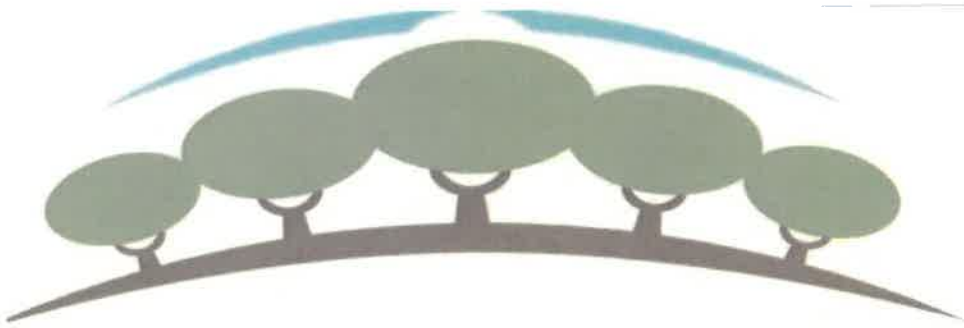
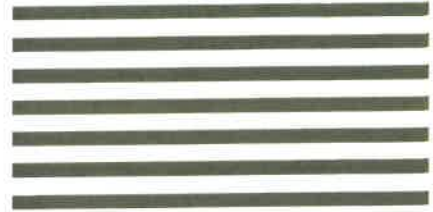


BRISTOL BOARD VILLAGE NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 52 | JANUARY – MARCH 2023 | VOLUME 1



The Village of

BRISTOL

NATURALLY

LOCAL NEWS

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OFFICE HOURS

Monday-Friday 8 AM—4 PM

Phone: 262-857-2368

Fax: 262-857-2136

Website: villageofbristol.org

Administrator—Randall Kerkman

Clerk/Treasurer—Amy Klemko

Finance Director – Janet Elrod

Building Inspectors:
Don Fox & Phil Petroski

Inspection Hours:
Tuesdays & Thursdays
8:00AM-12:00PM



Local News

2023 Kenosha County Household Hazardous Waste, E-Waste & Refrigerant Collection Event



Saturday, May 20th
8:00am - 1:00pm

Kenosha County Center
Public Works Garage
19600 75th St., Bristol, WI 53104

What is the Household Hazardous and E-waste Recycling Event?

A once-a-year collection of household hazardous chemical wastes.

E-waste (electronics) and refrigerant wastes (household cooling appliances) are also accepted!

Who is eligible to participate?

Any Kenosha County resident!

What electronics are accepted?

- Computers, including laptops
- Fax machines
- Keyboards, mice, etc.
- Stereos
- TVs and VCRs
- Scanners
- iPods, DVD, CD & MP3 players
- Printers
- Phones (including cell phones)
- Power tools
- Copiers
- Toner cartridges
- Electronic toys
- Hair dryers
- Water coolers
- Refrigerators
- Vacuums
- Toasters
- Stoves
- Freezers
- Microwaves
- Dishwashers
- Washers/dryers
- Air conditioners
- Dehumidifiers
- Water heaters

There is no fee for the collection of any hazardous waste or E-waste material.

What household waste can I bring?

Kitchen/Bathroom

- Aerosol cans
- Bug spray
- Floor care products
- Metal or furniture polish
- Oven cleaner
- Drain cleaner
- Bathroom cleaner
- Tile cleaner
- Disinfectants
- Lithium/alkaline batteries

Garage/Workshop

- Unused gasoline
- Gasoline/oil mixtures
- Brake fluid
- Auto repair products
- Transmission fluid
- Oils/cleaners
- Paint thinner
- Varnish
- Antifreeze
- Oil based paint
- Lead based paint
- Vehicle (lead) and power tool batteries

Garden/Hobby/Other

- Fertilizers
- Fungicides
- Herbicides
- Rat/mouse poison
- Artists' paints
- Fiberglass epoxy
- Gun cleaning solvents
- Moth balls
- Pool chemicals
- Photography chemicals
- Fluorescent bulbs



How should I handle and transport the hazardous waste?

Keep products in original containers.

Seal containers tightly to avoid leaking. Place it in a leak-proof container.

Do not mix products together.

Pack containers in sturdy boxes in the trunk or in the rear of your vehicle.

Store products away from kids, pets and fire.



February 21st Primary Election

Voting Location At the

Bristol Village Hall
19801 83rd St, Bristol WI

Polls are open 7am – 8pm

There will be an Official Primary Election on February 21, 2023. Items for vote will determine the Justice of the Supreme Court and the Salem School District School Board Member.

Not sure if you are registered to vote, need to register to vote, where you should vote, or you would like to request an absentee ballot? Check out your information at the MY VOTE WISCONSIN website at: myvote.wi.gov.

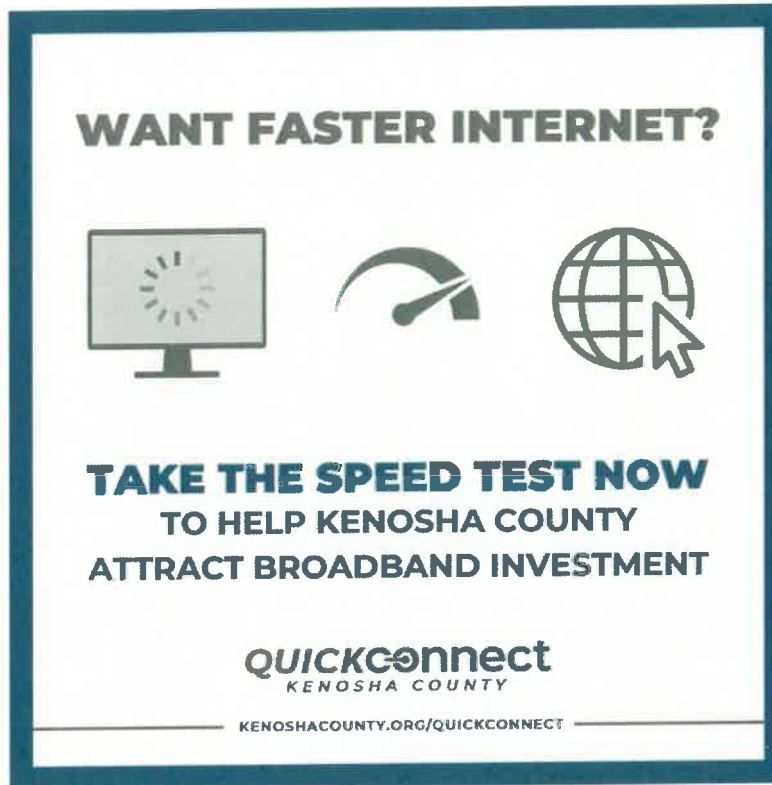
Would you like to see what's on the actual ballot, based on what ward you are in? Check out your information on myvote.wi.gov - What's On My Ballot. More voting information is also available on the Wisconsin Election Commission's website at: <http://elections.wi.gov/>

If you would like to receive more information, contact Village Clerk/Treasurer, Amy Klemko at 262.857.2368.



PHOTO ID: What to Bring to the Polls on Election Day.

Kenosha County Broadband Survey Reminder



Hello,

Kenosha County has access to a broadband speed test for residents and will be using it to collect data on speed and connectivity across the County. This data will be used to attract investment from internet service providers in an effort to improve the quality of internet services in our area.

Do you want faster internet? Take the speed test to help Kenosha County attract broadband investment. Learn more and take the test here: kenoshacounty.org/quickconnect"

Support by spreading the word about [Kenosha County's speed test](#), which will help to ensure access to fast, high-quality internet for Kenosha County residents.

A Message from:
Samantha Kerkman
Kenosha County Executive

Finance

State and Local Tax Burden Falls to New Low After \$1 Billion Cut Wisconsin Policy Forum – January 2023

Driven down by a \$1 billion income tax cut and tight limits on property taxes, Wisconsin's state and local tax burden fell in 2022 to its lowest level on record. Local taxes as a share of income have never been lower in more than a half century of data, and state and federal taxes on families and businesses are also near historic lows.

With a historic state income tax cut now in effect, the combined state and local taxes paid by Wisconsin residents and businesses in 2022 fell as a share of income in the state to the lowest level on record. The combined effect of a massive cut in state income taxes and continued tight controls on local property taxes produced much slower growth in overall state and local tax collections in Wisconsin last year than the increase in residents' incomes.

In fiscal year 2022 (the 12 months ended on June 30), state and local tax revenues fell as a share of personal income in the state to just under 10.1%, down from 10.3% in 2021 (see Figure 1). That was the lowest level in Wisconsin Policy Forum records going back to 1970. State taxes as a share of income also fell, though they remain just slightly above a record low. For their part, federal taxes on Wisconsin residents and businesses have risen somewhat as a share of income but also remain near their historic low.

For more than a half century, the Forum and its predecessor, the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, have compiled figures on every local, state, and federal tax paid within the state – from state taxes on bingo games to local taxes on hotel stays. We then compare tax collections to the total income of state residents, which in turn illustrates the overall impact of these taxes on families and businesses in the state.

One major cause of the drop in 2022 – though far from the only one – is the \$1 billion a year cut in state income taxes approved as part of the 2021-23 budget. Another is the state's policy of limiting most property tax increases by local governments in the state – from towns and cities to school districts.

Also critical, however, was the strong 6.7% growth in personal income in Wisconsin in calendar year 2021 (the most recent year available). The figures on personal income include wages and salaries, interest and dividend income, and transfer receipts to individuals from the government. Collectively, these various sources represent the available income that state residents can use to pay the taxes they owe.

This drop in the state and local tax burden does not mean, however, that tax liabilities have dropped to the same degree for all Wisconsin residents. As the Forum has recently noted, certain levies such as property taxes remain relatively high for lower and middle-class families. Also, since 2008, the average income tax rates have grown less favorable for taxpayers at the bottom end of the income scale and more favorable for those in the middle and top. Though the figures presented here provide a comprehensive look at the overall statewide picture, they leave out many nuances.

Wisconsin's Total Taxes for 2021

Total state and local tax collections in Wisconsin rose to \$35.36 billion in fiscal year 2022, up 4.1% from \$33.97 billion the previous year. Since that was markedly lower than the growth in personal income, the overall tax burden fell.

State and local taxes as a share of income have fallen substantially in Wisconsin over time, both compared to the state's past and compared to other states. As the Forum noted in a recent brief, 2020 U.S. Census Bureau figures (the most recent available) show Wisconsin's state and local tax burden has been below the national average for three years in a row, ranking 18th-highest nationally. This report provides a more up-to-date picture on the tax burden, although we can do so only for Wisconsin.

STATE TAXES

State tax collections grew 5.1% in 2022 to \$23.78 billion, up from of \$22.61 billion the previous year. Though much less than the 9.2% rise in 2021, the increase was still the third-largest of the past decade. It reflected a variety of factors, including the ongoing recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the positive impacts on incomes of lingering federal stimulus funds, the impact of inflation in increasing certain revenues such as sales taxes, and other federal and state actions, court decisions, and policies.

In fiscal year 2022, Wisconsin reported a 5.0% rise in general fund revenues such as individual and corporate income taxes, sales taxes, and excise taxes. That increase was less than half of the estimated median for all states of 10.3%, according to a recent report by the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO).

Revenues are not easily comparable across states, however. Some states, for example, do not impose certain taxes that are levied in Wisconsin such as income taxes, while other states have revenues that Wisconsin does not, such as significant oil taxes. With that said, Wisconsin's general fund revenue growth would have nearly matched the national median if not for its large income tax cut.

Individual Income Tax

Revenue from the individual income tax – the largest state tax – fell by a slight 0.7% in 2022 as Wisconsin's economy grew rapidly but the state enacted a historic tax cut. That was only the third drop in income tax collections since 2010. Revenues from the individual income tax dropped from \$9.28 billion in 2021 to \$9.21 billion in 2022.

As part of the 2021-23 budget, lawmakers and Gov. Tony Evers lowered the marginal rate for the state's third income tax bracket from 6.27% to 5.30%. In July 2021, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau estimated the impact of the cut at approximately \$1 billion in each year of the two-year state budget.

The nearly one-percentage-point reduction is the largest single-year drop in a bracket's rate since the late 1980s and has a huge impact, as the third bracket applies to a wide range of income for state taxpayers. On spring 2023 tax returns, it will mean a 15.5% decrease in the rate applied to the taxable income falling between \$25,520 and \$280,950 for individuals and the income between \$34,030 and \$374,600 for married couples filing jointly.

The budget contained a number of other changes to income and sales taxes, including a provision to stop taxing the income that members of the U.S. Armed Forces receive for serving on active duty – an estimated \$20.2 million annual cut to tax revenues. Most of the other changes had a modest to minimal impact on tax collections.

Sales and Corporate Income Taxes

The second largest source of state revenue comes from sales and use taxes. In 2022, sales tax collections grew 9.5% to \$6.98 billion, up from \$6.37 billion in 2021. That was the largest year-over-year increase since the early 1980s – a period of both high inflation and the Legislature's increase of the sales tax rate from 4% to the current 5%. The rise in sales tax revenues here modestly trailed the median state nationally, which according to NASBO had an estimated increase of 10.1%.

The increase here and nationally resulted in large part from rapid inflation, which meant that consumer spending increased on taxable goods and services such as restaurants and clothing, raising sales tax collections in turn. In addition, consumer spending and sales tax revenues were boosted by the economy and federal stimulus as well as the receding impact of the pandemic.

Corporate franchise and income tax revenues – the next largest source of state tax collections – rose by 15.6% in 2022 to \$2.96 billion, leaving them more than three times larger than they were as recently as 2018. The increase in 2022, however, was somewhat less here than the median state nationally, where corporate collections are estimated by NASBO to rise 19%.

Excise Taxes

Excise tax revenues going to the state's general fund fell in 2022 for the second straight year in Wisconsin, largely driven by a drop in cigarette tax collections.

Tax revenues from cigarettes – a larger source of funds in Wisconsin than most states nationally – declined in 2022 by 5.4% to \$482.4 million as fewer smokers in the state are lighting up. Tax revenue from the sale of other tobacco products such as chewing tobacco and loose-leaf tobacco grew by 1.8% to \$94.4 million. In 2020, the state enacted a new tax on vaping products at a rate of five cents per milliliter of liquid or other substance. Total vaping tax revenues rose nearly 165% to \$4.1 million in 2022, up from the \$1.6 million in 2021. After rising sharply during the pandemic, tax collections from liquor and wine sales remained elevated in 2022, climbing slightly. Beer tax collections fell by 3.5%.

Gas Taxes and Transportation Revenues

Gas tax collections reversed their pandemic decline in 2021, rising by 15.8% in 2022 as COVID-19 receded in the public mind and spurred more travel and commuting to work. Total revenues from motor fuel taxes increased from \$959.4 million in 2021 to \$1.11 billion in 2022. However, they remain well below inflation-adjusted levels, as Figure 5 shows.

Other transportation revenues include driver's license, vehicle registration, and limo and car rental fees. In contrast with other state taxes discussed previously that go into the state's general fund, transportation revenues go into a segregated fund and are only used for transportation spending.

Vehicle registration fee revenue increased by 1.6% to \$924.9 million while driver's license revenues fell by 4.1% to \$39.0 million. One key question in future state budgets is whether lawmakers will increase gas tax or vehicle registration fees to ensure long-term funding for infrastructure or whether the state instead might draw on its general fund surplus to fund these priorities, a tactic used in the current budget. The benefits Wisconsin will receive from the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act approved in the fall of 2021 also may impact that decision.

Unemployment Tax

Unemployment tax revenue increased 1.0% in 2022 to \$461.7 million. Even before adjusting for inflation, that was the second lowest level of collections since 2002, above only 2021 and a massive drop from the 2012 peak of nearly \$1.2 billion.

With the advent of COVID-19, unemployment claims skyrocketed and the jobless fund's balance dropped as it paid out on those claims. That would have normally triggered higher payroll tax rates on employers to help replenish the fund. The Legislature and Evers stepped in to prevent that tax increase, however, by approving a \$60 million transfer from the state's general fund to the unemployment fund in both 2022 and 2023.

■ That begins the process of replenishing the jobless fund and delays any tax increase. Future rate increases still might occur, however, if the fund's reserves do not rebound adequately. That remains a possibility given the large loss during the pandemic – though the governor and lawmakers could consider further general fund transfers to avoid that.

LOCAL TAXES

Total local tax collections rose 2% to \$11.58 billion in 2021, up from \$11.35 billion the previous year. The increase was a slowdown from 2020 and was much lower than both inflation and personal income growth. That led to yet another decrease in the local tax burden to 3.3% – the lowest level in our half century of records.

The falling local tax burden is largely due to a number of efforts by state officials over the past decade to hold down property taxes, the largest single tax in Wisconsin and one that accounts for nearly all local taxes. In recent years, local governments have seen some larger percentage increases in collections from much smaller revenue sources such as vehicle registration fees and county sales taxes but those are relatively minor compared to levies on properties.

Property Tax Collections

Gross property tax collections on bills sent out in December 2021 and paid into 2022 grew 1.6% to \$12.21 billion – much less than the increase in consumer prices. In addition, overall state tax credits grew last year so the net taxes owed by property owners after subtracting state credits increased by only 0.8% to \$10.78 billion.

The three state property tax credits – the lottery, school levy, and first dollar credits – reduced local tax levies by a combined \$1.43 billion in 2021, an 8.1% increase over the previous year. This was due entirely to a 45.5% rise in the lottery credit to \$343.6 million from \$236.1 million in the previous year. The school levy and first dollar credit remained stable at \$940 million and just under \$148 million respectively.

In the 2021-23 budget, Evers and lawmakers boosted state aid to schools without increasing state limits on overall school revenues, which has slowed growth in property taxes levied by school districts and held down funding for K-12 education. They also kept tight limits on county, municipal, and technical county levies. School and other local government referenda, however, are still leading to some property tax increases, as are rising municipal and county debt payments.

Sales Taxes

In addition to the 5% state sales tax, counties can opt to impose an additional sales tax of 0.5%. County sales tax revenues rose by a robust 15.3% in calendar year 2021 to \$553.2 million. (Unlike most other taxes, this report has traditionally used calendar year data for the county sales tax.)

One reason for the continued growth in revenues in recent years was the implementation of a sales tax by both Outagamie and Menominee counties in the spring of 2020. To date, only four of Wisconsin's 72 counties (Manitowoc, Racine, Waukesha, and Winnebago) have not adopted a local sales tax.

Wheel Taxes

Municipalities and counties have the option to enact a local vehicle registration fee, also known as a "wheel tax," that must be used for transportation-related spending. Fees adopted by local governments have ranged between \$10 and \$40 annually.

Some Wisconsin residents pay these fees to both their municipal and county government (as well as the state vehicle registration fee), including motorists who live in Madison and Milwaukee and pay to both their respective cities and to Dane and Milwaukee counties.

Total revenue from local wheel taxes rose 3% to \$64.6 million in fiscal 2022, which is more modest growth than has been seen in recent years. For more on this trend, see this Forum brief from November 2021.

Room, Premier Resort, and Local Expo Taxes

In general, municipalities have the ability to enact hotel room taxes of up to 8% as long as 70% of the revenue from these room taxes is used for promoting tourism in the municipality.

Despite a rather tumultuous past two years because of the COVID-19 pandemic, hotel room tax collections have made a substantial rebound, from \$65.1 million in calendar year 2020 to an estimated \$109.2 million for 2021, a 67.7% increase. While Milwaukee and Madison took somewhat longer to recover because of their dependence on business travel, room tax revenues in other communities around the state essentially bounced back from the pandemic in 2021.

In Milwaukee, state authorization to levy a room tax and two more tourism-related taxes is granted to the exposition district supporting the Wisconsin Center. Collections for the district in fiscal 2022 fully rebounded from the massive plunge they took during the worst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Revenues from district taxes on hotel rooms, food and beverage sales, and car rentals more than doubled to \$36.5 million, surpassing the largely pre-COVID total in fiscal year 2020 of \$35.5 million.

Additionally, seven Wisconsin municipalities that are tourist destinations can impose what are known as premier resort area sales taxes on certain sales by certain businesses. After dropping substantially during COVID-19, these sales tax collections rose 49.5% in calendar year 2021 to \$12.1 million, topping their pre-pandemic high.

Federal Taxes

After the federal tax burden for Wisconsin taxpayers fell to its lowest level in a half century in 2020 at 16.2%, it increased to 18.7% in 2021 and to an estimated 18.9% in 2022. Though federal taxes are not the main focus of this report, they comprise the majority of taxes paid by Wisconsinites (\$66.45 billion estimated in federal fiscal year 2022 compared to \$35.36 billion in state and local taxes). The increase from 2020 reflects in large part the recovery in the state economy that increased earnings and profits for workers and businesses.

Even with the increase at the federal level, the combined 2022 federal, state, and local taxes as a share of income in the state was an estimated 29.0% – up somewhat from 26.4% in 2020 but still one of the lowest years of the past half century (see Figure 6).

Conclusion

The current 2021-23 state budget put considerable focus on lowering Wisconsin's tax burden, cutting state income taxes by \$1 billion a year and keeping strong downward pressure on local property taxes. With a [massive state surplus](#) waiting for lawmakers and the governor, they will have ample opportunity in the next budget to cut income taxes once again and potentially eliminate the personal property tax levied on certain types of equipment besides real estate.

Yet state leaders may want to give thought to other state and local needs as well. As the Forum has noted, spending on K-12 education in the state has also dropped below national averages in recent years as it has fallen in tandem with the state's tax burden. Wisconsin's public sector workforce also left their state and local jobs [at record rates in 2021](#).

Local governments and school districts have managed through the pandemic in part with the help of an influx of billions of dollars in federal relief funding. But with that aid expiring after 2024, local officials will have fewer tools to deal with rapidly rising inflation and protect services like public safety.

■ In brief, state officials have kept local taxes on a much tighter leash in recent years than they have their own. That contrasts with the decade from 2000 to 2010, when local tax revenues grew more quickly than state collections, in large part because the relatively stable property tax was not hit as hard by the Great Recession as state income and sales taxes.

Since then, the picture has changed completely, as Figure 7 makes clear. Even with the recent large income tax cut, state tax revenues have grown by 56.9% since 2010. Local tax collections, on the other hand, have grown by only 23.7% over that same period, or less than half.

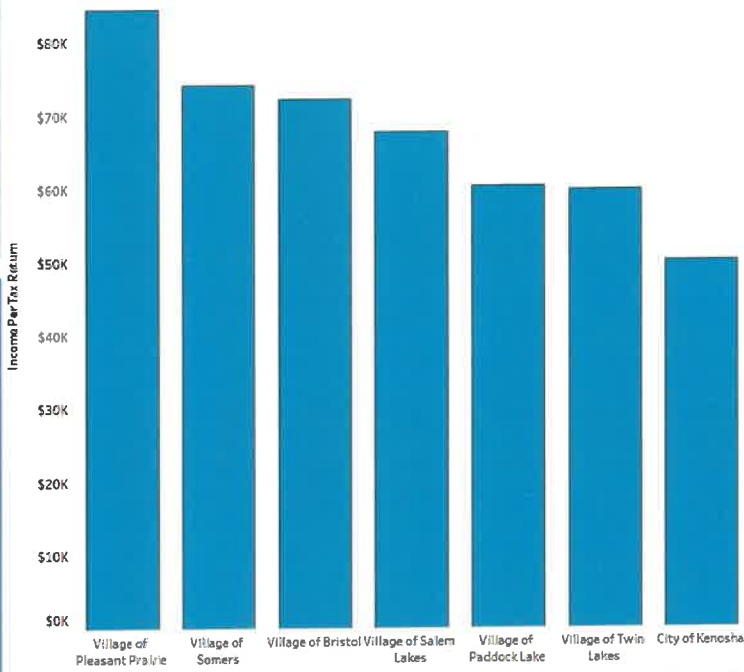
These figures provide only a crude metric to judge the fortunes of state and local budgets, since the state passes along a large share of the revenue it raises to local communities in the form of aid to their schools and local governments and support for programs such as Medicaid health care that touch every part of the state. Still, the discrepancy in tax collections alone is worth noting.

For their part, voters have shown some concern over the funding available for K-12 education, public safety, and other local services. In a growing number of referenda, voters have opted to raise their own property taxes to increase the resources available for local school districts and even more recently for other local governments as well. This trend, however, may exacerbate differences between the communities with the means and willingness to approve these ballot questions and those that do not.

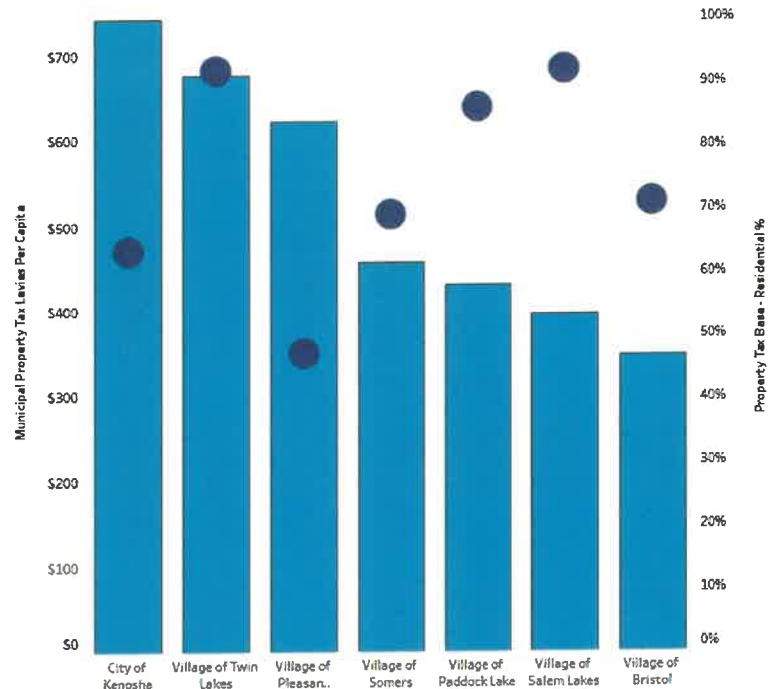
In a typical budget year, state officials would have to choose between addressing these funding needs at the local level and restraining the growth in taxes. This year, they will likely have the opportunity to accomplish both and in so doing address some of the recent imbalance between the growth in funding at the state and local level.

Graphs below compare the Village of Bristol's key financial data with local cities and towns. Comparisons based on most recent data (2020) by using the Municipal DataTool from Wisconsin Policy Forum.

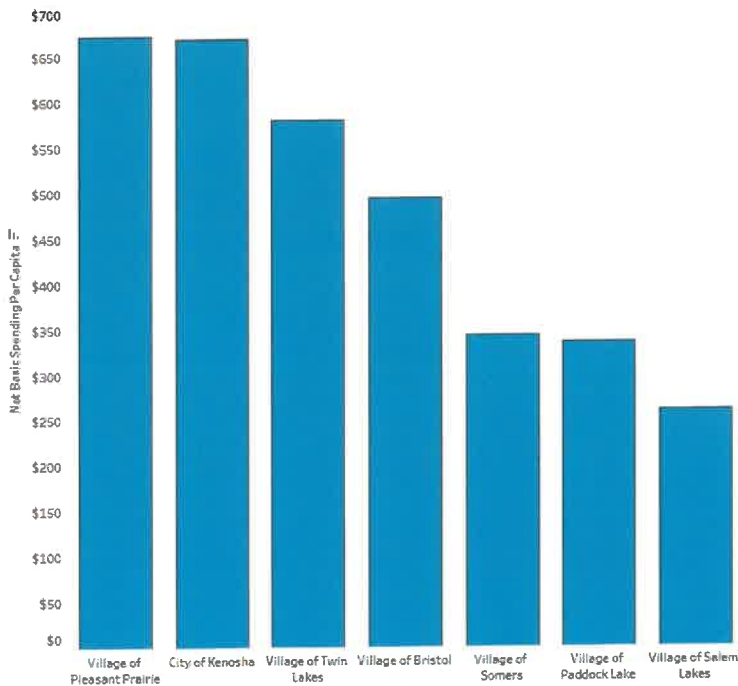
Custom Comparison: Income Per Tax Return



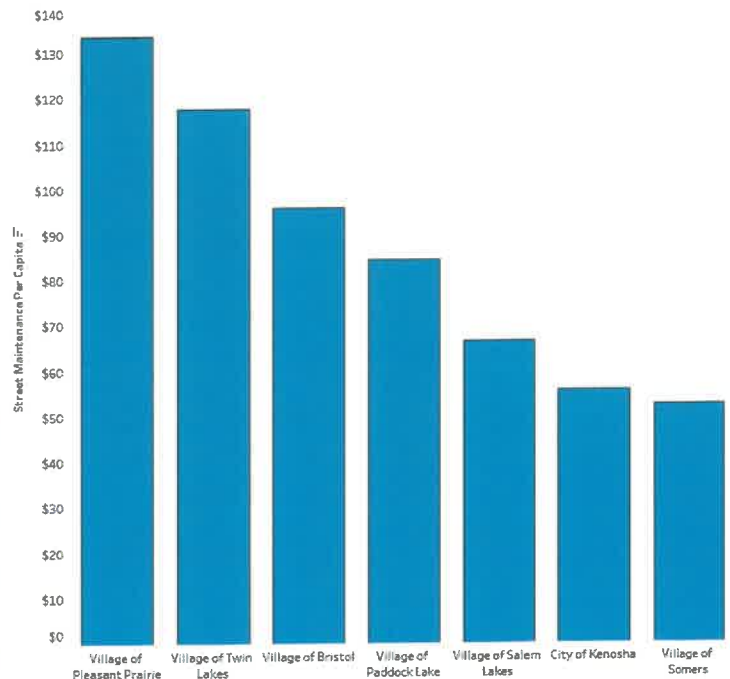
Custom Comparison: Property Tax Levy Per Capita (bars) vs. Residential Share (dots)



Custom Comparison: Net Basic Spending Per Capita

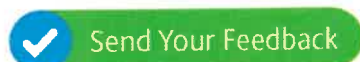


Custom Comparison: Street Maintenance Spending Per Capita



CREDIT OPINION

12 January 2023



Contacts

Ryan McGinnis +1.312.706.9972
 Associate Lead Analyst
 ryan.mcginis@moodys.com

David Strungis +1.312.706.9970
 VP-Senior Analyst
 david.strungis@moodys.com

CLIENT SERVICES

Americas 1-212-553-1653
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Village of Bristol, WI

Update to analysis following upgrade

Summary

The [Village of Bristol, WI](#) (A1) credit profile benefits from its strong resident income and healthy fund balance. These strengths are balanced by its limited scale of operations and uncertainty surrounding large capital plans.

On January 11, we upgraded the village's general obligation unlimited tax (GOULT) rating to A1 from A3 and assigned an A1 issuer rating. This action concludes a review for possible upgrade initiated on Nov. 3, 2022 in conjunction with release of the US Cities and Counties Methodology.

Credit strengths

- » Low long-term liabilities
- » Strong resident income and full value per capita
- » Healthy reserves and liquidity

Credit challenges

- » Limited scale of operations
- » Large outstanding capital plans

Rating outlook

Moody's does not typically assign outlooks to local governments with this amount of debt.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

- » Improved economic growth that drives diversification and expansion of the economic base
- » Further bolstering of reserves

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

- » Significant and sustained deterioration of reserves or liquidity
- » Material increase to long-term liabilities ratio and fixed costs



Lithium-Ion Battery Safety



Lithium-ion batteries supply power to many kinds of devices including smart phones, laptops, e-scooters and e-bikes, e-cigarettes, smoke alarms, toys, and even cars. If not used correctly, or if damaged, these batteries can catch on fire or explode.

The problem

- These batteries store a large amount of energy in a small amount of space.
- Sometimes batteries are not used the right way; batteries not designed for a specific use can be dangerous.
- Like any product, a small number of these batteries are defective. They can overheat, catch fire, or explode.

Safety Tips

- Purchase and use devices that are listed by a qualified testing laboratory.
- Always follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Only use the battery that is designed for the device.
- Put batteries in the device the right way.
- Only use the charging cord that came with the device.
- Do not charge a device under your pillow, on your bed, or on a couch.
- Do not keep charging the device or device battery after it is fully charged.
- Keep batteries at room temperature when possible. Do not charge them at temperatures below 32°F (0°C) or above 105°F (40°C).
- Store batteries away from anything that can catch fire.

Signs of a Problem

Stop using the battery if you notice these problems: odor, change in color, too much heat, change in shape, leaking, or odd noises. If it is safe to do so, move the device away from anything that can catch fire. Call 9-1-1.

Battery Disposal

- Do not put lithium-ion batteries in the trash.
- Recycling is always the best option.
- Take them to a battery recycling location or contact your community for disposal instructions.
- Do not put discarded batteries in piles.

Charging an E-bike

Charge your battery in a flat, dry area away from children, direct sunlight, liquids, tripping hazards, and in a location where the e-bike is not at risk of falling.



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards



Highlighting Local Business

CONVERTING SOLUTIONS

Converting Solutions customizes marketing items to your design, budget, and deadline. From high quality print, laminating services, finishing, and die cutting projects, to 3D point of purchase (POP) displays, and holograms, they work with national clients to construct a concept that gets their ideas and products noticed.

Converting Solutions is a place to produce your POP materials, product packaging, and signage, with the use of advanced equipment that helps them pass on more savings to clients than their competitors. They involve real people where human hands matter the most in bringing ideas into the real world with laminating, mounting, or custom die cutting.

Converting Solutions Inc.

19800 86th Street

Bristol, WI 53104

Telephone 262-657-3600

Toll Free 866-657-3600

mwenson@convertingsolutionsinc.com

Utilities - Water & Sewer

Household Sewer Information

DO:

- Scrape food scraps into the trash or compost bin.
- Catch food scraps and other solids with a strainer in the sink drain and empty the strainer into the trash bin.
- Wipe pots, pans, and dishes with dry paper towels before rinsing or washing them, then throw paper towels in the garbage.
- Pour hot grease into an empty can, cover with a lid, and once cooled, throw in the trash.

DON'T:

- Don't pour Cooking Oil down sink drains.
- Don't pour Grease down sink drains.
- Don't rinse plates containing items such as Butter, Gravy, Mayonnaise, Sour Cream, down sink drains.

The village has drop off containers for cooking oils located at the public works garage.

- **DO NOT FLUSH** wipes, wrappers, kitty litter, medicine and other garbage in toilets.
- **DO NOT** be fooled by labeling. Flushables do not dissolve - they stick and clog pipes.

Only Flush toilet paper

Utilities – Public Works Update

In September public works along with Pats Sanitary cleaned aeration basin #2 which has been in service since the WWTF upgrade in 2006

Approximately 50,000 gallons of sludge was removed by a 4" vacuum hose

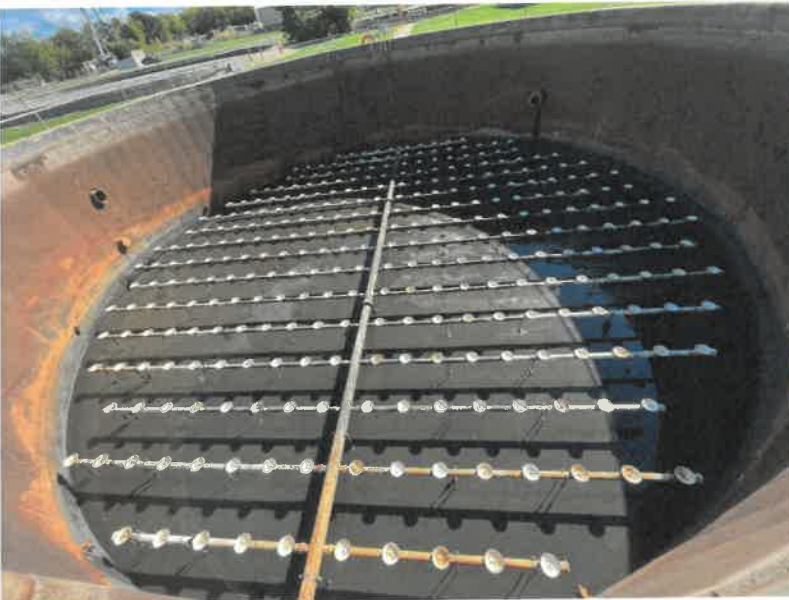
The guys and gals used shovels, squeegees, and rakes to move the sludge to the vacuum hose.

Cleaning took about 3.5 days

Periodic maintenance is necessary to ensure proper wastewater treatment

During this particular cleaning several aerators were found to be in need of replacement.

The next step is to replace the 313 aerators.





CONTACT: Administrator, Randy Kerkman

Village of Bristol CELEBRATES WI SALT AWARENESS WEEK.

Salt is a pollutant that degrades infrastructure, soils, and our freshwater. The Village of Bristol is in support of protection of our groundwater and surface water with the reduction of salt usage. All the salt that we apply to roads and sidewalks ends up in our freshwater. Salt can be an effective deicer, but more isn't always better. Salt prematurely ages roads and bridges and degrades freshwater lakes and streams. Village of Bristol is working this winter to implement the following smart salting practices: Calibration of Salt spreaders and education of Operators and avoid the overapplication of salt.

Like the Village of Bristol, dozens of Wisconsin municipalities are striving to improve the winter maintenance programs and slow down the salting of our lakes, streams, and drinking water. Many citizens, however, are not aware of the issue. It's for this reason that the Wisconsin Salt Wise Partnership, a coalition of organizations across the state working together to reduce salt pollution in our lakes, streams and drinking water, is hosting "Wisconsin Salt Awareness Week" from Monday, January 23rd Friday, January 27th.

Wisconsin Salt Awareness Week aims to educate citizens on the issue of salt pollution: how salt impacts freshwater ecosystems, the role of water softening, ideas for teaching kids about salt pollution, and other ways to get involved. Speakers will stream live over YouTube from 12:30-1PM Monday through Friday to share their knowledge and field questions.

Speakers include Sujay Kaushal (University of Maryland), Charlie Paradis (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee), Allison Couture (UW Health), Shannon Haydin (Wisconsin DNR), and Allison Madison (WI Salt Wise). To tune in starting Monday, January 23rd at 12:30PM, check out the WI Salt Wise YouTube channel or register at www.wisaltwise.com.

Sincerely,

Randy Kerkman
Administrator
Village of Bristol



WI SALT AWARENESS WEEK 2023
DAILY LIVESTREAMS -- 12:30-1PM

	JAN 23	Freshwater Salinization: An Emerging Global Issue SUJAY KAUSHAL
	JAN 24	Tracking Salt: From Winter Roads to Summer Streams CHARLIE PARADIS
	JAN 25	Salty Drinking Water and Public Health ALLISON COUTURE
	JAN 26	The Wisconsin DNR Tackles a Salty Problem SHANNON HAYDIN
	JAN 27	Be a Salt Wise Champion in your Community ALLISON MADISON

For more info visit www.wisaltwise.com

USEFUL INFORMATION

Please visit our website villageofbristol.org to make the following types of payments (except Burn Permits):

*Payments can be made at the village office during office hours or can be placed in the drop box located by the front entrance doors. If you would like a receipt, please include a self-addressed stamped envelope.

BURN PERMITS *(payments not available online)*

Outdoor fires require a burn permit which is valid January-December. Please call the Fire Department Burn Line at [857-4063](tel:857-4063) for the current burn status just prior to burning. Permits can be purchased at the Village Hall during regular business hours or at the Fire Department nights and weekends. First time permits are \$25, and renewals are \$15.

BUILDING PERMITS

If you are doing any type of home renovations, please visit our website and complete a [building permit application](#). A [zoning permit](#) is also required in addition to the building permit if you are building a garage, shed, fence, accessory building, or adding on to a building.

CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS at the Village Office

The Village of Bristol is now accepting credit card payments [in the village office](#) for anything payable to the village. There is a convenience fee of 3%.

ONLINE PAYMENTS NOW AVAILABLE!

Payments can now be made online for: sewer/water bills, taxes, invoices payable to the village, traffic citations, and building permits. There is a 2.75% convenience fee if paying with a debit or credit card, or a \$1.10 fee if paying by e-check. Visit our website to make your payments.

RECYCLING CENTER

Accepts: brush, grass, leaves, cooking oil, waste oil, anti-freeze, scrap steel.

Monday-Friday: 7am-3pm

Additional Hours: April-Nov: 1st & 3rd Wed. 3pm-6pm, and 1st & 3rd Sat. 9am-noon.

Dec-March: 1st Sat 9am-noon

RENAISSANCE FAIR TICKETS

Residents may drop off self-address, stamped envelopes at the Village Hall for the 2023 tickets at any time throughout the year. Tickets are provided first come, first serve.

UPDATES ON OUR WEBSITE

The Village of Bristol updates the website and calendars regularly. For all Village of Bristol information, please visit www.villageofbristol.org or call us at 262-857-2368.

VILLAGE BOARD

President—Mike Farrell	857-9850
Trustee—Chris Leker	847-668-6151
Trustee—Ruth Atwood	945-7203
Trustee—John McCabe	857-9115
Trustee—Kris Kordecki	857-6934

Village Board Meetings:

7PM on the 2nd & 4th Monday of each month

VILLAGE PLAN COMMISSION MEETINGS: 7PM on the 4th Tuesday of each month

VILLAGE ZONING BOARD MEETINGS: 7PM on the 2nd Wednesday of each month

Community Calendar

BRISTOL ACTIVITY CALENDAR 2023

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5 Garbage Pickup	6	7
	8	9 Village Board Meeting	10	11	12 Garbage & Recycling	13	14
	15	16	17	18 Municipal Court	19 Garbage Pickup	20	21
	22	23 Village Board Meeting	24 Plan Commission Mtg	25	26 Garbage & Recycling	27	28
FEB	29	30	31	1	2 Garbage Pickup	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9 Garbage & Recycling	10	11
	12	13 Village Board Meeting	14 Valentine's Day	15 Municipal Court	16 Garbage Pickup	17	18
	19	20 President's Day	21 Primary Election	22	23 Garbage & Recycling	24	25
MAR	26	27 Village Board Meeting	28 Plan Commission Mtg	1	2 Garbage Pickup	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9 Garbage & Recycling	10	11
	12	13 Village Board Meeting	14	15 Municipal Court	16 Garbage Pickup	17 St. Patrick's Day	18
	19	20	21	22	23 Garbage & Recycling	24	25
APR	26	27 Village Board Meeting	28 Village Plan Commission Mtg	29	30 Garbage Pickup	31	1
	2	3	4 Spring Election	5	6 Garbage & Recycling	7 Good Friday	8
	9	10 Village Board Meeting	11	12	13 Garbage Pickup	14	15
	16	17	18	19 Municipal Court	20 Garbage & Recycling	21	22
MAY	23	24 Village Board Meeting	25 Village Plan Commission Mtg	26	27 Garbage Pickup	28	29
	30	1	2	3	4 Garbage & Recycling	5	6
	7	8 Village Board Meeting	9	10	11 Garbage Pickup	12	13