# Chapter 15

## Solid Waste & Recycling

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL Reserved	15-1 – 15-25
ARTICLE II. STORAGE AND COLLECTION	
Definitions	
Authority to establish additional rules and regulations	
Containers	
Storage generally	
Preparation of solid waste and recyclables	15-30
Placement for collection	15-31
Scavenging of solid waste or recyclables placed for collection	
Collection service.	
Residences	
Commercial establishments	
Industrial waste	
Yard waste	
Brush	
Bulky overflow	
Grass clippings	
Toxic and hazardous waste	` '
Small dead animals	
Nauseous or offensive waste	
Construction debris	
Disposal of infectious material	
Hazardous and/or toxic waste	• /
Leaves	` '
Eligible electronic devices	
Fees	11.7
Penalty	
1 Vitally	
ARTICLE III. RATES AND CHARGES	
Definitions	15-36
Imposed	
Basis	
Rates	
Collection	13-40
Lien for delinquent charges.	

<sup>\*</sup>Cross reference(s)--Public works department, §2-366 et seq.; refuse disposal in parks and recreation areas, §13-80. State law reference(s)--Solid waste, W.S.A. §289.01 et seq.; solid waste reduction, recovery and recycling, W.S.A. §287.01 et seq.

992

### ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Secs. 15-1 - 15-25. Reserved.

### Sec. 15-26. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Approved shall mean approved by the Director of Public Works unless specifically stated otherwise.

Bundle shall mean to securely tie with string or twine.

City shall mean the City of Appleton.

Collecting and transporting service means a municipal or privately operated agency, business or service for the collecting or transporting of solid waste for disposal or recycling purposes.

Composting means the process of decaying organic matter, such as leaves, garden debris, grass clippings, raw kitchen scraps and other vegetative materials capable of natural decomposition.

County shall mean Outagamie County unless specifically stated otherwise.

Department shall mean the Department of Public Works.

Disposable bag means a one-way disposable bag made of polyethylene, or other plastic material consisting of a minimum of one and one-half (1½) mils thickness. Bags shall not exceed a volume capacity of thirty (30) gallons. Whenever the term "disposable bag" or "bag" is used in this chapter, such words will mean disposal bag as herein described.

Dwelling unit shall mean any habitable room or group of adjoining habitable rooms located within a dwelling and forming a single unit with facilities which are used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking or eating of meals.

Eligible Electronic Devices shall include the following:

(1) Consumer computers. High-speed data processing devices for performing logical, arithmetic, or storage functions that are marketed by the manufacturer for use by households or schools. Computers include traditional, desktop-style computers with a separate monitor and tower or box, laptop/notebook/netbook computers (any of these with a screen at least 7" in the longest

ARTICLE II. STORAGE AND COLLECTION\*

diagonal direction are also video display devices); and servers used by a household or covered school. Consumer computer does not include an automated typewriter or typesetter; or a portable hand-held calculator or device, such as a mobile phone or PDA.

- (2) Consumer printers. One of the following that is marketed by the manufacturer for use by households or schools: a desktop printer, including inkjet and laser printers that can be placed on a work surface; or a device that prints and has other functions, such as copying, scanning, or sending facsimiles, and that is designed to be placed on a work surface. Consumer printer does not include a calculator with printing capabilities or a label maker.
- (3) Consumer video display devices. Televisions or computer monitors with a tube or screen that is at least 7 inches in its longest diagonal measurement and that are marketed by the manufacturer for use by households or schools.

Computer monitor means an electronic device that is a cathode ray tube or flat panel display primarily intended to display information from a consumer computer or the Internet. Computer monitors include: CRT or flat-panel monitors used with a desktop computer; "all-in-one" desktop-style computers where the screen is integrated with the processor; laptop/notebook/netbook computers; and ereaders or other portable devices with screens of at least 7 inches in the longest diagonal direction that display information from the Internet or a processor.

Television means an electronic device, with a cathode ray tube or flat panel display, primarily intended to receive video programming via broadcast, cable, or satellite transmission or to receive video images from surveillance or similar cameras. All types of televisions with a screen of at least 7 inches in the longest diagonal direction including older box-style, CRT models; LCD displays; LED/OLED displays; plasma and rear projection.

The following are not considered consumer video display devices under the law: a television or computer monitor that is part of a motor vehicle and that is incorporated into the motor vehicle by, or for, a motor vehicle manufacturer or a franchised motor vehicle dealer (i.e., a computer monitor or television that was built into the vehicle before it was purchased); a television or computer monitor contained within

- a clothes washer, clothes dryer, refrigerator, freezer, microwave oven, conventional oven or stove, dishwasher, room air conditioner, dehumidifier, or air purifier; any video display device that is not marketed for use by households or schools (such as displays in equipment only used in specific industrial/commercial settings); digital photo frames; or portable DVD players
- (4) Computer peripherals. Keyboards or any other devices, other than a consumer printer, that are sold exclusively for external use with a consumer computer and that provide input into or output from a consumer computer, including, for example: external CD/DVD drives; external hard drives/backup drives; external modems; flash drives/memory sticks for use with computers; game controllers (joysticks, etc.) used with a computer; keyboards; mice; projectors (LCD, LED, etc.) used with a consumer computer; scanners; speakers used with a computer; and webcams or similar cameras specifically for a computer.
- (5) Fax Machines.
- (6) DVD players.
- (7) VCRs.
- (8) Digital video players/recorders.
- (9) Telephones with video displays. Cellular/mobile phones, including multifunction phones such as iPhones or BlackBerries. The following are not considered telephones with video displays under WDNR regulations: corded or cordless phones (phones that plug in to a phone jack in the wall).

Litter shall include any waste or other things, substances or materials such as garbage, rubbish, used tires, manure, stones, gravel, sand, earth, grass, hay, leaves, twigs, shrubs, branches, ashes, cinders, sawdust, sweepings, dirt, glass, earthenware, wire, nails, construction waste, liquid waste, ice, snow, paper and all other debris and discarded materials of similar nature.

Overflow refuse means refuse placed for collection in a disposable bag not placed inside a polycart or mechanically dumped container.

Person shall have the definition set forth in Appleton Municipal Code §1-2.

Polycart means a plastic container issued by the City of Appleton for the storage and collection of solid waste

### or recyclables.

Premises shall mean platted lot or part thereof or unplatted lot or parcel of land or plot of land, either occupied or unoccupied by any dwelling or nondwelling structure. Premises include the following categories:

- (1) Single-family premises. Any housing building containing a single-family dwelling unit. For the purposes of this chapter, any housing building with less then five (5) dwelling units shall fall in this category. Each unit shall be regarded as a single-family dwelling unit.
- (2) Multi-family premises. All housing buildings having five (5) or more dwelling units.
- (3) Commercial or business premises. Any public or private place, building and/or enterprise devoted in whole or in part to a business enterprise whether non-profit or profit making in nature.
- (4) Institutional premises. Any institutional enterprise, including, but not limited to, hospitals, churches, schools, nursing homes, motels and homes for the aging.

Recyclables means all materials designated by the Director of Public Works for inclusion in the City recycling program.

Salvageable materials shall mean discarded material no longer of value as intended, but which is stored or retained from salvage, sale or future reuse.

Solid wastes shall be as defined in §289.01(33), Wisconsin Statutes; it includes the following categories:

- Brush means trimmings from shrubs and trees, tree limbs less than six (6) inches in diameter and stalks from garden plants. Brush does not include stumps, root balls or logs greater than six (6) inches in diameter.
- (2) Bulky wastes shall mean discarded articles of such dimension as are not normally collected with domestic waste including, but not limited to, items of applicant, furniture, plumbing fixtures, windows and doors, but would be considered domestic wastes. In general, bulky wastes are those wastes too large to be placed in a disposable bag or polycart.
- (3) Commercial wastes shall mean wastes resulting from the operation of business enterprises including, but not limited to offices, stores,

restaurants and similar businesses.

- (4) Construction and/or demolition waste shall mean waste resulting from building construction, demolition, alteration, repair or remodeling, including excavated material and waste such as concrete, stone, asphalt, sold, earth, dirt and brick.
- (5) Domestic waste shall mean garbage, refuse, ashes and other waste including, but not limited to metal, glass, paper, wood, rags, plastic, rubber, cloth, cans, bottles, litter, and small quantities of construction and/or demolition wastes, and limited nauseous and/or offensive wastes, with the understanding that these wastes resulting from human habitation and the usual routine of housekeeping of residential units or incidental to its operation. Domestic waste does not include grass clippings, leaves, tree waste, or yard waste.
- (6) Garbage shall be as defined in §289.01(9), Wisconsin Statutes.
- (7) Grass clippings means the product of ordinary mowing and maintenance of lawns during the growing season.
- (8) Hazardous waste shall be as defined in Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 605.04.
- (9) Industrial waste shall be as defined in Wisconsin Statutes §281.01(5).
- (10) Liquid waste shall include drain oil, dirty or waste grease, paints, lacquers, varnishes, thinners, cleaning agents or solvents and other similar waste materials.
- (11) Nauseous or offensive materials are those which are unwholesome in nature or have an unpleasant smell or are otherwise nauseous or offensive, such as manure, filth, carcasses, meat, fish, entrails, hides and hide scrapings, paint, kerosene, oily or greasy substances and also object that may cause injury to any person or animal, or damage to vehicle tires such as nails, tacks, pieces of metal, wire, briar thorns, broken glass and other similar materials or substances.
- (12) Refuse shall mean miscellaneous combustible and noncombustible waste material resulting from housekeeping activities including, not limited to: eans, bottles, plastic, paper, ashes, glass, metals, rubber, street wastes, wood, cloth, and litter-and-eardboard.

- (13) Tree waste shall mean waste resulting from the care of trees, shrubs and brushes by pruning and/or wind and storm damage and/or trimming including branches, limbs, trunks and stumps.
- (14) Vehicle waste shall mean waste resulting from discarded items of a vehicle, including but not limited to, tires, mufflers, exhaust pipes, engine parts, and could include whole vehicles.
- (15) Yard waste less than one inch in diameter means all materials originating in the yard and garden which are capable of natural decomposition, exclusive of grass clippings.

Special collection tag shall mean a tag issued by the Department of Public Works for the collection of tires, appliances, overflow refuse or other materials specified by the Director.

(Ord 54-94, §1, 4-20-94; Ord 149-09, §1, 10-13-09; Ord 150-10, §1, 10-12-10)

# Sec. 15-27. Authority to establish additional rules and regulations.

The Director of Public Works is authorized to establish and enforce such rules and regulations deemed necessary for refuse collection and storage. (Ord 54-94, §1, 4-20-94)

### Sec. 15-28. Containers.

- (a) Owners of a single-family premises shall be provided a two polycarts by the City for each premise. One polycart shall be for solid waste storage and the secondother shall be designated solely for the collection of recyclables. Only polycarts and bags marked with a special collection tag are permitted containers for solid waste collection for single-family residences. Recyclables shall only be disposed of in the designated polycart.
- (b) Owners of multiple-family premises shall provide and maintain suitable containers having sufficient capacity to store a normal one- (1-) week accumulation or collection of garbage, and refuse and recycling of all units.
- (c) All containers used for the collection of solid waste material or recyclables shall be structurally sound and specifically designed for the storage of solid waste or recycling material. They shall be durable, rust resistant, nonabsorbent, watertight and easily cleaned. Containers shall be made of metal, plastic or other suitable material, have adequate handles or bails to facilitate handing. Containers used for solid waste and recycling storage or collection must have properly fitting covers unless

specifically authorized by the Director of Public Works.

- (d) One-way disposable bags made of polyethylene (minimum one and one-half (1½) mil)) properly secured, are acceptable containers for overflow refuse only when marked with a special collection tag.
- (e) Containers used for recycling or overflow refuse shall weigh no more than forty-five (45) pounds when filled and shall be no less than ten (10) nor greater than thirty (30) gallon capacity.
- (f)—Recycling containers-shall have the opening-at the top of the container larger than or the same as the rest of the container to facilitate dumping and shall be marked with a recycling sticker.
- (g) Garbage and refuse stored outside or on top of such containers will not be collected unless placed in a disposable bag and marked with a special collection tag. Bulky items such as furniture and carpets are exempted.
- (h) Any container used for collection of solid waste or recyclable material shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary and structurally sound manner so as to prevent the creation of a nuisance or menace to public health and safety.
- (i) The use of dumpsters for the storage or disposal of solid waste or recyclables for one-(1-) or two-(2-) family residences is prohibited; except for the temporary use of a dumpster in conjunction with an active building or razing permit, or the use of a dumpster for a period not to exceed fourteen (14) days and the household waste only.
- (j) Any container deemed defective by the Director of Public Works may be removed as refuse by the City following notification to the occupant.
- (k) Other types of containers conforming to the intent of this section and approved by the Director of Public Works may be used. (Ord 54-94, §1, 4-20-94, Ord 165-02, §1, 8-27-02; Ord 3-09, §1, 1-13-09)

### Sec. 15-29. Storage generally.

- (a) The owner or occupant of any premises shall be responsible for the sanitary storage of all solid waste generated on those premises.
- (b) Solid waste shall be stored in containers manufactured for the storage and handling as described in §15-28. Any other container shall be used only after approval by the Department of Public Works.
  - (c) Toxic or hazardous wastes shall be stored in

safe locations and in separate, closed containers in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. Said containers shall be identified in accordance with state and federal labeling requirements.

- (d) Nuisance abatement. Where a nuisance is found to exist due to insufficient containers, the nuisance shall be abated pursuant to Chapter 12 of the Appleton Municipal Code.
- (e) Enclosures. Premises other than single-family may be required by the Director of Public Works to construct an enclosure to visually and physically screen their solid waste storage area where said area can be seen from a single-family premise.
- (f) Improperly stored solid waste shall be considered to be litter. (Ord 54-94, §1, 4-20-94)

# Sec. 15-30. Preparation of solid waste and recyclables.

- (a) Domestic solid waste may be mixed and placed in a common container.
- (b) Domestic waste shall be drained of all free liquid, then wrapped, packaged and/or bundled.
- (c) Commercial waste must be drained and stored in approved containers.
- (d) Brush must be cut into four- (4-) foot lengths and tied in bundles. Bundles shall be no larger than two
   (2) feet in diameter and weigh no more than forty-five
   (45) pounds.
- (e) Wooden boxes and lumber. Material such as wooden boxes and lumber shall be broken up so it can be reasonably handled and located by one (1) person into the collection truck. Lumber shall be cut into four- (4-) foot lengths. Exposed nails shall be removed.
- (f) Cardboard boxes shall be broken down and stacked in pilesplaced inside the recycling polycart for collection. All loose material shall be placed in similar boxes or containers, with cumulative weight not to exceed forty-five (45) pounds.
- (g) Ashes shall be thoroughly cooled before being placed for collection.
- (h) All refuse shall be free of jagged or sharp edges, protruding nails, broken glass, protruding screws and any other hazardous condition.
- (i) Overflow refuse (tires, appliances and other solid waste designated by the City) must be marked with

a special collection tag.

- (j) Recyclables, except paper, must be cleaned and placed in a recycling container. Paper does not need to be separated from other recyclables.
- (k) Grass clippings, brush, leaves, tree waste and yard waste may not be mixed with domestic or commercial wastes.
- (1) Eligible Electronic Devices may not be placed for collection with either solid wastes or recyclables. They must be disposed of in a manner and at a location approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

(Ord 54-94, §1, 4-20-94; Ord 4-09, §1, 1-13-09; Ord 150-09, §1, 10-13-09; Ord 151-10, §1, 10-12-10)

### Sec. 15-31. Placement for collection.

- (a) All solid waste, recyclables, yard waste or brush must be placed for pickup by 3:00 a.m. on the day of collection, but not before 5:00 p.m. of the day preceding the regularly scheduled pickup. Containers shall be returned to the point of storage no later than midnight the day of collection.
- (b) All solid waste and recyclables shall be placed at the ground level next to the curb, except as stated in paragraph (e) of this section. During the winter months, containers must still be placed at ground level next to the curb. This may be accomplished by placing the containers in the driveway, or a suitable area can be shoveled out on the street side of the boulevard.
- (c) The City will not be liable for damage to any property where sanitation crews collect solid waste from other than at the curb.
- (d) Business establishments shall provide access to collection sites. Those sites blocked by vehicles or other obstructions will not be collected.
- (e) Solid waste frozen in the container will not be collected.
- (f) Bundled brush shall be placed in stacks aligned parallel to the curb and shall not obstruct either the street (and gutters) or sidewalk. In areas where there are no sidewalks, brush shall be within three (3) feet of the curb line and placed in stacks aligned parallel to the curb line.
- (g) No person, except during times permitted by the Department of Public Works, shall remove or cause to be removed, any yard waste, brush, grass clippings or other yard debris, from his premises, residence, parking lot, parking area, business property or other area onto any public street.

### (h) Recycling sites:

- (1) The Director of Public Works or his designee may establish sites within the City of Appleton as recycling sites for the deposit of certain items including, but not limited to, yard waste, glass, aluminum, plastic and motor oil.
- (2) No person shall deposit in areas designated pursuant to subsection (1), items and/or objects not specifically permitted by the Director of Public Works.
- (3) Areas established pursuant to subsection (1) shall be used by residents of the City of Appleton only, unless authorized by the Director of Public Works.

(Ord 54-94, §1, 4-20-94)

# Sec. 15-32. Scavenging of solid waste or recyclables placed for collection.

Authorized personnel. It shall be unlawful for any person other than authorized City employees or persons having written authorization by the Municipal Services Committee and administered by the Director of Public Workscounty recycling contractors to go through, sort or take anything from any solid waste or recyclables that have been set out for the purpose of being picked up by City refuse collection personnel. Yard waste, grass clippings and brush are not included in the prohibitions set forth in this paragraph.

(Ord 166-08, §1, 11-11-08)

### Sec. 15-33. Collection service.

- (a) Residences. Residential solid waste shall be collected one (1) time per week from dwelling units according to schedule established by the Director of Public Works.
- (b) Commercial establishments. Commercial establishments shall privately contract for collection of solid waste. For existing commercial customers of the city using 90-gallon containers, solid waste shall be collected one (1) time per week.
- (c) Industrial waste. The City does not collect industrial waste.
- (d) Yard waste. Yard waste will be collected separately from all other waste. Times of collection shall be pursuant to a schedule on file in the Department of Public Works.
  - (e) Brush. Brush will be collected separately from

all other waste. Times of collection shall be pursuant to a schedule on file in the Department of Public Works.

- (f) Bulky Overflow. Bulky overflow shall be collected on the schedule on file with the Department of Public Works.
- (g) Grass clippings. The City will not collect grass clippings.
- (h) Toxic and hazardous waste. The City will not collect toxic and hazardous waste.
- (i) Small dead animals shall be collected by the Department. Animals must be placed in a disposable bag.
- (j) Nauseous or offensive waste. Liquid, manure, and other offensive or harmful waste. All liquid, hazardous or toxic waste, and certain nauseous or offensive waste shall be stored separately from all other waste in approved containers. Such containers shall be clearly labeled, rodent resistant, nuisance free, sealed and secured to prevent access by the public, or as otherwise provided in the rules of the Director and not contrary to any order from the City of Appleton Health Officer or Director of Inspections. Such waste shall be considered commercial waste, and need not be collected by the Department.
- (k) Construction debris. Construction debris shall not be collected by the City. It shall be the responsibility of the owner and/or contractor to dispose of construction debris as provided by law.
- (I) Disposal of infectious material. The removal of apparel, bedding or other refuse from homes or other places where highly infectious or contagious diseases have prevailed shall be performed under the supervision and direction of the City Health Officer. Waste shall be disposed of pursuant to Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 506.11.
- (m) Hazardous and/or toxic waste. Placing or depositing any hazardous or toxic waste including, but not limited to, explosive materials such as dynamite, dynamite caps, shotgun shells, rifle cartridges, gunpowder, gasoline or other similar material in disposal bag, polycart or reusable container for collection is prohibited.
- (n) Leaves. Leaves will be collected curbside during a fall collection period as designated by the Department of Public Works. Any person may alternatively transport leaves to a designated City recycling site for disposal. Persons so transporting leaves shall be responsible to cover or otherwise contain the leaves in a manner so as to prevent scattering or dumping

of the leaves in transport. The Director of Public Works shall publish times the site shall be open for the disposal of leaves

- (o) Lead acid batteries. In this subsection, "lead acid battery" means any battery which is primarily composed of both lead and sulfuric acid, with a capacity of six (6) volts or more.
  - No person may place a used lead acid battery in mixed municipal solid waste.
  - (2) No automotive battery retailers may dispose of a used lead acid battery except by delivery to the agent of a battery wholesaler, to a battery manufacturer for delivery to a secondary lead smelter, to a collection or recycling facility or to a secondary lead smelter.
  - (3) Each battery improperly disposed under subsection (1) or (2) above shall constitute a separate violation.
  - (4) Retailers and wholesalers of lead acid batteries shall provide for collection of used lead acid batteries for recycling as follows:
    - a. Any person selling lead batteries at retail shall accept at the point of transfer, in a quantity at least equal to the number of new batteries purchased, used lead acid batteries offered by customers.
    - b. Any person selling lead acid batteries at wholesale shall accept at the point of transfer, in a quantity at least equal to the number of new batteries purchased, used lead acid batteries offered by customers. Any automotive battery wholesaler accepting batteries from any automotive battery retailer shall remove batteries from the retail point of collection not less than every ninety (90) days.
- (p) Eligible Electronic Devices. The City will not collect eligible electronic devices. Eligible Electronic Devices left on the terrace shall be removed by the property owner.

(Ord 54-94, §1, 4-20-94; Ord 128-96, §1, 12-18-96; Ord 5-09, §1, 1-13-09; Ord 151-09, §1, 10-13-09; Ord 152-10, §1, 10-12-10)

Sec. 15-34. Fees,

(a) All charges related to the disposal of solid waste

shall be on file in the Department of Public Works. These shall include, but are not limited to, the amount to be charged for overflow bag tags, appliance tags, overflow charges, can charges or any other permit or charge pursuant to this article.

- (b) Unscheduled overflow collections or brush/yard waste collections shall result in the assessment of additional fees.
- (c) Additional collection and disposal fees shall be assessed to property owners who fail to properly dispose of Eligible Electronic Devices. (Ord. 54-94, §1, 4-20-94; Ord 152-09, §1, 10-13-09; Ord 153-10, §1, 10-12-10)

### Sec. 15-35. Penalty.

Any person violating any provision of this article shall forfeit not less than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) (Ord 54-94, §1, 4-20-94)

known as solid waste collection charges and such charges are hereby imposed by the provisions of this article and W.S.A. §66.0627. The solid waste collection charge imposed by this division shall apply equally to all users that each user shall pay in direct proportion to the service received.

(Ord 73-94, §1, 6-18-94)

### Sec. 15-38. Basis.

The solid waste collection charges imposed by this article shall be based on the size and number of the containers at the location, according to Department of Public Works records, during the week a charge is incurred.

(Ord. 73-94, §1, 6-18-94)

### ARTICLE III. RATES AND CHARGES

### Sec. 15-36. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Commercial user means any property used primarily for the conduct of business or for the purpose of buying or selling goods or services.

Municipal user means any facility owned and operated by the City municipal corporation or any other municipal agencies.

Operation and maintenance costs means all direct and indirect costs, exclusive of debt service costs, necessary to ensure adequate solid waste collection on a containing basis in conformance with state, federal and local requirements and to ensure optional long-term facility management.

Person means any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, company, municipal or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, governmental agency or other entity.

Residential user means any property used primarily as a domicile or functions customarily ancillary to such purposes.
(Ord 73-94, §1, 6-18-94)

### Sec. 15-37. Imposed.

It is hereby determined and declared to be necessary for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the public to allocate all of the cost of collection to solid waste of the City to the property served. The cost of such service shall be imposed on the property served as a special charge for current services rendered and shall be

### Sec. 15-39. Rates.

The solid waste collection charges imposed by this division shall be based upon the rates adopted by the Common Council. The rates shall be reviewed periodically and shall be such that they produce sufficient revenue to meet budget plans for their effective time period. Said rates shall be on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

(Ord 73-94, §1, 6-18-94; Ord 87-94, §1, 7-20-94)

### Sec. 15-40. Collection.

- (a) The City Department of Finance is hereby appointed as the collection agency for the City and solid waste collection charges shall be collected quarterly at the same time as water payments become due. Bills shall be prepared by the Department of Finance and sent to the owner or occupant of each premises served. The Department of Finance shall allocate the actual cost of billing and collecting.
- (b) The bills for solid waste collection charges shall be mailed to the designated utility bill recipient, but this mailing shall not relieve the owner of the property from liability for rental property in the event payment is not made as required in this article. The owner of any property served which is occupied by tenants shall have the right to examine collection records of the City for the purpose of determining whether such rates and charges have been paid for such tenants, provided that such examination shall be made at the office at which the records are kept and during the hours that such office is open for business.

### Sec. 15-41. Lien for delinquent charges.

(a) Solid waste collection charges shall not be payable in installments. If solid waste collection charges remain unpaid after a period of twenty (20) days from

the date of utility bill, such bill shall become a delinquent special charge and shall become a lien as provided in W.S.A. §66.0627. Said charges shall automatically be extended upon the current or next tax roll as a delinquent tax against the property, and all proceedings in relation to the collection, return and sale of property for delinquent real estate taxes shall apply to such special charges. Unpaid charges shall be assessed a one (1) percent per month late payment charge to bills not paid within twenty (20) days of issuance. (Ord 27-00, §1, 4-22-00)

(b) All delinquent special charges shall be subject to a ten (10) percent penalty in addition to all other charges and prior penalties or interest when the delinquent special charge is extended upon the tax roll. (Ord. 73-94, §1, 6-18-94)

(The next page is 1045.)

J:\Attorney\WORD'et\DPW\Chapter 15 Waste recycle changes draft doc

draft doc Formatted: Font: 8 pt