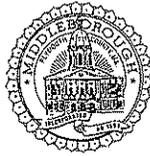


HEARINGS, MEETINGS, LICENSES
7-25-11

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CRANBERRY CAPITAL
OF THE WORLD



Town of Middleborough

Massachusetts

Town Manager

508-947-0928
FAX 508-946-2320

MEMORANDUM

To: Board of Selectmen

From: Charles J. Cristello, Town Manager 

Date: July 18, 2011

Re: *New Solid Waste Contract Update - Requests for Expressions of Interest*

The Board asked me for an update on where we are with negotiating a new solid waste disposal contract for FY 2016 and beyond. You will remember that SEMASS made an offer for a new extended agreement two years ago, which the Town declined.

The Cape Cod Commission hired Attorney John Giorgio from Kopelman & Paige to negotiate on behalf of the Cape and non-Cape communities currently served by SEMASS. His recommendation was for the communities to issue a Request for Expressions of Interest to see what options beyond SEMASS were available. There were 9 responses to the Request for Expressions of Interest. The matrix attached summarizes the responses. The communities agreed last month to short list 5 for further discussions: SEMASS, Bourne, Waste Management, E.L. Harvey and Mass Coastal. The others were either too speculative (We Care and Integrated Waste) or just offered recycling (Integrated Paper and Capital Paper). However, we also told Mass Coastal that they have to bring in a long-haul rail partner, in all likelihood a landfill out-of-state, if we are to give them further consideration. The communities have already had initial discussions with SEMASS and Bourne. We will be meeting with the other three vendors on August 3rd at 9A.M. From there we plan to either enter into direct negotiations with one or more vendors or issue an RFP to the remaining vendors on the short list. The plan is to have a recommendation on a new long-term contract for solid waste disposal to bring to Boards of Selectmen by the end of the year.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

**CAPE COD SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SUMMARY OF RESPONSES TO REI**

<u>VENDOR</u>	<u>TYPE OF WASTE</u>	<u>CAPACITY/ CONTRACT TERM</u>	<u>LOCATION OF DISPOSAL OR PROCESSING FACILITY</u>	<u>POINT OF DELIVERY</u>	<u>PRICING</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Massachusetts Coastal Railroad	MSW	All (200,000 tpy) 20 years	Either SEMASS (Energy Train) or Out of State Landfill Specific Landfill sites not identified.	Two existing rail transfer stations	None	Town would contract with landfill operator. No put or pay
E.L. Harvey & Sons	MSW and recycling	All (150,000 to 200,000 tpy) Up to 20 years	Not specified	Westborough Transfer Station?	\$37.00 per ton (With escalation clause)	
Waste Management	MSW and Recycling	All (200,000 tpy) 10 years with mutual option to renew for 10 additional years	Variety of landfill, waste-to-energy and single stream processing facilities in MA	Either at WM facility or at the two rail transfer stations	No firm price	May need to convert rail operations at transfer stations to trailer systems No GAT but commit to delivery all waste controlled by Town Consider creating a single stream regional processing

**CAPE COD SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SUMMARY OF RESPONSES TO REI**

VENDOR	TYPE OF WASTE	CAPACITY/ CONTRACT TERM	LOCATION OF DISPOSAL OR PROCESSING FACILITY	POINT OF DELIVERY	PRICING	COMMENTS
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Covanta SEMASS	MSW	All (200,000 tpy) "Long-term" contract	Rochester, MA	Direct haul by municipalities	None	No mention of put or pay
Town of Bourne	MSW	Consolidation of single stream recycling loads at facility – transfer to off Cape MRF	Bourne ISWM Facility	Bourne ISWM Facility	None	Clarification needed for shortfall penalty clause
Integrated Paper Recyclers	Hauling and processing recyclables	Not specified	Paper Mill in Fitchburg	Not specified	None	
We Care Organics	MSW and Recycling	100% of MSW and recycling	None specified	Not specified	None	Annual tonnage guaranty would be required. Appears to be proposing a new facility.
Capital Paper Recycling	MSW Recyclables	20 year contract or shorter	East Weymouth Recycling Facility MSW disposal site not specified	B-Y Transfer Station	None	Joint venture with MSW processor – no specifics. No GAT

**CAPE COD SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SUMMARY OF RESPONSES TO REI**

VENDOR	TYPE OF WASTE	CAPACITY/ CONTRACT TERM	LOCATION OF DISPOSAL OR PROCESSING FACILITY	POINT OF DELIVERY	PRICING	COMMENTS
Integrated Waste Technologies	Post curbside recycled MSW	200,000 tpy Long-term contract preferred	Taunton Facility	Direct Haul or by Rail	\$50 per ton with escalation, cost sharing if gasoline prices increase	Not yet permitted. Expects to be operational by Fourth Quarter of 2014

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CRANBERRY CAPITAL
OF THE WORLD



Town of Middleborough
Massachusetts

JOHN F. HEALEY
Town Manager

508-947-0928
FAX 508-946-2320

MEMORANDUM

To: Board of Selectmen

From: Charles J. Cristello, Town Manager 

Date: July 20, 2011

Re: Water and Wastewater Rates for FY 12

Water

Based on the Capital Improvement Plan developed for the Town by Amory Engineers, P.C. which you reviewed in a workshop last month and at your last regularly scheduled meeting I am recommending a 4% increase for FY 2012 effective July 1. This will represent a \$7.60 annual increase for a single family household and a \$21.72 annual increase for a family of four. The Capital Improvement Plan demonstrates that we will be able to address a number of significant capital projects over the coming years including new source development, satellite well installations, water treatment facilities and replacing and adding a new storage tank.

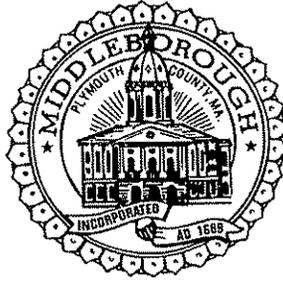
Wastewater

The Town's wastewater engineers Camp, Dresser and McKee have given you four options to consider to fund the anticipated federally mandated upgrade of our wastewater treatment plant. I am recommending you adopt the 30 year alternative assuming State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) financing of 2%. This is the least costly option and will have the least impact on our ratepayers due to the longer-term bonds and subsidized financing rate. I am also recommending adopting a rate smoothing alternative to avoid 20-30% increases in future years. I am recommending a 15 % increase for FY 2012 effective July 1. This will represent a \$45.30 annual increase for a family of four. Fortunately, we currently have one of the lowest wastewater rates in the Commonwealth. Even after paying for the plant upgrade estimated at \$30 million, Middleborough will still have a wastewater rate below the state average.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions

Listing of Milestones for Edgeway Park Operator

Item	Due Date
Inspect all homes to determine need for ventilation	Friday June 24
Complete Title five inspections	Friday June 24
Remove overhanging branches	Friday June 24
Discussion with G&E about street lighting Cost and installation	Monday June 27
Establish plan to purchase and install vents on homes	Thursday June 30
Discussion on buffer zone and on site inspection	Thursday June 30
Preliminary Drainage Plan	Monday July 25



TOWN OF MIDDLEBOROUGH HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Jeanne Spalding, RS, CHO
Health Officer

PH: 508-946-2408
FX: 508-946-2321

July 7, 2011

Edgeway Realty Trust
17 Wesley Circle
Middleborough, MA 02346
Attn: Corey W. Farcas, Administrator

RE: Edgeway Mobile Home Park

Mr. Farcas:

On July 7, 2011, the Health Officer and Building Commissioner met with your consultant, Darren Michaelis onsite at Edgeway Mobile Home Park. This meeting was to inspect additional units as requested by the residents. The following observations were made:

Wesley Circle

- #10- unit placed on concrete pad, dry under unit
- #24 – some signs of washout
- #147- damp, grade lower under unit and uneven.
- #145- plastic on ground under, soil damp and standing water and some signs of washout.
- #123- plastic under unit, some indications of washout.
- #95-Dry under unit, soil crowned in center under unit.
- #135-Damp conditions.
- #127-plastic under and standing water in puddles,
- #133- plastic under with uneven surface and no gutters
- #143- Verizon wire laying across the surface of 2 yards approximately 1yr.

Lyn Lane-

- #46- Damp/uneven grade, hill drains down to rear of unit, retaining wall tipping in towards driveway.
- # 47-some washout in center, downspouts adding water under, damp, needs more vent
- #11-plastic under, water evident on left, 2 pics
- #64- plastic under, some washout
- #17-some washout in front right and right rear corner due to downspout?
- #23-approx. 9" lower under unit-grade flat, downspout backflow on left side
- #69-damp, no gutters, rt side water intrusion.
- #75-higher grade outside flowing under unit, damp
- #74-plastic under unit, no washout but evidence of previous standing water.
- #68-no plastic but damp under unit, grade in towards unit, downspout drains in under unit

Darren indicated he will try to address any deficiencies with regards to drainage for these existing units with the overall remediation plans.

As stated in the recent meeting on June 13th, my suggestions for timeframes to accomplish tasks to meet prioritized Health and Safety objectives of the Health Dept. and residents are:

- Request schedule for assessments of additional units with Edgeway's consultant and Building Commissioner to be done within 2 weeks. ***Done July 7***
 - * A letter will be sent to the remaining residents that may not have been made aware that these assessments were being done and to contact the Health Dept. if they are interested in having their units inspected.
- Edgeway to provide the Health Dept. Title 5 inspection reports by end of month with evaluation relative to 3 bedroom units. ***Title 5 assessments are done and should be filed with the Health Dept. by July 15.***
- Edgeway consultant to perform overall sited assessment for drainage evaluation by end of month. ***Done***
- Edgeway consultant to provide individual and overall site drainage plans to Health Dept. within 6 weeks for review and approval with an estimated project timeline. ***-plans to be submitted to Health Dept by July 15.***

I have no additional information from the recent meeting regarding the initial steps that have been taken to contact the Middleborough Electric Dept. to address the lighting issue and I am not aware of any updates were to be provided to the town.

In addition, a phone line (?) or wire of some sort was noted running across the ground between units #143 & #147 for some time. The retaining wall previously noted on Lyn Lane is still in disrepair and in danger of collapsing. These last two items should be addressed immediately.

Please provide an anticipated timetable for addressing the above items. The Health Dept. looks forward to hearing from you and/or your consultant so we may continue to work towards a resolution in a timely manner. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

Jeanne Spalding
Health Officer

Cc Attorney Marsan
Attorney Murray
Robert Whalen, Building Commissioner
Charles Cristello, Town Manager
Ruth Geoffroy, Planning Dir.



STORMWATER

What we're doing in Massachusetts

U.S. EPA | STORMWATER OUTREACH AT EPA NEW ENGLAND



STORMWATER is a leading cause of poor water quality. Rain or melted snow runs down driveways, sidewalks and streets carrying oil, dirt and other pollutants into nearby waterways. Polluted runoff, which can cause erosion and flooding, runs into waterways and degrades plants, fish, shellfish and other wildlife. In water used for recreation, the runoff can lead to illness, and people who eat contaminated fish can also become sick. Untreated stormwater can also contaminate drinking water sources.

INTRO:

Permits to discharge stormwater in Massachusetts are issued by EPA New England through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. EPA issues stormwater general permits for some municipal sewer systems, construction sites disturbing more than an acre, and for many industrial sites. Each permitted municipal sewer system must establish a stormwater management program. In addition to permit requirements, standards for stormwater discharges are included in several state laws.

TO MANAGE STORMWATER

IN MASSACHUSETTS WE ARE:

Demonstrating low impact development (LID) — The Ipswich River Watershed is the location of four LID and five water conservation projects that received a \$1 million EPA grant. The projects included a green roof on Whipple Riverview Place and on an affordable apartment building in Ipswich for seniors. Rain gardens and grass swales were installed at Partridgeberry Place in Ipswich, and an LID subdivision development that features 20 homes clustered on 10 acres with 38 acres of undisturbed land. The parking lot at Silver Lake town beach in Wilmington was rebuilt to show the effectiveness of using four types of porous pavement as well as planted areas that filter stormwater. Stormwater from a neighborhood near Silver Lake was treated using a series of rain gardens and porous pavers.*

Fining contractors and developers for discharges — A Massachusetts developer was fined \$135,000 by EPA New England for illegal stormwater discharges from a construction site. This developer did not use erosion and sediment controls and as a result, stormwater with high levels of sediment and residues of construction material flowed into a bordering waterbody.

Funding stormwater controls through utilities — The city of Chicopee established the first stormwater utility in Massachusetts in 1998. Since then other communities in the state, including Newton and Reading, have created

stormwater utilities. Newton is using stormwater utility funds to upgrade its infrastructure, help homeowners with flooding, carry out a water monitoring and testing program, and protect natural resources. Reading hired two professionals to maintain streams, purchase equipment, complete mapping, sample outfalls, and oversee illicit detection and removal. The city is also making capital improvements.*

Restoring bodies of water — The town of Plymouth has been working to restore Plymouth Harbor and the rivers that drain into this area. Many of the roads in Plymouth are old and carry stormwater into the harbor with little or no treatment. Using a mix of local, state and federal funds, the town is finding ways to fix its stormwater problems. The town has carried out several projects including the construction of rain gardens in both the waterfront park and riverfront parks to provide stormwater treatment near Plymouth Harbor.*

Using stormwater to meet water needs — The Children's Museum in Boston is capturing stormwater that would have otherwise run off into the nearby Fort Point Channel and reclaiming that water for toilets and irrigation. The museum built a green roof on a new addition and also installed dual flush toilets and waterless urinals. It is using recycled local building materials that release fewer pollutants into the air.*

* These projects received EPA funds or support

KEY CONTACTS:

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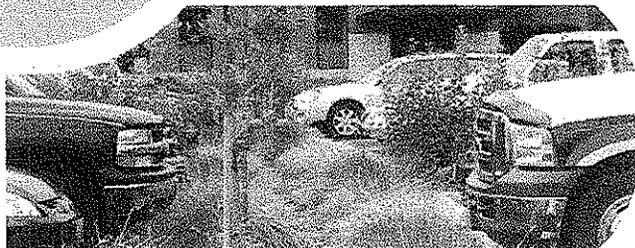
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LEARN MORE AT:
[www.epa.gov/region1/
topics/water/stormwater.html](http://www.epa.gov/region1/topics/water/stormwater.html)



What you can do as a Local Official

U.S. EPA | STORMWATER OUTREACH AT EPA NEW ENGLAND



STORMWATER is a leading cause of poor water quality. Rain or melted snow runs down driveways, sidewalks and streets carrying oil, dirt and other pollutants into nearby waterways. Polluted runoff, which can cause erosion and flooding, runs into waterways and degrades plants, fish, shellfish and other wildlife. In water used for recreation, the runoff can lead to illness, and people who eat contaminated fish can also become sick. Untreated stormwater can also contaminate drinking water sources.

INTRO:

As a local official, you are in a key position to help reduce the polluted stormwater that your community discharges into local waterways. Your commitment to following state and federal environmental laws and regulations, to developing local laws and policies that protect the environment and to managing stormwater properly can make a significant difference in how much pollution enters nearby lakes, rivers, streams, groundwater and oceans. Your role as a public official gives you influence and visibility. You can be a leader for both individual and institutional change.

TO HELP MANAGE STORMWATER:

Follow the law — As a local official, you must comply with the local stormwater or municipal separate stormwater system (MS4) general permit, which regulates the stormwater discharge of hundreds of towns and cities in New England. This permit requires communities, among other things, to have a plan to manage stormwater and to eliminate illegal discharges from stormwater systems.

Revise land use laws and policies — Your community should adopt policies and regulations that protect the wetlands, floodplains and vegetated stream buffers that allow water to infiltrate back into the ground. You should also promote, or even require, low impact development (LID). This kind of development involves designing sites to reduce stormwater runoff and the cost of managing that runoff. These options include: directing rainwater into rain gardens, reducing the amount of impervious area in your town, and storing water. Local regulations may inadvertently discourage these practices by requiring curbing or large road widths.

Consider new funding sources — A stormwater utility helps pay for stormwater management by collecting fees from property owners in proportion to a property's stormwater contribution.

Don't delay in fixing your infrastructure — The pipes and systems that carry sanitary sewage in New England

may be old and in poor condition. After heavy rains, stormwater can overwhelm the sanitary sewage infrastructure and result in untreated sewage flowing into basements and streets. The cost of repairing or replacing infrastructure is high, but treating groundwater that flows into leaking pipes or responding to an emergency break may be costlier.

Educate your community — Through media, email, regular mail, meetings, websites and word of mouth, you can teach the community about the potential damage caused by stormwater runoff. Do residents know pet waste on sidewalks can raise bacteria and nutrient levels in streams and ponds, that saving water saves money and helps reduce stormwater costs, or that planting a tree or designing "green streets" makes the town more attractive and can increase property values?

Set an example — Sweeping streets, cleaning catch basins and using porous pavement in parking areas all help manage stormwater. Rain gardens in public areas are aesthetically appealing; encourage residents and businesses to consider rain gardens and rain barrels.

☞ If you are a municipality, an industry or developer, you may be subject to regulation under a federal or state stormwater permit. Make sure you are aware of and comply with all applicable regulations. (<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swbasicinfo.cfm>)

KEY CONTACTS:

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