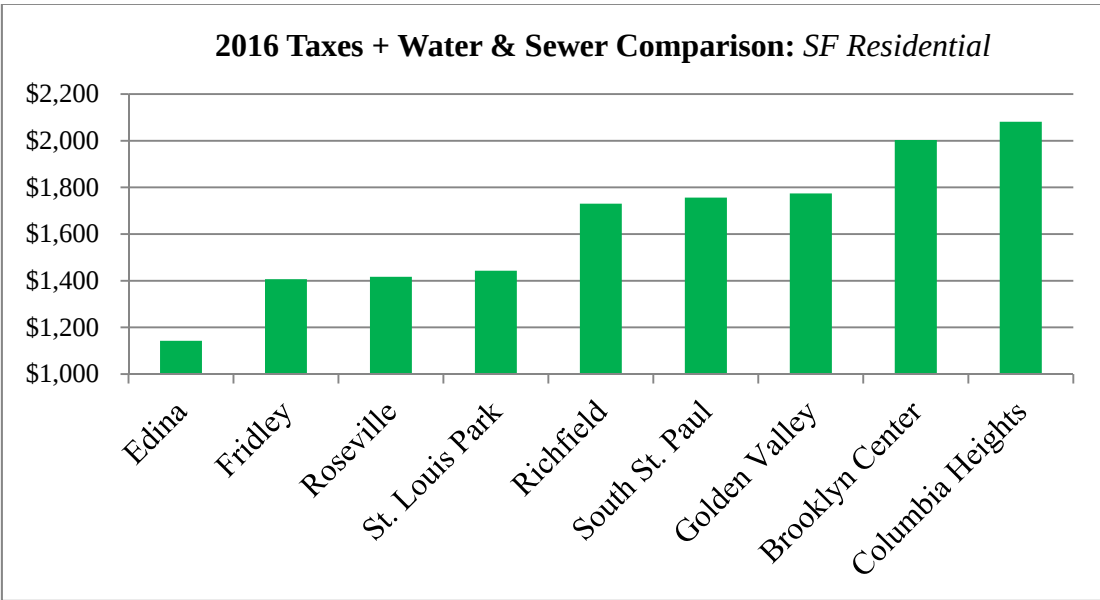
To get a broader perspective, the following chart has been prepared depicting the combined *water and sewer* impact for a typical single-family home for the comparison group.



When combined, Roseville is approximately 14% above the average for the peer group.

It should be noted that most of the cities shown in the chart that have lower water & sewer rates, happen to have much higher property tax rates. This is an important distinction because again, each City employs a different philosophy in how it funds the direct and indirect costs of providing water & sewer services.

Roseville's philosophy is to ensure that all indirect costs are reflected in the water and sewer rates. This results in higher water and sewer rates. This also means that we don't have as many indirect costs being supported by the property tax or assessments. We can adjust for these differences by combining property taxes and water & sewer fees for a typical single-family home.



213 As is shown in this graph, when looking at more comprehensive comparison that factors in a broader
214 spectrum of needs and funding philosophies, Roseville has one of the lowest financial impacts on
215 residents of the comparison group – approximately 12% below the peer average.

**Roseville Public Works, Environment and
Transportation Commission**

Agenda Item

Date: October 25, 2016

Item No: 6

Item Description: Eureka Recycling 2015 Annual Report and 2016 Plan

Background:

Staff from Eureka will be on hand at the meeting to review the highlights of the report and future recycling efforts. There will be copies of the report available at the meeting or sent electronically once staff receives it. The recycling contract requires the report to be reviewed by this commission per the following language: **6.04 Annual Performance Review Meeting to Discuss Recommendations for Continuous Improvement**

Upon receipt of the Contractor's annual report, the City shall schedule an annual meeting with the Contractor and the City's Public Works, Environment and Transportation Committee.

The objectives of this annual meeting will include (but not limited to):

- Review Contractor's annual report, including trends in recovery rate and participation.
- Efforts the Contractor has made to expand recyclable markets.
- Review Contractor's performance based on feedback from residents to the Committee members and/or City staff.
- Review Contractor's recommendations for improvement in the City's recycling program, including enhanced public education and other opportunities.
- Review staff and Committee recommendations for improving Contractor's service.
- Discuss other opportunities for improvement with the remaining years under the current contract.
- Discuss actions Contractor is taking to reduce its carbon footprint.

Let us know if you have specific questions you would like staff to follow up on prior to the meeting.

Recommended Action:

Discuss recycling program with Eureka staff.

Attachments:

Roseville 2015 Year-End Report



City of Roseville 2015 Year-End Recycling Report

This year-end report contains information on several areas that Eureka Recycling tracks to monitor the success of Roseville's zero waste recycling program over the course of each year. As a non-profit social enterprise organization we believe tracking and reporting this data is an essential way to ensure program transparency. It also gives Eureka Recycling and city staff the tools needed to successfully manage the program.

(651) 222-SORT (7678)
www.eurekarecycling.org

Our mission is to reduce
waste today through
innovative resource
management and to reach
a waste-free tomorrow
by demonstrating that waste
is preventable, not inevitable.

This report covers the following categories of information:

- Tonnage collected – page 2
- Resident participation in the program – page 3
- Composition of the materials being recycled – page 4
- Revenue earned from the sale of recycled material and shared with the city – page 6
- Environmental benefits from the material recycled by residents – page 10
- Tonnage recycled by each multifamily building and city building – Appendix A
- Recycling Composition Study Methodology – Appendix B
- Participation Study Methodology – Appendix C
- Education and Outreach Activities – Appendix D
- Taste of Rosefest Zero Waste Event Summary – Appendix E

Introduction

Residents in Roseville have had two years to become familiar with the new single sort cart recycling program and with the amount of recycling they generate, and 2015 saw a definite decline in the number of calls from residents.

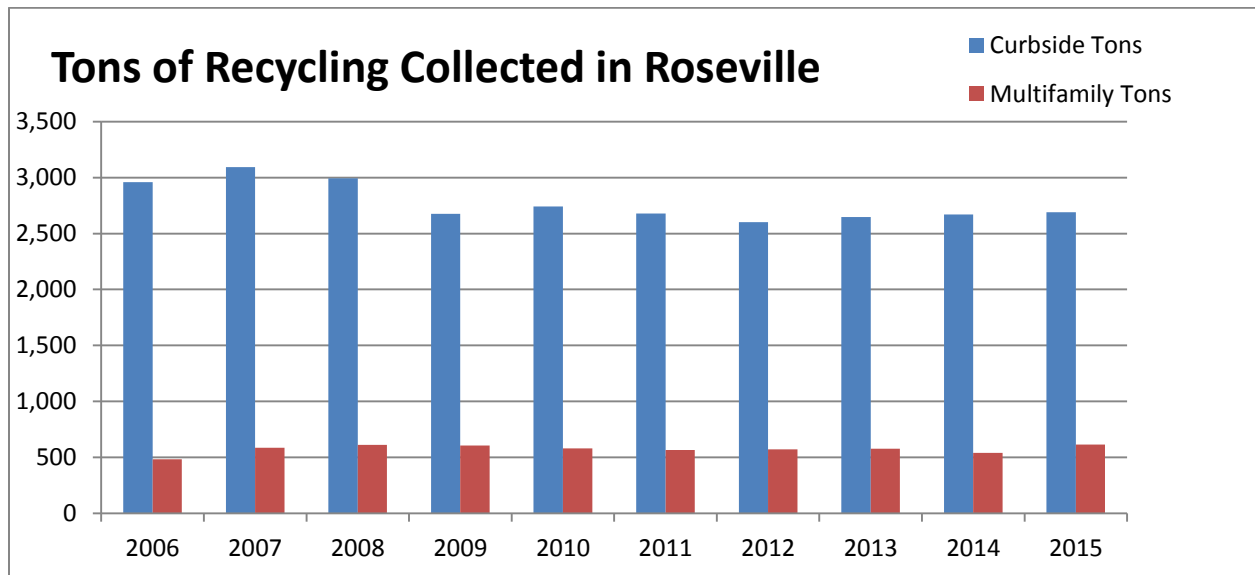
The high level of engagement residents have with their recycling program can be seen in the right sizing of containers and the continued high participation levels. Since 2014 over 2500 households have called to adjust the size of their cart to better meet the needs and space limitations of their home. (That represents more than a quarter of all households in the city.) This year Roseville continued to have a 93% participation rate.

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TONS OF MATERIAL RECYCLED

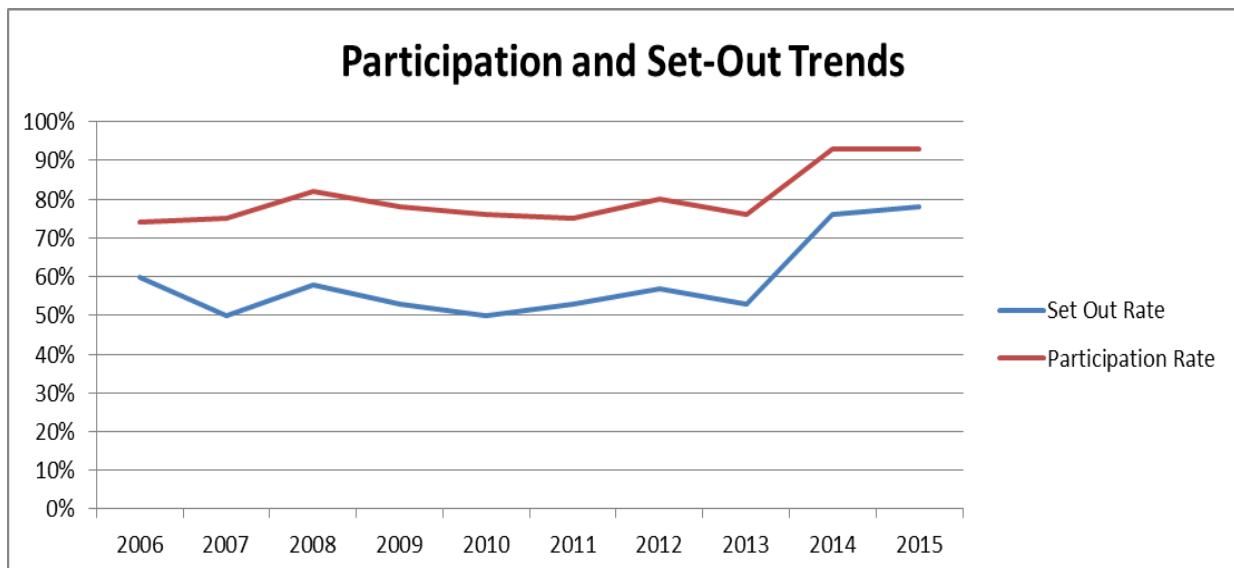
Total tonnage collected in Roseville in 2015 was 3,305 tons. This represents a small (3%) increase over the previous year. This is something to be proud of considering the continuing trend towards the lightening of individual products and packaging that make up recycled materials. Recycling rates are measured by weight industry wide, but that metric doesn't tell the complete story. Manufacturers are continuing to find lighter and lighter weigh packaging options. Products once bottled in glass are now bottled in plastic or aluminum. Aluminum and plastic bottles are getting thinner and lighter. Also, fewer and fewer households subscribe to physical newspapers and magazines, opting instead to get their news and entertainment on computers, tablets, and phones. Roseville's 3% increase very likely represents a bigger percentage increase in terms of actual recycling efforts by residents, because it takes more containers to create a ton now than it has.



PARTICIPATION

Roseville is one of the few cities in the metropolitan area in which the actual city-specific participation trend information is gathered and made available. Each year in the same areas of the city Eureka Recycling counts set-out rates on each collection day for four straight collection weeks. Because Roseville currently has every other week collection the study period is 8 weeks long. This study yields information on how many residents set out material in any given week, as well as the total percentage of residents that take part in the program.

This year the increases in set-outs and in overall participation seen in 2014 have been maintained. In any given week 78% of households participate in the program, which is referred to as the “set-out rate”. This is a slight (2%) increase over the previous year. Overall participation remained very high at 93%. This is the highest rate of any city Eureka Recycling works with and remains one of the highest rates in the country.



Eureka Recycling conducted the annual participation and set-out rate trend study in the fall of each year. (See Appendix C for the definitions, and methodologies of the participation, and set-out rate studies.)

COMPOSITION OF MATERIALS

In the spring of each year Eureka Recycling conducts a composition of the material collected in Roseville.

While this is certainly not an industry standard, Eureka Recycling believes that this information is important for cities to have as they plan their budgets, make decisions on their education and outreach work plans and communicate with residents about what to recycle and the success of their program overall.

Type of Material	2006*	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014	2015
	% of Total Tonnage	% of Total Tonnage	% of Total Tonnage	% of Total Tonnage	% of Total Tonnage	% of Total Tonnage	% of Total Tonnage	% of Total Tonnage	% of Total Tonnage	% of Total Tonnage
Total Annual Tons	3,441	3,681	3,556	3,281	3,322	3,244	3,173	3,225	3,212	3,305
Papers										
News Mix	63.98%	56.46%	66.00%	61.65%	59.68%	51.53%	56.86%	54.40%	56.27%	54.08%
Cardboard	6.71%	13.23%	4.50%	5.48%	7.34%	10.33%	9.09%	8.78%	8.59%	7.35%
Boxboard	2.37%	7.60%	2.60%	5.48%	3.79%	7.04%	5.81%	2.54%	4.48%	4.38%
Wet Strength	0.36%	0.10%	0.50%	0.00%	1.77%	0.46%	0.50%	0.58%	0.84%	0.74%
Phone Books	1.33%	0.11%	0.10%	0.02%	0.12%	0.14%	0.28%	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%
Milk Cartons & Juice Boxes	Not collected	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	0.02%	0.03%	0.47%	0.07%	0.31%	0.19%
Textiles	0.40%	Negligible	Negligible	0.02%	0.02%	0	0.20%	0.09%	0.11%	0.16%
Residual	0.24%	0.11%	0.50%	0.06%	0.07%	0.27%	0.19%	0.07%	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	75.40%	76.60%	74.20%	72.72%	72.81%	69.79%	73.40%	66.90%	70.60%	66.90%
Containers										
Total Glass	14.89%	15.15%	16.70%	17.54%	17.31%	18.08%	16.94%	18.78%	17.58%	21.36%
Steel Cans	2.64%	2.00%	2.40%	2.43%	2.65%	2.49%	2.38%	3.30%	2.09%	2.12%
Aluminum	1.48%	1.10%	1.40%	1.40%	1.43%	2.10%	1.37%	1.99%	1.13%	0.98%
Total Plastics	4.70%	4.01%	4.60%	5.75%	5.67%	6.94%	5.63%	7.29%	6.13%	6.09%
Residual	0.89%	0.15%	0.70%	0.17%	0.12%	0.60%	0.28%	1.74%	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	24.60%	22.40%	25.80%	27.28%	27.19%	30.21%	26.60%	33.10%	26.93%	30.55%
Total Residual	1.13%	0.26%	1.20%	0.23%	0.19%	0.91%	0.47%	1.81%	2.47%	2.55%

* Recycling collected using Two Sort System

For more information on the methodology of the composition analysis done by Eureka Recycling, please see Appendix B.

Residual Rates in Single-Sort Recycling Programs

“Residual” refers to the amount of material collected from residents that is not actually recycled. Roseville’s program continues to have a very low residual rate. At 2.55% this program continues

to have a rate that would be considered good for any two sort program. For a single sort program it is one of the lowest in the country.

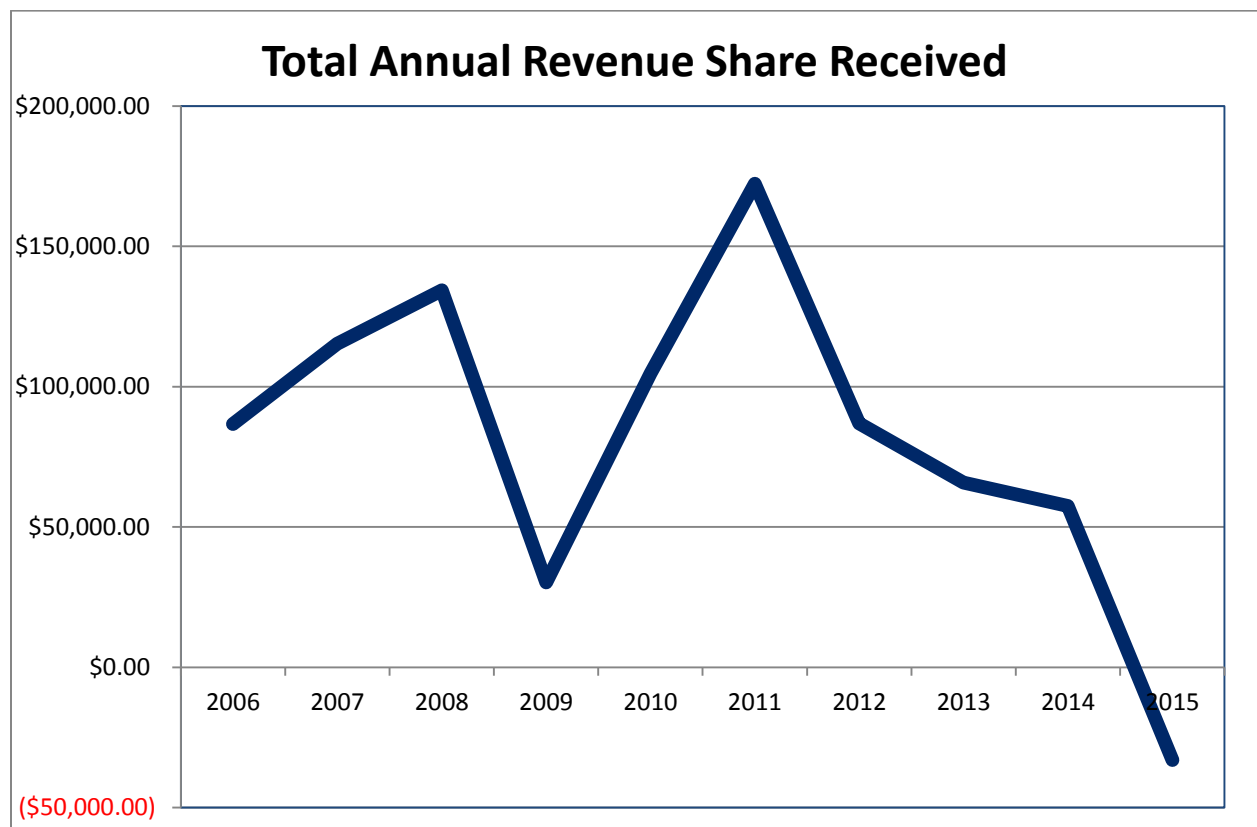
Engaging with residents through education (including the Guide to Recycling) in-mold labels on all recycling carts, our zero waste hotline, and outreach at many city sponsored events all lead to a lower residual rate. This outreach and education also creates buy-in, inspiring people to support and participate in their zero-waste recycling program. Regular communications makes it easy for Roseville residents to stay informed, and be clear about what is and is not recyclable in their city.

A residual rate of 2.55% shows that those efforts are successful, but more can be done to help residents. By continuing to educate them about non-recyclable items and the problems they pose for processing facilities and end market manufacturers we can continue to build awareness and reduce the amount of non-recyclable items they purchase and/or put in their carts. Additionally, we can continue to work with, and if necessary put pressure on, manufacturers to make sure all of the packaging they make is recyclable or compostable.

REVENUE

Since 2006, the City of Roseville has received more than \$853,000 in revenue from the sale of its recyclables. The materials that Roseville residents set out are valuable. They required tons of natural resources, a great deal of energy, and hours of labor to produce. Much of that value still remains in the items after they are used. Recycling this material captures that value and reinvests it into the next generation of products reducing costs and creating significant environmental benefit. The market for recycled material generates billions of dollars each year in the United States alone. This material is highly sought after by manufacturers who want to make new products out of it.

In 2015 Roseville received \$984.54 in revenue from the sale of recyclable materials. As commodity prices decreased in February – December of 2015, the revenue received was not sufficient to cover the costs of processing the material to sort it into the different commodity types for sale. Roseville currently has a zero floor clause in the recycling contract that states that if processing costs exceed the revenue earned the city's cost/revenue from the sale of materials shall be \$0.00. The gap between revenues received and processing costs incurred means that just over \$33,000 worth of processing costs were absorbed by Eureka Recycling.



The Real Benefits of Recycling and Who They Are For

With the prices paid for the different commodities with the recycling streams continuing to be low in 2015 there has been a great deal of media attention paid to stories that question the validity of recycling. All of the articles and television and radio pieces that criticize recycling base their conclusions on a bottom line approach that says when prices are this low, it is not worth recycling some or all of the material, and that landfilling or incineration are better options. If all you cared about was maximizing financial profit, we could see why this is a conclusion that could be reached. However, the benefits of recycling go far beyond the balance sheet of large multinational waste companies. Furthermore, the true and often hidden costs of wasting are also not captured on these balance sheets.

The benefits of recycling are in good, local jobs., ten of which are created in recycling for every one job created at an incinerator. The benefits of recycling are also in local economic development, especially when materials are sold to local markets..

To be sure, there are invisible costs associated with wasting as well such as increased rates of illness like asthma and cancer caused by air pollution generated by waste incinerators. These costs are not paid by the waste companies, so their profit margins around waste remain strong. These costs are paid by us and by the health departments of local and state governments.

Eureka Recycling is a nonprofit organization in Minnesota that believes waste is preventable not inevitable. Together with progressive organizations across the globe, we've demonstrated that zero waste is possible. From profitable businesses such as Toyota, to stadiums, events, and cities – zero waste is a viable and effective strategy towards the goals the majority of the world shares: safe water to drink, clean air to breathe, a just and thriving economy, and long, healthy, happy lives reasonably expected for our children and theirs.

There are benefits to recycling that far exceed those of just money and profit, and these benefits are booming.

Global, Regional, and Local Market Conditions Affecting Prices

Recycled materials are commodities just like other products such as, corn, cotton, and oil. In our modern, global economy things that happen near and far can impact the prices paid for material on the open market. The following are the major factors influencing the prices paid for recycled materials. Some are very local issues affecting glass prices. Others are more global in nature and involve the economies of other countries like China.

Summary of Current Market Conditions

In 2015, the overall prices paid by end markets for the material recycled in the city's program continued to remain low and or continue to fall. Overall prices paid by end markets for material experienced a significant decline in the fall of 2014 due a loss of 200% of the value of glass, which made up 21.36% of Roseville's material in 2015. This significant drop was the result of the Twin Cities losing half of its glass recycling capacity from the shutdown of one of the two glass

processors in the state. The value received for glass was negative in 2015 as there still is only one market outlet for the material. Although, the price has remained steady although lower and has stopped the decline.

Fiber prices remained low but did not show much movement throughout the year up or down. Prices for plastics and metals saw a continual decline as oil market prices continued to be low and China's economy continued to not show significant growth. Aluminum (which represents about 1% of the tonnage from Roseville but around 20% of the material value) saw a 35% decrease for the start of 2015 to the end of 2015. PET plastic saw a close to 50% drop in value over the year and other plastics saw more around 15% to 20% drop in value.

Plastics make up around a quarter of the value of Roseville's recyclables.

Even with the decrease in the revenue received from the sale of recycled material to markets there is still a net financial benefit for our community. Recycling the over 3,300 tons of material collected in Roseville in 2015 meant that this material did not end up going to an incinerator.

Not burning these resources means that, as a community, we did not spend over \$820,000 on the healthcare costs and environmental remediation's that would have been necessary were this material to have been incinerated. (see description of the MEBCalc™ model on page 12 of this report)

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC ISSUES AFFECTING REVENUE

Slowdown in China's Economic Growth – China is the world's largest consumer of recycled paper. They use it to create the packaging for all of the goods that they manufacture and then ship back to consumers all over the world. As a result, if China stops buying recycled paper the supply quickly jumps up and the prices fall. The stagnation and decline in revenue share in the second half of the year is due in large part to the slow-down in China's economic growth, thus demand from China for all that recycled paper and plastic has plummeted. Although Eureka sends nearly 100% of its fiber material to a local market in Saint Paul, the price is connected to global commodity pricing trends. In addition, China's slowdown in construction impacted the price for metals as there was increased supply in the global market and in the US.

Value of the Dollar

The value of the dollar continues to be higher than other currencies, which has impacted the ability of US commodities to compete with other commodities on the global market thus impacting supply levels in the US and putting downward pressure on commodity prices.

Plastics and the Price of Oil – There has been, and continues to be a great deal of volatility in the plastics markets. Unlike paper, and metal recycling, which has been around for decades, plastic is in many ways still an evolving market. Many new companies continue to enter the market. While one company will seek a certain composition of different types of plastics; others will want a different blend. Eureka Recycling continues to work with existing and new markets to ensure that any plastics we send to market are made into new products and the chain of custody can be followed and verified.

The price of oil and natural gas markets affects all plastic manufacturers. Recycled plastics compete for a share of the market with plastics made from virgin oil and natural gas. Manufacturers can either choose to make their products out of post-consumer recycled plastics or from virgin material. If the price of oil or natural gas is high then manufacturers will move to more recycled content. But as the price of oil and natural gas continued to be low in 2015 more and more manufacturers are using virgin oil and there was an oversupply of plastics for recycling on the market. This in turn causes the price that manufacturers are willing to pay for recycled plastic to drop as well.

Why does it matter?

Without immediate planning and action, some of Minnesota's recycled glass will end up in landfills or dropped from programs all together, and without a long-term solution that requires responsibility and some investment from producers, like bottle deposit legislation, glass may cease to be recycled at all. Glass collected for recycling that needlessly ends up in a landfill will end up costing the cities and their residents more money while reducing their recycling programs' environmental benefits.

There are significant, undisputable environmental and economic benefits achieved from recycling glass. These include energy savings, reduction of air and water pollution, and a reduced need to mine new resources. Furthermore, State, municipal and environmental advocates agree that environmental benefits reduce dramatically the further we stray from the highest and best use of recycled glass, so – —glass bottles recycled into glass bottles should be the primary goal and then the next best markets for the smaller glass and fines need to be developed. These environmental impacts are the reason Eureka Recycling has been committed to finding a solution to keep bottle-to-bottle recycling viable despite changes in collection methods.

- Glass bottles and jars are 100% recyclable and can be recycled endlessly without any loss in purity or quality.
- Over a ton of natural resources are saved for every ton of glass recycled.
- Energy costs drop about 2-3% for every 10% cullet used in the manufacturing process.
- One ton of carbon dioxide is reduced for every six tons of recycled container glass used in the manufacturing process.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

The environmental benefits of Roseville's zero-waste recycling program are quantified transparently using widely-accepted environmental models. This ensures that all residents have a chance to see how their efforts can be measured and quantified.

There are many ways to calculate the benefits of recycling. To better explain these benefits in commonly understood terms, government agencies, research scientists, and economists have created several "calculators" to translate the amounts of recycled materials collected, and processed into equivalent positive societal and environmental benefits.

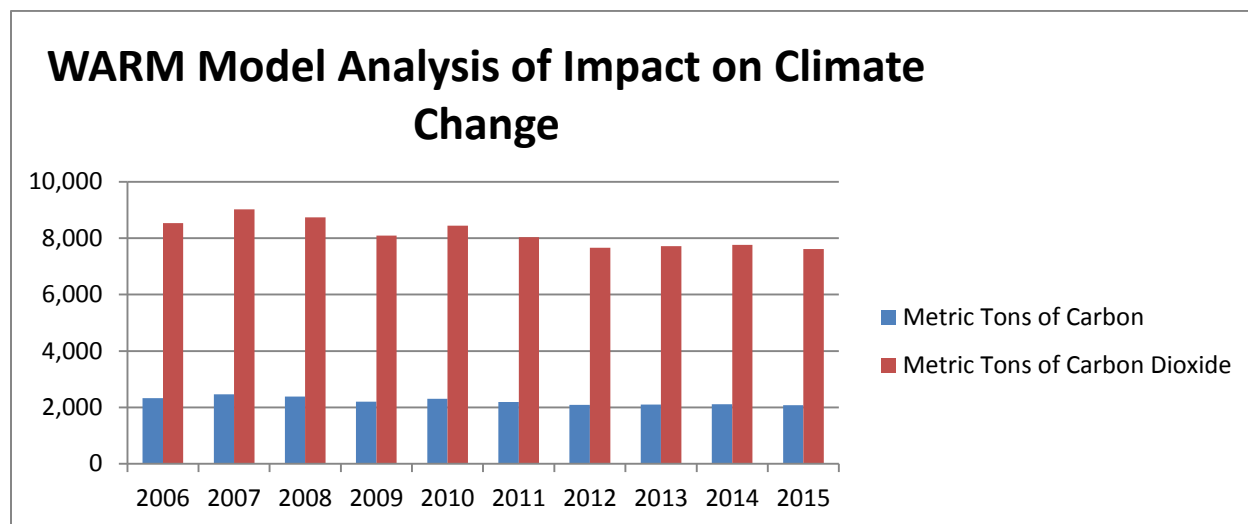
Because of the increasing societal focus on causes of, and solutions to, climate change, it has become imperative to measure waste reduction (and all of our activities) in terms of its impact on the environment. This allows us to speak in a common language, understand the impact of our choices, and help us prioritize the personal, and policy actions that we take. Many cities around the country work with the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) to quantify and now register the climate change impacts of their city. It is also important to calculate the carbon impact of waste reduction as the global effort continues to enact a carbon "cap and trade" system.

In addition to climate change mitigation, there are other environmental benefits to recycling, including saving energy and protecting air quality, water quality, natural resources, natural beauty, habitat, and human health.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) WARM Calculator

The equations used in environmental calculations try to take into account the “full life cycle” of each material—everything from off-setting the demand for more virgin materials (tree harvesting, mining, etc.) to preventing the pollution that would have occurred if that material were disposed of (burned or buried). Different calculators may include some or all of the many factors that contribute to the “full life cycle” so results will vary from calculator to calculator.

While there are many models emerging to calculate greenhouse gas reductions, the most recognized, and standard model is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Waste Reduction Model (WARM). WARM was designed to help solid waste planners, and organizations track, and voluntarily report greenhouse gas emissions reductions from several different waste management practices. WARM, last updated in June 2014, recognizes 46 material types.



MTCE (Metric tons of carbon equivalent), and MTCO₂E (Metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions) are figures commonly used when discussing greenhouse gas emissions. For more information about the process of measuring the environmental benefits of waste reduction, visit <http://epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/waste/measureghg.html#click>

What do all these numbers mean?

In addition to preventing pollution, an important impact of recycling is that it conserves a huge amount of energy. Making products and packaging from raw materials harvested from nature uses a much larger amount of energy than using recycled materials.

Every manufactured item has the energy used to make it “embedded” into it. Recycling takes advantage of that energy, as it is easier and more energy efficient to make a glass bottle from another glass bottle than from raw materials.

The WARM model and other calculators measure the difference between recycling all these tons of materials and using them to make new products versus sending them to an incinerator and making replacement products from raw materials. This difference is expressed as the amount of CO₂ that was not produced because we did not have to make and use all the energy that would have been needed if we used raw materials.

The numbers above help municipalities calculate and track their environmental footprint. For more information about the process of measuring the environmental benefits of waste reduction, visit <http://epa.gov/climatechange/wyacd/waste/measureghg.html#click>.

These numbers, however, don’t have much meaning to the average person. To help recyclers understand the significance of their actions, the EPA has also developed tools to translate these numbers into equivalent examples that people can more easily understand.

- For example, using the figures above, the EPA estimates that **Roseville would have had to remove 1,603 cars from the road for one year to have had the same environmental impact in 2013 as they did by recycling.** To achieve this, approximately 10.5% of Roseville’s households would have had to give up one car for a year.

Although WARM is the most widely peer-reviewed, and accepted model, it is considered to have several flaws. Many believe the use of this calculator is conservative, and understates the real impact of waste reduction efforts, but it offers a conservative starting place to measure our impacts, and work towards our goals. Even with these conservative calculations, the impacts of Roseville’s recycling program prove to be quite significant.

Measuring Environmental Benefits Calculator (MEBCalc™)

Jeffrey Morris, Ph.D., Economist at Sound Resource Management in Seattle, has developed a calculator that begins with the EPA’s WARM calculator, and expands upon it to gather information on not just carbon, and CO₂, but also several other important environmental, and human health indicators. Although not yet widely used, this calculator shows the significant benefits that WARM does not consider.

The MEBCalc™ model expands, and shows the benefits other than just energy savings, and carbon savings. Recycling materials with zero waste in mind recognizes not just the value in the resource itself, but the contribution to the health of the community when materials are kept out of landfills, and incinerators, avoiding the toxic, and carcinogenic emissions.

Roseville	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Recycling Tons	3441	3682	3556	3281	3322	3243	3173	3225	3212	3305
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Reduction Metric Tons (eCO ₂)	9,437.3	9,619.0	9,683.5	8,814.0	8,739.3	8,425.1	8,106.2	8,478.7	8,386.3	8,159.5
Human Health— Carcinogens Reduction Metric Tons (eBenzene)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
Human Health— Non-Carcinogen Toxins Reduction Metric Tons (eToluene)	4,609.7	5,253.0	4,665.7	4,452.0	4,518.0	4,699.6	4,375.0	4,280.1	3,953.0	3,810.2
Human Health— Particulates Reduction Metric Tons (ePM _{2.5})	4.4	6.6	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.3
Acidification Reduction Metric Tons (eSO ₂)	26.9	27	27.3	25.3	25.5	27.1	24.3	25.7	22.7	20.6

Appendix A

Roseville Multi-Family Tonnage by Property - 2015

Residential Buildings

Property Name	Primary Address	2006 Total lbs.	2007 Total lbs.	2008 Total lbs.	2009 Total lbs.	2010 Total lbs.	2011 Total lbs.	2012 Total lbs.	2013 Total lbs.	2014 Total lbs.	2015 Total Lbs.
1144 Dionne Street	Dionne Street, 1144	7,150	8,457	5,961	5,167	6,906	5,892	5,539	5,557	5,957	6,979
1363 County Road B	County Road B, 1363	1,892	1,910	2,744	2,629	2,255	2,090	2,426	2,296	2,487	2,668
161 McCarrons Street~	McCarrons Street, 161	439	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Minnesota Avenue	Minnesota Avenue, 161	148	678	423	646	1,076	1,264	1,258	1,226	1,582	1,695
1614 Eldridge Avenue	Eldridge Avenue, 1614	1,424	1,280	2,651	4,237	3,583	3,858	3,230	1,457	1,983	1,479
1624 Eldridge Avenue	Eldridge Avenue, 1624	2,541	2,029	1,996	2,629	2,249	1,842	4,753	3,897	3,596	3,242
Skillman Villas	Skillman Avenue, 1629	2,505	3,002	2,951	2,686	2,151	1,981	2,897	1,929	1,674	1,903
1635 Eldridge Avenue	Eldridge Avenue, 1635	3,284	1,702	1,650	2,333	2,380	2,026	1,881	1,912	2,210	2,081
1705 Marion Street	Marion Street, 1705	1,437	1,578	224	291	1,370	840	587	523	844	623
1750 Marion Street	Marion Street, 1750	3,511	3,576	4,317	3,906	3,386	2,741	1,617	2,080	-	851
2125-2133 Pascal Street	Pascal Street, 2125	2,514	3,184	5,239	4,717	4,829	5,007	5,093	5,538	5,517	5,326
2180 Haddington Road	Haddington Road, 2180	964	1,285	737	1,690	1,484	1,214	1,749	1,784	1,560	1,703
2275 Rice Street ^	Rice Street, 2275	1,924	2,830	2,852	2,973	869	-	-	-	-	-
2447 County Road B	County Road B, 2447	2,584	2,867	3,143	2,519	2,567	2,572	2,642	2,098	2,522	2,661
2610 Snelling Curve	Snelling Curve, 2610	2,929	2,696	3,164	3,113	3,284	3,323	3,678	3,055	2,890	3,612
2900 Highcrest Road	Highcrest Road, 2900	4,581	4,436	2,715	2,534	3,597	3,512	3,720	3,444	2,049	2,594
2950 Highcrest Road	Highcrest Road, 2950	2,980	2,295	2,486	2,685	2,496	1,742	1,817	1,209	1,331	1,187
Applewood Pointe	Applewood Court, 1480	47,799	58,215	46,499	39,220	36,217	30,640	25,912	23,956	23,819	23,533
Applewood Pointe at Langton Lake	Langton Lake Drive, 1996	-	-	-	-	-	7,419	16,144	24,786	27,487	25,722
Aquarius Apartments	County Road C2, 2425	-	-	15,391	17,449	12,570	11,702	13,094	15,157	14,376	13,796
Bonaventure	Lexington Avenue North, 3090	7,490	8,105	7,033	5,367	5,497	5,281	5,033	4,465	6,023	5,190
Centennial Gardens East & West	Centennial Drive, 1420	26,759	21,852	22,677	23,021	21,122	20,025	20,137	20,888	20,374	20,206
Cherrywood Pointe	Cleveland Avenue North, 2996	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,962	8,407	10,995	10,724
Coventry Seniors Apartments	Snelling Avenue, 2820	19,939	19,110	22,729	24,917	22,952	21,268	21,247	21,275	20,041	21,277
Dale Terrace Apartments	County Road B, 720	9,360	7,793	12,033	13,323	12,343	11,572	10,371	9,892	9,997	10,998
Dellwood Condominiums	Dellwood Street, 1725	1,226	1,923	2,650	2,630	2,721	3,298	2,891	2,439	2,887	3,603
Eagle Crest	Lincoln Drive, 2925	13,892	60,799	56,057	57,249	64,086	67,291	70,827	68,040	70,991	59,310
Executive Manor Condos	Old Highway 8, 3153-3155	12,385	14,530	17,674	17,185	15,918	16,897	19,637	18,055	16,322	16,073
Garley Apartments	County Road B, 1634	2,153	1,161	1,415	1,547	1,420	1,793	1,897	1,487	1,524	1,726
Greenhouse Village	Larpenteur Avenue, 1021	19,032	37,098	28,751	24,581	30,384	25,402	22,453	25,797	23,539	22,201
Hamline House Condos	Hamline Avenue, 2800	34,102	33,973	32,182	29,441	24,522	22,481	20,586	21,206	21,171	20,589
Hamline Terrace	Terrace Drive, 1360-1410	12,817	12,230	17,366	19,233	23,416	23,105	20,080	20,639	19,132	19,436
Heritage Place	County Road B West, 563	21,892	23,110	17,258	16,066	19,781	18,879	16,649	18,963	18,189	17,787
Hillsborough Manor	Woodbridge Street, 2335	16,298	17,755	28,418	35,852	29,398	21,312	19,284	24,054	25,407	47,638
Karie Dale Apartments	Dale Street North, 2355	6,691	7,455	9,794	8,483	7,508	7,910	6,931	7,151	8,711	10,741
Lake Josephine Condominiums	Lexington Avenue North, 3076	9,411	8,313	7,040	6,632	6,179	6,603	6,389	5,817	5,175	6,765
Lar Dale Apartments	Larpenteur Avenue West, 655	2,068	2,189	2,348	1,546	2,472	2,865	3,326	3,224	3,431	3,541
Lexington Court	Lexington Avenue, 2192-2206	3,390	2,970	4,293	5,076	4,092	4,808	5,924	7,020	6,743	9,509
Lexington Twin Apartments	Lexington Avenue, 1890	5,674	5,519	5,456	5,689	5,014	5,371	5,791	5,549	5,971	6,239
Lexlawn/Roselawn Apartments	Lexington Avenue, 1943	3,142	2,888	3,774	4,033	3,788	4,074	3,788	3,369	2,711	3,233
Marion Street/ Brittany Apartments	Larpenteur Avenue, 175	11,980	16,150	17,191	17,485	18,645	11,838	11,263	8,711	2,627	2,581
McCarrons Apartments	McCarrons Boulevard North, 204	5,092	4,919	5,543	5,039	4,939	4,172	3,743	3,884	5,867	7,316
McCarrons Lake Condos	McCarrons Boulevard N, 185	-	-	-	-	-	5,076	7,757	9,407	9,584	10,195
Midland Grove Condos	Midland Grove Road, 2200	48,162	60,937	50,758	45,718	48,159	50,575	54,288	49,123	43,548	39,886

Non-Profits											
Property Name	Primary Address	2006 Total lbs.	2007 Total lbs.	2008 Total lbs.	2009 Total lbs.	2010 Total lbs.	2011 Total lbs.	2012 Total lbs.	2013 Total lbs.	2014 Total lbs.	2015 Total lbs.
Keystone Foodshelf	Hamline Avenue North, 2833	-	-	-	-	-	14,258	27,119	29,787	27,282	25,528
Keystone Communities	Victoria Street, 2750	20,205	22,122	23,413	21,614	20,340	18,408	17,719	16,316	15,000	15,193
	Total Pounds for Non-Profit Buildings	20,205	22,122	23,413	21,614	20,340	32,666	44,838	46,103	42,282	40,721

Municipal Buildings		2006 Total lbs.	2007 Total lbs.	2008 Total lbs.	2009 Total lbs.	2010 Total lbs.	2011 Total lbs.	2012 Total lbs.	2013 Total lbs.	2014 Total lbs.	2015 Total Lbs.
Property Name	Primary Address										
Acorn Park	County Road C, 286	-	-	-	-	-	184	761	487	493	677
Central Park Lexington	Lexington Ave North, 2540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-
Central Park Victoria West	Victoria Street North, 2495	-	-	-	-	-	46	741	628	-	-
City Hall	Civic Center Drive, 2660	28,244	28,474	24,682	20,562	21,228	21,590	18,786	16,775	15,317	10,539
Evergreen Park Ballfield	County Road B West, 1810	497	515	456	818	305	336	404	190	789	70
Fire Station 1 Roseville**	Lexington Avenue, 2701	3,226	3,630	2,134	2,058	2,063	1,890	**	214	555	1,566
Fire Station 3 Roseville***	Dale Street North, 2335	1,564	2,786	3,604	2,960	3,968	3,437	2,911	2,568	-	-
Golf Course	Hamline Avenue North, 2323	2,729	2,654	2,080	2,149	2,689	2,048	2,093	1,671	1,532	1,635
Harriet Alexander Nature Center	Dale Street North, 2520										1,918
License Center (Active but not on routes)	Lexington Avenue, 2737	79	178	10	38	31	26	-	-	-	-
Owasso Ballfields	Victoria Avenue, 2659	120	36	400	361	295	-	171	134	149	16
Public Works Garage	Woodhill Drive, 1140	8,341	12,089	13,916	13,566	16,863	16,644	17,608	17,680	16,398	18,063
Skating Center	Civic Center Drive, 2661	4,877	5,038	5,244	3,938	5,057	7,514	6,692	8,806	11,046	11,944
State Farm Insurance	Lexington Avenue North, 2201	-	-	705	1,758	718	759	241	480	746	926
Wildlife Rehabilitation Center	Dale Street North, 2530	14,607	13,948	12,726	12,513	11,840	10,509	9,158	9,649	8,536	9,108
Total Pounds for Municipal Buildings		64,283	69,348	65,957	60,720	65,057	64,983	59,566	59,315	55,561	56,463

		2006 Total lbs.	2007 Total lbs.	2008 Total lbs.	2009 Total lbs.	2010 Total lbs.	2011 Total lbs.	2012 Total lbs.	2013 Total lbs.	2014 Total lbs.	2015 Total Lbs.
	Total Pounds for Roseville per year	953,942.01	1,172,519.83	1,227,032.00	1,215,703.72	1,160,910.89	1,144,598.32	1,145,960.00	1,173,365.00	1,169,864.77	1,210,202

Total Units in 2015	6,158
Total Units in 2014	6,112
Total Units in 2013	6,049
Total Units in 2012	6,049
Total Units in 2011	5,999
Total Units in 2010	5,781
Total Units in 2009	5,781
Total Units in 2008	5,781
Total Units in 2007	5,662
Total Units in 2006	5,367

*Har Mar Apartments changed name to Sienna Green Apartments as of November 2010

** Fire Station 1 was demolished and is being rebuilt. Will reopen in 2013

***Fire Station 3 was closed in the fall of 2013 when Fire Station 1 was reopened

In 2013, two property names were updated in our records. 1610 County B is now Rose Park Commons and 1615 Eldrige is now Rose Park Apartments

^2275 Rice Street canceled September 2010. Building is demolished

1705 Marion is a builing with no units, this was corrected in 2011. In 2010 it was reported with 3 units.

~161 McCarrons: Restarted at the end of 2015. Units included in total.

Harriet Alexander Nature Center has not been included on this list until 2015. They used to share carts with WRC and received their own account with carts this year.

Keystone Communities was listed as Rosewood Estates (Roseville) until 2015.

Eureka Recycling Composition Analysis Methodology

Eureka Recycling collects materials in a single sort collection system with all paper, cardboard, metal and plastic, steel, aluminum and glass containers combined by residents into one cart. Each year we conduct an annual composition study of the single sort material to determine the percentage each material represents in the overall composition.



Composition by Commodity of Each Recycling Stream

During the composition study we weigh each truck before and after to determine the weight of the material. Each truck has a stored weight that is updated regularly for accuracy. This process allows us to determine the initial weight of the material set out by residents during the period being analyzed.

The composition study starts with Eureka Recycling storing all of the materials collected in the city during a one-week period. These materials are stored in a separate bunker from all other materials at the facility. We sort the material separately from all other recycling at the facility.



The sorted materials are then baled or put into a hopper and transported with a forklift to the truck scale to be weighed. Finally, we weigh the total amount of each sorted material grade including the non-recyclable material (residual) to establish the percentage of the total tonnage that each material type represents in the overall composition.

(651) 222-SORT (7678)
www.eurekarecycling.org

Our mission is to reduce waste today through innovative resource management and to reach a waste-free tomorrow by demonstrating that waste is preventable, not inevitable.

An affirmative action, equal opportunity employer.

 Printed on 100% postconsumer recycled paper that was processed without the use of chlorine.

Participation Trend Analysis Methodology

Eureka Recycling conducts an annual participation study in which both set-out and participation rates are analyzed and documented.

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The **set-out rate** is the average number of households that set materials out for recycling collection on a given day. For example, every Monday for four straight collection days, Eureka Recycling staff counts the number of households that set out recycling on that day. Then the four numbers are averaged to determine the average number of households who set out recycling on any given Monday.

Our mission is to reduce waste today through innovative resource management and to reach a waste-free tomorrow by demonstrating that waste is preventable, not inevitable.



The **participation rate** is the number of households who set materials out for recycling collection at least once over a period of four collection days. The participation rate is a better indication of overall recycling participation because it includes households that recycle at least once over the course of four opportunities, recognizing that some households may not set out recycling every week. It more accurately indicates how many households are participating in the recycling program overall, as opposed to the number of participants on a specific day.

Summary of Process

The study spans four collection weeks, 4 weeks for every week collection and 8 weeks for every other week collection. Eureka Recycling selects random sections to study for each daily recycling route, each section being comprised of about 200 households per day, for a total study of over 1,000 households. These same sections will be studied every year for consistency. Over a four collection day period, Eureka Recycling tallies the exact number of households that set out recycling for collection in the morning of their collection day, before the driver services the section. The four collection week study tracks recycling set-outs over the five days of collections during the week totaling 20 days of set-out tracking.

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City of Roseville

Outreach and Education Summary 2015

Roseville's recycling program continues to be a leader in the country. Outreach and education elements of the program are an important part to ensuring good participation and helping residents understand the benefits of recycling. In 2015, Eureka Recycling continued to support the efforts of the city of Roseville to make city events zero-waste. This was the fourth year we distributed recycling bins and educational material at Night to Unite parties. The Living Smarter Fair, Wild Rice Festival, and Earth Day celebration were also successful events—bringing Roseville residents' attention to zero-waste issues while diverting nearly 98% of event materials from the waste stream. These successes continue to show the City of Roseville's leadership and its commitment to zero waste and sustainability. In addition Eureka Recycling worked with city staff and with the Roseville Rotary to make the Taste of Rosefest a successful zero waste event as well. This, the first year that zero waste services were available to the Taste of Rosefest saw a diversion rate of over 91% with 613 pounds of material being recycled or composted and only 61.5 pounds of trash generated. (See Appendix E for more details on the Taste of Rosefest's zero waste success)

Second Year of Roseville's Transition to Single Sort Recycling

Zero-Waste Hotline

There was a large spike in calls to our hotline in the first year of single stream in 2014. Now that people are settling into the new system the number of calls, while still higher than the pre-single-sort levels, have come down a good deal. There were 23% fewer calls to the hotline from single family households and over 70% less requests for additional printed materials education materials

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Hotline Calls									
Curbside Calls	425	540	480	410	330	415	885	2476	1910
Multi-family Calls	49	78	35	74	81	72	94	85	72
Total Calls	474	618	515	484	411	487	979	2561	1982
Requests for Printed Materials									
Curbside	41	74	21	43	47	33	41	556	163

Curbside Program

Guide to Recycling

The 2015 guide to recycling provided all of the information needed for each household to participate in the single sort program. Many residents appreciated this additional information and chose to call the Zero-Waste Hotline to learn more.



Direct Education

Our experience has shown that the absolute best place to educate residents about their zero-waste recycling program is right at the curb. Eureka Recycling and the City of Roseville share a value that all the material that can be recycled should be and material that cannot be recycled should not be collected. Taking non-recyclable items on a ride in a recycling truck and through a processing facility not only wastes the fuel and energy to transport and process the material, but also leaves the residents with the mistaken impression that the material can be recycled.

Eureka Recycling drivers educate residents at the curb using educational tags for specific problems. In 2015, drivers left approximately 995 educational tags in recyclers' bins. This number continues to be much lower than it was when the program was two-sort. Non-recyclable plastics, not sorting material correctly, or using an oversized container were the most common reasons residents received a tag in the past. By simplifying the program to a single sort process, using carts provided to the household, and by adding additional plastics we eliminated many of the issues that generated tags in the past.

The most common reason residents received a tag in 2015 were:

1. Repeatedly having excess recycling placed next to cart while having a small or medium sized cart. The tag recommended that the resident call the hotline to request a larger, or even a second cart.
2. Cardboard not been broken down to a size that will fit in the cart. To collect extra cardboard the driver tips the cart and then puts the extra cardboard into the cart and tips it again. Cardboard too big for the cart is difficult for the driver to collect.
3. Placing cart too far from the curb or backwards with the handle facing the street. This makes it hard for the material to fall in the truck and causes litter.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Driver Tags	9,540	10,156	7,367	13,565	13,010	50,061	9,736	20,341	1,833	995
Postcards	650	822	451	742	559	1,136	951	7,576	0	0
Personalized Letters	30	51	0	3	10	41	179	20	151	80

We work with our drivers to ensure they take every opportunity to provide additional education to residents. The value of this approach is that begins a conversation with residents and eliminates confusion. All of Eureka Recycling's tags encourage residents to call our hotline where zero-waste educators are available to clear up confusion about why certain items are not recyclable or to explain how residents' efforts at the curb have an important impact on the value of the material and the environmental benefits of recycling.



Sample Tags

Postcards

In the previous two-sort system of collection, if a resident did not have a blue bin to leave a tag in the driver would write up the address and our customer service staff would send a postcard with the same images and messaging to the home to inform them about the issue. In the new single-sort system every house now has a cart so the driver always has a place to leave a tag, which eliminates the need for postcards.

Letters

Personalized letters are another form of communication about programs and services. There are two types of personalized letters we send to residents:

1. Chronic problem letters provide detailed information and instructions about setting out recycling. These letters are used when previous letters have not been successful in correcting repeated problems. Drivers keep a daily record of the addresses that have received tags but still need further education. Addresses that have received tags for three consecutive collection weeks with no change in how they are recycling receive a personalized letter that encourages the resident to contact us so we can have a more in-depth conversation.
2. Letters to update service information for Special Pickup Instruction (SPI) customers. These letters are sent when SPI residents have changed the location of their recycling, or if it appears the resident has moved out of the home and no longer needs the service.

In 2015 Eureka Recycling sent 80 personalized letters to residents. This is a decrease from the previous year but is still a bit higher than was seen in most pre-single sort years. When residents experience confusion around how to best set out their recycling a letter can help them understand the issue, while inviting them to call the hotline with additional questions or concerns. The most common issues that generated letters were cardboard not broken down, repeatedly having extra material outside the carts while using a smaller cart, and not having the cart out by 7 a.m.

Special Pickup Addresses

To ensure every resident has the opportunity to recycle, Eureka Recycling offers to collect recycling from locations other than the curb for residents who request special pickup service due to short- or long-term physical limitations. This service is provided free of charge to ensure that anyone who would like to recycle has the opportunity to do so by helping remove any physical barriers. Eleven residents added this service in 2015 for a total of 178 total residents.

Multifamily Zero-Waste Recycling Program

Eureka Recycling currently services a total of 6,158 units in Roseville's multifamily program.

In February 2015 Eureka Recycling mailed reports to all of Roseville's multifamily building managers, providing them with data on the tonnage recycled for their building(s), a comparison of the amount of tonnage recycled for the whole city's multifamily program, and the environmental benefits of the entire City's effort in recycling. This communication provides the building managers the tools to work with their residents to inspire and motivate them to increase their recycling rate.



One of the challenges with recycling in multifamily properties is turnover. Residents move in and out all the time and even property managers and caretakers turn over constantly. Not having a reliable contact at each property makes it difficult to manage problems that may arise or to communicate the successes to residents. This challenge is one of the reasons most cities do not include apartment and condo buildings in their residential recycling programs. Eureka Recycling's staff also updated building managers' contact information whenever possible. If it were not for the time Eureka Recycling staff takes each year to ensure correct and updated data, effective and timely communication would not be possible and the quality of the program would be in jeopardy.

Multifamily Educational Materials and Customer Service

Eureka Recycling constantly monitors the performance of each account to improve participation. Our drivers track issues so our staff can immediately follow up with suggestions to address any identified building needs and to provide educational materials for residents. Eureka Recycling provided 540 pieces of recycling education (instructional posters, brochures, schedules, etc.) to building management and residents of existing and newly established multifamily accounts in 2015.

We continue to monitor the performance and service issues with each account to adjust service levels on an ongoing basis. We ensure that we are providing appropriate service levels to all buildings by working with our drivers and involved on-site contacts to add more carts as residents recycle more.

Special Education and Outreach

Outreach at Roseville Events

In 2015 Eureka Recycling and the City of Roseville partnered during three events to give residents an opportunity to learn about recycling, while also experiencing that waste is preventable. Eureka Recycling provided Zero-Waste Event Services, which included staff helping to monitor zero-waste stations and educate residents about recycling and zero-waste issues.

At the Roseville Living Smarter Fair on February 21, 2015, Eureka Recycling had a table where we had many conversations with people about how they can incorporate zero waste practices such as, backyard composting, using the Twin Cities Free Market, and preventing wasted food to reduce the amount of trash they produce at home. These are simple things that can have a positive environmental impact and save residents money on their trash service. Additionally, we provided information on the recycling program and answered questions related to materials added to the program, challenging materials and the problems they cause.

On April 18, 2015 at the Roseville Earth Day event Eureka Recycling and the City had a table where our staff shared information about the recycling program. We also had one of the recycling trucks on hand so kids could see the how recycling is collected up close.

Night to Unite

We again joined the City of Roseville at Night to Unite celebrations all over the city. Together, we recognized it as an opportunity to connect with Roseville residents on a night where the community gathers. The City and Eureka Recycling see this event as a great opportunity to bring resources to residents, while taking the time to build community and answer questions. At 14 neighborhood gatherings Roseville city staff and Eureka Recycling staff distributed educational materials to help individuals learn how to recycle more. Staff spent time answering recycling questions and talking to residents about the environmental and economic benefits of recycling. Residents were responsive to not only the recycling information, but also additional recycling bins and to have conversations around zero-waste.

Leading up to this event, Eureka Recycling once again supported the city's effort to encourage block party organizers to register their parties with the City by offering a free backyard composting bin to any registered neighborhood party that wanted one. A total of 13 compost bins were given to leaders of Roseville block parties. Registering parties helps the City to retain the information about who the energized and engaged residents are. This makes it easier to develop stronger relationships with those residents and allows them to help get community feedback and to help disseminate information on important community initiatives to their neighbors. We also provided fact sheets about making neighborhood events zero-waste. This fact sheet is available on our composting website: <http://bit.ly/1EBgK6n>

Twin Cities Free Market

Residents of the City of Roseville have the opportunity to exchange reusable materials via the Twin Cities Free Market (www.twincitiesfreemarket.org). The Twin Cities Free Market is a great way for residents to give and get free, reusable items while keeping them out of the landfill or incinerator. In 2015, over 90 Free Market users from Roseville listed over three and a half tons (7,186 pounds) of usable items that were made up of mostly furniture, electronics, and appliances that were spared from the landfill or incinerator.



612-NO-WASTE (669-2783)
eureka recycling.org

Our mission is to demonstrate
that waste is preventable, not
inevitable.

Taste of Rosefest 2015 Zero-Waste Events Summary

Eureka Recycling has had a zero waste partnership with the City of Roseville since 2006. This strong relationship gives us the opportunity to work with the city and with community organizations like the Rotary to do initiatives that help reduce waste and create cleaner, healthier and happier communities. It was a great joy to work together towards zero waste at the annual food, wine, and beer extravaganza known as “Taste of Rosefest”.

With help and cooperation from many Rotary members, volunteers, vendors, and attendees we recycled 243 pounds and composted 370 pounds. Most impressively, we only generated 5 bags of trash, weighing 61.55 pounds. Overall, by weight 91% of all discards were either composted or recycled.

The chart below shows how much was discarded by volume. Only two carts were needed for trash while it took 18 carts to collect all the recycling and compost generated at Taste of Rosefest.

Composition of Discarded Material
(by volume)



This success was due to the hard work and advance planning by the Rotary volunteers and Roseville City Staff who helped communicate with vendors how to serve their food in easily compostable packaging and purchased compostable plates, sporks, and cups for those food vendors who weren't able to find the right products. Additionally, the wonderful volunteers who showed attendees how to recycle and compost were vital to making this a successful event.

With one year under our belt, we're excited to get even lower next year by working with the same vendors and giving them the support they need to purchase the right products.

So congratulations, and thank you to all who supported and promoted zero waste at the Taste of Rosefest. This event was a success not only because of our progress toward zero waste, but also because so many people realized that with a little planning and a lot of cooperation, together we can reach a waste-free tomorrow.

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Eureka Recycling is the only organization in Minnesota that specializes in zero waste. The organization's services, programs, and policy work present solutions to the social, environmental, and health problems caused by wasting. A 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, based in the Twin Cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, Eureka's mission is to demonstrate that waste is preventable, not inevitable.

Roseville Public Works, Environment and Transportation Commission

Agenda Item

Date: October 25, 2016

Item No: 7

Item Description: Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan Update

Background:

The City of Roseville is required by State Statute to have a local water management plan, capital improvement program, and official controls as necessary to bring local water management into conformance with the watershed district plans. The City's first Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan (CSWMP) was adopted in 1990 with an update in 2003 & 2013. The City boundaries are within three watershed districts; Rice Creek, Capitol Region, and Ramsey-Washington Metro. All three of these organizations have recently updated, or are in the processing of updating, their watershed district plans. Prior to 2016, Cities were required to prepare amendments to their CSWMP within 2 years of the watersheds updating their plans. Recent legislation changed the timeline to update CSWMP's to coincide with the City's Comprehensive Plan process.

Staff and SEH have been working to update the CSWMP by gathering public comment and reviewing the current plan. Public input has come through two channels: One is through Speak-Up Roseville, and the other is a survey that SEH put together for the City. SEH will provide an update on the preliminary public input received.

SEH will also discuss the 2013 Goals/Policies (Section 4) and also the Assessment (Section 5) portion of the plan. The Commission is encouraged to review the two sections and provide feedback and input to help guide the next 10 years of stormwater management in the City.

A link to the Approved 2013 Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan is <http://cityofroseville.com/DocumentCenter/View/12712>.

Recommended Action:

Receive presentation and provide feedback.

Attachments:

- A. SEH's CSWMP outline for 10/25/16 meeting.

Roseville Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan (CSWMP) Update

Public Works Environment and Transportation Commission (PWETC)

10/25/2016

Meeting #2 Outline for Presentation and Discussion

- Preliminary Public Input
 - o Speak Up Roseville Discussion
 - o Electronic Survey
- Goals and Policies
 - o Goal 1 - Flood Protection and Runoff Management
 - o Goal 2 - Surface Water Protection
 - o Goal 3 - Groundwater Protection
 - o Goal 4 - Public Education and Outreach
 - o Goal 5 - Pollution Prevention and Maintenance
 - o Goal 6 - Coordination and Collaboration
 - o Goal 7 - Sustainability
 - o Others?
- Current and Potential Issues
 - o Localized flooding Issues
 - o Water Quality Impairments
 - o Operations and Maintenance
 - o Education, Outreach and Collaboration
 - o Others?

Roseville Public Works, Environment and Transportation Commission

Agenda Item

Date: October 25, 2016

Item No: 8

Item Description: Look Ahead Agenda Items/ Next Meeting November 22, 2016

Suggested Items:

- 2017 Public Works Work Plan
- A Line Update (Communications Items)
- Stormwater Management Practices – Parking Lots

Look ahead:

December: Historically no meeting in December

January: Transit “Beyond the A- Line” Discussion

February: Final Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan Update Meeting

Recommended Action:

Set preliminary agenda items for the November 22, 2016 Public Works, Environment & Transportation Commission meeting.