



AGENDA
Utility Commission Regular Meeting
Monday, June 29, 2026
5:30 PM
Conference Room, City Hall

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS TO AGENDA**
- 3. ANNUAL MEETING**
 - a. Issuance of Oath - Commissioner Gerd Clabaugh
- 4. PUBLIC COMMENT**
- 5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - a. March 30, 2026 Utility Commission Meeting Minutes
- 6. PUBLIC HEARINGS**
- 7. OLD BUSINESS**
- 8. NEW BUSINESS**
 - a. Set Meeting Dates for 2026-2027
- 9. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT**
 - a. Update on Financials for Well No. 8 Gross Alpha Solutions
 - b. Infant Formula Water Program Summary
 - c. Well Pumping Report
 - d. Action Item / Issues list
 - e. Set Next Meeting Agenda – September 21, 2026
- 10. ADJOURNMENT**

Utility Commission Regular Meeting: June 29, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: Issuance of Oath - Commissioner Gerd Clabaugh	AGENDA SECTION: ANNUAL MEETING
PREPARED BY: Nick Egger, Public Works Director	AGENDA NO. 3.a.
ATTACHMENTS:	APPROVED BY: NAE
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Administer Oath of Office for new Utility Commissioner Gerd Clabaugh	

BACKGROUND

The oath of office will be administered to incoming Commissioner Clabaugh.

RECOMMENDATION

Administer Oath of Office for Commissioner Clabaugh.

**ROSEMOUNT UTILITY COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING PROCEEDINGS
MARCH 30, 2026**

CALL TO ORDER

Pursuant to due call and notice thereof, a regular meeting of the Utility Commission was held on Monday, March 30, 2026, at 5:30 PM in Rosemount 1 & 2, Police & Public Works Campus, 14041 Biscayne Ave.

Commission Chair Johnson was absent. In Commissioner Johnson's absence, Commissioner Demuth called the meeting to order with Commissioner Laura Miller.

Staff present included the following: City Administrator Martin, Mayor Weisensel, Public Works Director Egger, Recording Secretary Simonson.

ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS TO AGENDA

None.

AUDIENCE INPUT

Randy Sell

13825 Kaylemore Tr

Mr. Sell asked how confident City staff are in terms of the water situation. Is it safe to drink and continue to be safe to drink? What do you base that on? With the influx of data centers who use an "out-sized" amount of water, is that contributing to the situation we are in today? Mr. Sell further inquired about data centers being high-water users and the more water used, the more stress that is put on the aquifer or water sources?

Public Works Director Egger explained that the City operates its public water supply system under the guidance and direction of the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH), which licenses the City's Public Water System. The MDH requires annual water quality reports, and the 2025 report is expected to be released in late April.

Director Egger stated the MDH has indicated that this is not a point at which this is a public health emergency based on the elevated levels of gross alpha in one well. The City can continue to operate the well while working towards a solution. The City is developing a timetable for such a solution, with the first step of the process being exploring available options to put through the decision process with City Council for direction on a future project. The MDH has not directed the City to shut down the well or to provide anything other than the public notification that went out.

Regarding the question about data centers, Director Egger stated that he is highly confident the elevated gross alpha levels are not related to data centers. Gross alpha and radium are not uncommon in Minnesota or in this part of the state. It is all based on geology and minerals and elements that are in the soils and rock formations from which the groundwater is drawn. This is the source of the issue at hand. Additionally, the data center under construction in town is not a water-intense type of facility and uses different means for providing its cooling capabilities.

Debra Cassin

13513 Brick Path

Ms. Cassin asked if the City would test more frequently with the elevated Gross Alpha? Also, the letter stated that carbon filters were not supposed to be used.

Public Works Director Egger responded that the MDH dictates schedules and frequencies of testing. The testing frequency varies depending on the contaminant or element in the water source that will change frequency depending on findings. For example, in the case of Gross Alpha spiked in previous years and updated the frequency of testing from every 3 years to quarterly. It all depends on past results that dictate the frequency.

Director Egger clarified that carbon filters are not recommended based on the fact that most people forget to change the filters on a high-frequency basis. This applies to any element removed by filters. The longer the filter remains, the more accumulation will occur. Carbon filters do remove gross alpha to come to some degree. Store-bought solutions do not necessarily provide 100% removal of everything.

Natalie Evans
14349 Alder Way

Ms. Evans noted that staff indicated the data center cools differently and uses less water than other data centers the public may have read about. How can the public find out more about how this data center cools differently from other data centers?

Public Works Director Egger responded that, in general terms, the facility is more air-cooled, similar to air conditioning. It is not dependent on circulating fresh water on a constant basis. Technical details are not privy to City staff as the internal operation of any commercial business is proprietary information.

City Administrator Martin also added that the City reached a water service capacity agreement with the end user which was based on the projected maximum daily usage on a peak day, which is 100,000 gallons. However, the understanding is that the facility will average around 25,000–35,000 gallons a day due to the facility relying on air-cooling. This is why the City has used the talking points of water usage being similar to daily water usage by a couple of sit-down restaurants. A sit-down restaurant typically uses about 10,000 gallons. Meta has made the decision to operate in a less water intense way than other users.

Cindy Gibson
3520 143rd St W

Ms. Gibson noted that in previous minutes she read that the determination of how to move forward with recommendations the City adopts could be 1–4 years before implementation. Barring that, the suggestion of possibly offering water filtration systems of some sort for households that have children 1 year and under. How does gross alpha contamination differ for infants? Does it not accumulate in older people?

Public Works Director Egger noted that the material to be presented later on the agenda should answer most of this inquiry.

Ms. Gibson further inquired about the spike in gross alpha in Well 8, and if the well listed on the notice is Well 8? When you see the term "spiked", that raises concerns about changing the testing schedule.

Public Works Director Egger responded that overtime fluctuations in any element that is measured. Well 8 is the well that "spiked" with gross alpha as listed in the notice. This was the triggering event for the MDH to increase testing to quarterly.

Kathy Pritchard
1573 Crystal Path

Ms. Pritchard asked staff about making it a priority to get the Well Head Protection Plan (WHPP) updated sooner than the extension received. Ms. Pritchard expressed that she feels it is important as the purpose is to avoid contamination. She further inquired if this contamination could have been caught sooner had there been an updated WHPP.

Public Works Director Egger responded that the City is working with a consultant in conjunction with the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) in terms of their guidance and review of the document. ON a timetable to be submitted and reviewed and must be adopted by 2028. If the timetable can be accelerated, the City will. However, it depends on the MDH's capacity to review it and process it.

Ms. Pritchard also asked for a breakdown of the cost of implementation of a solution and what it will cost residents.

Director Egger indicated that the City is not far enough along to have costs determined. Capital infrastructure work is always in discussion throughout the year with the Utility Commission and City Council in relation to rate adjustments. Staff review financial models based on inputs such as cost of operations, project expenses (near term and forecasted). Extension of trunk water mains and construction of a new well are accounted for in the plan. Assumptions include a future water treatment plant. Constantly updated based on most current information. Updates will be made once the City works through this process to understand what we are facing. There is a combination of rate-based financing for projects, and trunk area charges paid by developers when there are large scale expansion projects of the system.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

a. October 27, 2026, Utility Commission Meeting Minutes

Motion by Miller, **Second** by Demuth

Motion to approve the October 27, 2025, meeting minutes

Ayes: 2.

Nays: None. Motion Carried.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

None.

OLD BUSINESS

None.

NEW BUSINESS

None.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

a. Update on Well No. 8 Gross Alpha & Solution Evaluations

Public Works Director Egger provided an update on the elevated gross alpha levels detected in Well No. 8 and on the evaluation of potential solutions. He noted that the City is working with Short Elliot Hendrickson (SEH), an engineering firm with extensive experience in water treatment and water

system modeling and a long history of completing water-related projects for the City.

Option 1: Place Well No. 8 on emergency backup status, meaning it would operate only during major events or times of significant water demand, such as peak summer days. Director Egger noted that removing a well from regular service places additional stress on the remaining active wells. The City currently operates nine wells, with one already designated as an emergency backup. Well 17 is expected to come online within the next few months.

This option requires additional modeling to determine how to maintain adequate supply during peak pumping periods. This option may accelerate the timeline for drilling the next well sooner than anticipated. Constructing a new well, including design, permitting, and construction, typically requires approximately three years.

Option 2: Blend water from Wells 8 and 9 through the use of a blending manifold that could be installed at Well House 9. This approach would involve integration of the two water sources piped together for controlled blending before being sent out into the distribution system. Wellhouse 9 has space to accommodate the addition of a blending manifold by repurposing an area designed as storage space but not currently being used. Approximately 2,100 feet of interconnecting water main would be required between the two well sites.

Option 3: Construction of a treatment facility at Well No. 8. This option would require expanding the existing site, which would result in encroachment into Jaycee Park and could create impacts for nearby residential properties. Additionally, there is limited opportunity for future expansion at this location, including limited ability to bring additional water supply from other wells to this site for treatment.

Option 4: Construction of a treatment facility at Well No. 12 site on Boulder Trail. This location has a lot size adequate for both a treatment plant and potential future expansion. However, the distance and infrastructure required to convey water from Well No. 8 to Well No. 12 present challenges. Road corridors are preferred for routing transmission mains, but County Road 42 is already congested with utilities and includes a railroad crossing, and Highway 3 poses similar constraints. The route would require approximately two miles of new water main to connect Well No. 8 to the Well No. 12 site.

Potential water treatment plant options include gravity sand filtration (which requires a smaller footprint), pressure filtration, with the ability to add granular activated carbon filtration for emerging contaminants such as PFAS.

Timelines vary depending on the selected solution. Constructing a full water treatment facility is the longest path, with an estimated duration of 3–4 years. The blending manifold option could be completed within a single construction season, potentially in 2027.

Cost estimates at this stage are very preliminary. A full-scale treatment plant using gravity or pressure filtration is estimated at \$40–50 million. A smaller single-site plant, such as one located at Well No. 8, is estimated at \$15–20 million. Costs depend on several variables, including location, treatment process type, volume of water treated, site characteristics, and similar factors. These early estimates cover only basic facility functions and do not include potential add-ons or additional treatment processes.

The City must submit a work plan to the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) by mid-April. This plan will outline the schedule for evaluating options, selecting a resolution, and forecasting construction activities. The option analysis is expected to be completed in 2026. Depending on the selected approach, construction could be completed in 2027 through 2030.

Director Egger noted that the schematics shown in the presentation are preliminary conceptual designs intended only to help visualize potential options. No designs have been finalized.

Commissioner Demuth asked what actions are currently being taken in response to the elevated gross alpha levels at Well No. 8. Director Egger explained that the well is being used less at this time due to low seasonal water demand. Well No. 8 has been moved lower in the priority sequence and is now one of the last wells to be activated. While it will still be used when necessary, such as during peak-demand summer days, it will remain near the end of the operational rotation.

Commissioner Miller inquired if Wells 8 and 9 are already connected or if piping would be required to connect them. Director Egger clarified that the wells are not connected to each other but both pump into the distribution system. The manifold option requires the two water sources to be intentionally blended at a location (Well 9) before pumping into the distribution system. While some natural blending occurs in the system now, it is not controlled or consistent in the way a blending manifold would provide.

If Wells No. 8 and No. 9 are at different depths, would Well No. 9 be less likely to have the same elevated gross alpha levels as Well No. 8? Director Egger noted that gross alpha is being monitored at Well No. 9 and results to date have not shown elevated levels. The City is still awaiting a comprehensive set of historical sampling data.

Commissioner Miller further inquired whether the piping needed to connect Wells 8 and 9 for the blending manifold, if they could be used to expand to a water treatment plant later. Director Egger confirmed this is correct.

Commissioner Miller asked if a treatment plant was constructed and gross alpha levels at Well No. 8 later increased, would the well need to be shut down or would the treatment plant would be able to address the higher levels. Director Egger confirmed that the treatment system would be capable of handling increased levels, although operational adjustments may be required.

Commissioner Demuth asked whether shutting down Well No. 7 may have caused Well No. 8 to be pumped more, potentially mobilizing the gross alpha. Director Egger stated that he could not say with certainty whether this assumption is valid. He noted that gross alpha compliance is based on an annual average over a calendar year.

Commissioner Demuth also asked why a public notice was issued for elevated gross alpha at Well No. 8, while no notice was issued for Well No. 7, which had elevated PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonate) levels. Director Egger explained that because the City elected voluntarily to place Well No. 7 on emergency backup status, the Minnesota Department of Health did not require additional public notice, as the well is no longer supplying water to the system.

Mayor Weisensel asked where sampling is conducted and what levels would be expected at the tap. Director Egger explained that the MDH collects samples at the wellhead. He noted that although

wells push water into the distribution system where some natural blending occurs, it is reasonable to expect some dilution. However, the City is not testing gross alpha levels at individual private service taps. The MDH requires sampling at the source, before water enters the system.

Commissioner Demuth reported that several residents have contacted her with questions about home water filtration systems. She noted that the public notice stated that water softening, reverse osmosis, and distillation are effective methods for removing gross alpha. She added that many residents may not know whether the tap they drink from is connected to softened water. Demuth explained that the County offers a flyer that includes a hardness test strip to help residents determine whether their drinking-water tap is softened. She provided these handouts to City staff (see attached). Demuth also requested that the City link this information to its website.

Commissioner Demuth asked when the next test results would be available. Director Egger stated that results are expected sometime in April. Sampling was recently completed, and it typically takes about a month to receive results. He added that once the City receives the historical testing information from the MDH, staff will compile it into a format that is easier for the public to understand.

Commissioner Demuth asked for confirmation that no additional direct mailings would be sent. Director Egger confirmed that the City website will be used to provide ongoing updates. He noted that the MDH requires quarterly updates, which will align with the citywide newsletter. The newsletter will direct residents to the website for more detailed information and will meet the MDH notification requirements.

Commissioner Miller asked how many treatment plants would be required to serve all of the city's wells. Director Egger explained that the southwest (SW) wells and northeast (NE) well sites are geographically separated. The NE wells are already constructed and configured to supply a potential treatment plant, while the SW wells currently do not have infrastructure in place to feed into one. Based on the city's present layout, two plants will likely be necessary. If the city continues expanding eastward, a third plant may ultimately be required to serve future wells in that area. The City is currently positioned for two treatment plant sites.

Commissioner Demuth inquired about the City's current water appropriation permit amount and the additional volume being requested with the addition of Well 17. Director Egger stated that the current appropriation permit authorizes approximately 1.1 billion gallons. He noted that the City is seeking an additional 200 million gallons. Director Egger also confirmed that Well 7 remains included in the appropriation considerations.

b. Manganese Monitoring Update

Director Egger reported that the City has been investigating manganese levels in the water supply over the past few years. A few wells have periodically shown elevated levels compared to Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) guidance values: 100 µg/L (ppb) for infants and 300 µg/L (ppb) for adults. Because manganese is not a regulated contaminant, any treatment approach would be elective.

To better understand tap-level concentrations, the City conducted six quarterly rounds of sampling beginning in mid-2024 at 35–40 addresses. In-house testing generally showed higher manganese levels than results from Minnesota Valley Testing Lab (MVTL), an accredited laboratory.

Sampling showed occasional spikes in manganese at various locations and times, but these were inconsistent. Overall, most tap samples remained close to or below the MDH infant guidance level of 100 µg/L (ppb). It was also noted that the spikes appeared to occur in wells that had not been operated recently. Wells 7 and 8 tended to have higher levels of manganese on a consistent basis. Well 7 is on emergency backup status already and is therefore not supplying into the drinking water system. Well 8 has already been extensively under the previous agenda item. Based on these findings, staff does not recommend pursuing manganese-specific treatment at this time. A future water treatment plant, however, would remove manganese along with other contaminants.

As an alternative, given that manganese exposure is primarily a concern for infants on formula, the City is considering offering pitcher-style filters to households with infants one-year-old or under. Census estimates and modeling suggest there are approximately 350 infants per year in the City. Estimated annual cost would be \$15,000–\$20,000 if all eligible households participated. This concept has not yet been developed into a formal program.

Commissioner Demuth asked whether the City could increase the amount of polyphosphate used in the water. Director Egger responded that modeling could be done, though the effectiveness is uncertain. If the City moves forward with a treatment plant, manganese removal could be incorporated into the design.

Mayor Weisensel inquired whether the City could increase cycling of the wells during off-peak times. Director Egger noted that operational adjustments have already been made in response to this issue, including adjusting well pairings running during off-peak periods. When asked whether spikes occurred primarily in the summer, Director Egger stated that spikes were seen across the board and did not follow a consistent pattern.

Demuth requested additional education on ion-exchange filters versus carbon refrigerator filters. Brita PUR pitchers include ion-exchange media that reduce manganese more effectively than standard carbon-only filters. Water softeners also reduce manganese but increase sodium content. Hardness test strips can help determine whether household drinking water is softened.

Commissioner Demuth inquired why the rural wells are not sampled for manganese. Director Egger noted that he is unsure of the specific reasoning but can follow up with the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH). He explained that the rural wells are small-capacity wells that provide a small amount of supply in the overall system. These wells were installed approximately 30 years ago to supply a small group of properties to the east and were originally intended to serve the UMore property before UMore constructed its own system. Once UMore disconnected from the rural wells, the wells were turned over to the City. Demuth further clarified that the rural wells were drilled due to a chloroform contamination plume located between the UMore property and the Mississippi River. Director Egger confirmed that the wells had, at one point, been connected to UMore.

Commissioner Miller asked about timing and coordination with the City Council for the work plan and decision-making. Director Egger noted this is the first discussion with any appointed or elected officials and the process is still in its early stages. Input from the Utilities Commission will help guide a future recommendation to the City Council.

Commissioner Miller expressed support for exploring a future water treatment plant and asked for a rough estimate of potential rate impacts. She suggested considering franchise fees as a possible

funding source. Franchise fees can be structured by user type and tied to a specific project with a defined end date. Otherwise, treatment plant costs would be recovered through water rates, with smaller users paying less. Director Egger noted that the City conducts financial analysis to account for projects of this nature. He also stated that the City has some funds available from trunk area charges from developers, as well as savings for capital projects that have accumulated under the existing rate structures.

c. Well Pumping Report

Director Egger advised that 2025 well pumping was very close to the City's appropriation amount. Historically, the City has been pumping near its appropriation limit for the past 7–8 years, with annual precipitation being a major driver. Summer pumping can vary significantly depending on rainfall.

For 2026, well-pumping data is available only through February. Staff noted that pumping levels in the first few months of the year typically do not vary much from year to year.

Commissioner Demuth inquired about lawn-watering practices. Staff noted that the City promotes water-conservation messaging each spring and emphasizes that pumping typically triples from May through September.

Demuth further asked whether the City could require six inches of topsoil during final building inspections, particularly for new construction on sandy soils. Director Egger stated he would need to review the City's Engineering Standards but noted that such a requirement would involve substantial staff time to measure during inspections, and that topsoil tends to compact significantly over time.

d. Action Item / Issues

list None.

e. Set Next Meeting Agenda – June 29, 2026

- i. Gross Alpha Update – Financial Impacts

ADJOURNMENT

This being the last meeting for Commissioner Demuth as her term has ended, and a new Commissioner will be joining, Mayor Weisensel presented Commissioner Demuth with a Certificate of Appreciation for her service as a Utility Commissioner. Commissioner Demuth addressed the audience members with personal reflections of her time on the Commission.

There being no further business to come before the Utility Commission at the regular commission meeting, and upon a motion by Miller and a second by Demuth, the meeting was adjourned at 6:52 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Amy Simonson
Public Works Office Specialist

Utility Commission Regular Meeting: June 29, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: Set Meeting Dates for 2026-2027	AGENDA SECTION: NEW BUSINESS
PREPARED BY: Amy Simonson, Public Works Office Specialist	AGENDA NO. 8.a.
ATTACHMENTS: 2026 UC Calendar	APPROVED BY: NAE
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Motion to approve.	

BACKGROUND

The Commission sets meeting dates for the coming year (April-March) at the first meeting of the calendar year. Attached is a calendar of recommended meeting dates highlighted in orange. Commissioners may adopt this schedule or propose an alternative. To facilitate discussion, commissioners are encouraged to bring a calendar to identify any conflicts.

RECOMMENDATION

Motion to approve.

2026-2027

UTILITY COMMISSION ANNUAL PLANNER

JANUARY 2026						
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FEBRUARY 2026						
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MARCH 2026						
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JUNE 2026						
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JULY 2026						
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AUGUST 2026						
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SEPTEMBER 2026						
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OCTOBER 2026						
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NOVEMBER 2026						
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DECEMBER 2026						
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Utility Commission Regular Meeting: June 29, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: Update on Financials for Well No. 8 Gross Alpha Solutions	AGENDA SECTION: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT
PREPARED BY: Nick Egger, Public Works Director	AGENDA NO. 9.a.
ATTACHMENTS:	APPROVED BY: NAE
RECOMMENDED ACTION: No action - informational only.	

BACKGROUND

Staff is continuing to work through financial analysis of the different solutions for reduction of gross alpha at Well No. 8 and will provide an update on the findings to date for the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION

No action requested.

Utility Commission Regular Meeting: June 29, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: Infant Formula Water Program Summary	AGENDA SECTION: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT
PREPARED BY: Nick Egger, Public Works Director	AGENDA NO. 9.b.
ATTACHMENTS: Rack Card - Infant Formula Water Program	APPROVED BY: NAE
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Information Only	

BACKGROUND

Earlier this month, the City Council approved the initiation of an Infant Formula Water Program to offer filter pitcher kits to households with infants ages 0-12 months as an option for reducing manganese in water used for infant formula preparation.

Background

Manganese is a naturally occurring element commonly found in soil, rocks, and groundwater sources and is therefore typically present in drinking water supplies throughout the United States, particularly in groundwater-fed systems like we have in Rosemount. Manganese is also an essential nutrient required by the human body. Although manganese is not regulated in drinking water, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a health advisory level of 300 micrograms per liter (µg/L) for children and adults age 1 year and older, while recommending that infants under 12 months of age consume water containing no greater than 100 µg/L of manganese. This recommendation is particularly applicable when using tap water to prepare infant formula, as formula already contains adequate amounts of manganese for infant development and supplemental exposure is unnecessary.

Through monitoring of manganese levels among Rosemount's public water supply wells, lab testing reports have shown that although levels will fluctuate across time, some wells consistently exhibit manganese concentrations between 100–150 µg/L. Because water from multiple wells is blended throughout the citywide distribution system, manganese concentrations at the tap vary by location and are generally lower than concentrations measured directly at individual wells.

To better understand manganese concentrations, the City worked with a certified laboratory over an approximately 18-month period to sample water at several dozen properties throughout the community. Testing found that manganese concentrations at most tap locations were typically near or below 100 µg/L. However, due to variability within the distribution system, staff cannot conclude that all 10,000+ properties served by the City's water system consistently experience manganese concentrations below 100 µg/L.

It is also important to note that water softeners and certain in-home treatment systems are effective at reducing manganese concentrations, although not all household plumbing configurations route drinking water through those systems.

Program Details

Participation in the program would be voluntary for eligible households residing in Rosemount. Filter pitcher kits include the filter pitcher and a year's supply of replacement filters, with an approximate value of \$55 per kit. To participate, residents will need to visit Public Works during regular business hours and provide proof of residency and documentation verifying the age of the child. Eligible participants will receive the filter pitcher kit. Based on demographic analysis using U.S. Census population and birth rate data, staff estimates there are approximately 300–350 infants ages 0–12 months residing in Rosemount during a typical year. With that, the anticipated annual program is expected to be approximately \$20,000. The City has recently received a shipment of the filter kits, and will begin taking applications in early July.

Included at the end of this memo are sample rack cards that the City will have available at City Hall, Public Works, as well as other City facilities and we will also be distributing some copies to other community partners for display at their locations. The City has and will be continuing to promote the program using our social media platforms, website, and newsletter over time.

RECOMMENDATION

No action necessary.



INFANT FORMULA WATER PROGRAM

A City of Rosemount Initiative

The City of Rosemount offers free water filter pitchers for households with bottle-fed infants who use city water to prepare infant formula.

This optional program is designed to provide support for families who wish to further reduce exposure to naturally occurring manganese during their child's infancy (0-12 months).

AT A GLANCE

- ✔ Free water filter pitcher kit for eligible households
- ✔ Includes water pitcher and a year supply of replacement filters
- ✔ One kit per eligible household, per year

WHAT ELIGIBLE HOSEHOLDS WILL RECEIVE (NO COST)

1. One 6-cup water filter pitcher
2. One 6-pack of replacement filters (one-year supply)



ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS



Must be a resident of the City of Rosemount



Provide proof of residency



Show proof of at least one infant child 0-12 months

HOW TO APPLY

1. Visit Public Works located at 14041 Biscayne Ave.
2. Bring required documentation
3. Receive filter kit immediately

In-person distribution only.

MORE DETAILS

Scan code for detailed program information!



Utility Commission Regular Meeting: June 29, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: Well Pumping Report	AGENDA SECTION: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT
PREPARED BY: Nick Egger, Public Works Director	AGENDA NO. 9.c.
ATTACHMENTS: 2026 Well Pumpage Record	APPROVED BY: NAE
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Informational only.	

BACKGROUND

The Commissioners will receive an update on year-to-date well pumping data through May 2026.

RECOMMENDATION

No action necessary - Informational only.

2026 Well Pumping Record

GPM	1,200	1,235	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000		500	500		Precipitation				
2026	Well 7	Well 8	Well 9	Well 12	Well 14	Well 15	Well 16	Well 17	Rural 1	Rural 2	2026 Total	2025 Total	% Change	2026	2025	Diff
Jan	0	19,062,000	2,852,000	0	0	3,717,000	27,355,000		2,600,000	2,518,000	58,104,000	52,245,000	11.2%	1.00	0.13	-0.87
Feb	0	12,844,000	9,632,000	7,997,000	48,000	0	18,653,000		2,530,000	2,407,000	54,111,000	46,778,000	15.7%	1.15	0.41	-0.74
Mar	0	88,000	26,234,000	21,740,000	113,000	82,000	70,000		2,230,000	2,476,000	53,033,000	47,457,000	11.7%	1.29	2.96	1.67
Q1 Total	0	31,994,000	38,718,000	29,737,000	161,000	3,799,000	46,078,000		7,360,000	7,401,000	165,248,000	146,480,000	12.8%	3.44	3.50	0.06
Apr	0	0	23,750,000	120,000	188,000	26,000	25,598,000		2,773,000	2,921,000	55,376,000	49,759,000	11.3%	3.25	1.98	-1.27
May	0	3,831,000	39,446,000	6,829,000	46,120,000	27,083,000	17,409,000		2,274,000	2,541,000	145,533,000	135,006,000	7.8%	2.24	3.27	1.03
Jun											0	145,451,000	-100.0%		5.72	5.72
Q2 Total	0	3,831,000	63,196,000	6,949,000	46,308,000	27,109,000	43,007,000		5,047,000	5,462,000	200,909,000	330,216,000	-39.2%	5.49	10.97	5.48
Jul											0	165,639,000	-100.0%		5.24	5.24
Aug											0	159,327,000	-100.0%		3.57	3.57
Sep											0	132,258,000	-100.0%		2.85	2.85
Q3 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	457,224,000	-100.0%	0.00	11.66	11.66
Oct											0	97,932,000	-100.0%		1.04	1.04
Nov											0	56,089,000	-100.0%		0.91	0.91
Dec											0	51,821,000	-100.0%			0.00
Q4 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	205,842,000	-100.0%	0.00	1.95	1.95
Total	0	35,825,000	101,914,000	36,686,000	46,469,000	30,908,000	89,085,000		12,407,000	12,863,000	366,157,000	1,139,762,000	-67.9%	8.93	28.08	19.15
Average/Mo	0	7,165,000	20,382,800	7,337,200	9,293,800	6,181,600	17,817,000		2,481,400	2,596,750	73,255,550	94,963,288	-22.9%			
Average/Day	0	98,151	279,216	100,510	127,312	84,679	244,068		33,992	35,241	1,003,170	3,122,636	-67.9%			
Year To-Date											366,157,000	331,245,000	10.5%	8.93	28.08	19.15

Utility Commission Regular Meeting: June 29, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: Set Next Meeting Agenda – September 21, 2026	AGENDA SECTION: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR’S REPORT
PREPARED BY: Nick Egger, Public Works Director	AGENDA NO. 9.e.
ATTACHMENTS:	APPROVED BY: NAE
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Set September 21, 2026 as the date for the next Utility Commission Meeting.	

BACKGROUND

The leading topic of discussion for the September 21st meeting will be the beginning of the annual utility rate review process.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve September 21, 2026 as the date on which the next Utility Commission Meeting will be held.