

VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN
N112 W17001 MEQUON ROAD
GERMANTOWN, WI 53022

MEETING: **PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAY COMMITTEE**

DATE AND TIME: **TUESDAY, October 7, 2014 ***5:00 P.M.*****

LOCATION: **Germantown Village Hall Board Room**

- I. **CALL TO ORDER:** This meeting has been given public notice in accordance with Wisconsin Statutes, Section 19.83 and 19.84 in such form that will apprise the general public and news media of subject matter that is intended for consideration and action.
- II. **ROLL CALL:** Chairman Kaminski, Trustees Zabel, Vanderheiden and Warren
- III. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** September 2, 2014 and September 9, 2014
- IV. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** Please be advised per State Statute Section 19.84(2), information will be received from the public. It is the policy of this municipality that there be a three minute time period, per person, with time extensions per the Chief Presiding Officer's discretion; be further advised that there may be limited discussion on the information received, however, NO ACTION will be taken under public comments.
- V. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS:**
 - A. Request Authorization for Lateral Connection in Commerce Circle Without Water Main Extension – W188 N10707 Maple Road
- V. **NEW BUSINESS:**
 - A. Authorization to Contract Tree Trimming – DPW
 - B. Authorization to Extend the ITU Contract
 - C. Acceptance of Proposal – Nitrogen Generation System for Village Hall Fire Suppression
 - D. Shallow Well Investigation - Update
 - E. Consideration of Invoice – D.F. Tomasini – Lake Park Area
 - F. Sewer Rate Increase
 - G. 2014 Road Projects – Update on Finances
 - H. Approval of Change Order – Year 2014 Road Improvement Projects
 - I. Letter of Credit Reduction – Hillstone Apartments
 - J. Conveyance of Rights In Land To WDOT – FDL Avenue Roundabout
 - K. Riversbend Lane Reconstruction Project – Scheduling Update
 - L. Change Order – Wall Inspection for Air Gas
 - M. Award of Contract – TID #6 Sanitary and Water Utilities
- VI. **ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

The Next Public Works Committee Meeting will be held **Tuesday, November 4, 2014 @ 5:00 p.m.**

VII. ADJOURNMENT:

UPON REASONABLE NOTICE, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through appropriate aids and services. For additional information or to request this service please contact the Village Clerk at (262)250-4740 at least 2 days prior to the meeting.

*** Notice is given that a majority of the Village Board may attend this meeting to gather information about an agenda item over which they have decision making responsibility. This may constitute a meeting of the Village Board per State ex rel. Badke v. Greendale Village Board, even though the Village Board will not take formal action at this meeting.

PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAY COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

September 2, 2014
Village Hall Board Room

CALL: Chm. Kaminski called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL: Chm. Kaminski, Trustee Members Zabel, Vanderheiden (absent & excused), and Warren. Also present were Dir. Ludwig, Engr. Bischke, Fire Chief Weiss, and Secretary Wick.

PREVIOUS MINUTES:

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Warren to approve the Minutes of August 5, 2014.

Motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC COMMENT: None

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Warren to defer discussion on Item “A” under New Business of the Public Works and Highway Committee Meeting Agenda until later in the meeting.

Motion carried unanimously.

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Warren to move to Item “F” under New Business of the Public Works and Highway Committee Meeting Agenda.

Motion carried unanimously.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC HYDRANT – HILLSIDE VIEW, W140 N10565-95 FOND DU LAC AVENUE: Engr. Bischke stated as part of the Plan Review process, the Fire Chief required an internal hydrant within the development. Historically, the Water Utility preferred those internal hydrants be publicly owned and maintained with the required public easement. Past Committee discussion preferred the internal hydrants be privately owned and maintained. There was concern that privately owned hydrants may not be properly maintained therefore a Private Maintenance Agreement was required and recorded with the County. Discussion followed with Dir. Ludwig giving a brief history on private hydrants on industrial properties and was unaware of private hydrants for residential properties. Even though backflow prevention was provided for private hydrants, it would be difficult to keep control over maintenance, etc. Chief Weiss stated from a fire protection standpoint he would prefer the hydrants be public as they would know the hydrant was properly maintained and ISO Ratings do not give private hydrants as much credit as a public hydrants.

Scott Bence, JBJ Development, preferred the hydrants in his development be publically owned which would be consistent with his other developments in Germantown and surrounding communities.

Trustee Zabel stated the main reason we got away from public hydrants was basically cost. It was still his preference that hydrants be private especially for commercial and industrial and public for residential developments.

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Kaminski recommending a public feed to the hydrant with the valves and laterals being private at the Hillside View Apartment project located at W140 N10565-95 Fond du Lac Avenue.

Motion carried unanimously.

RECONSIDERATION OF A UTILITY CREDIT – N114 W15928 SYLVAN CIRCLE:

Due to faulty notification to the owner of the August 5th Agenda topic, the Chairman allowed reconsideration of a utility credit. Dir. Ludwig gave a brief explanation of the excess water usage noticed by the building owner during the second quarter of 2014. Staff inspected the building location only to find a faucet turned wide open with the hose draining directly into the floor drain. The over average water use was calculated at 910,000 gallons which amounted to \$7,684.95 in fees. Dir. Ludwig further explained when it is known that the water went through the meter, credits were normally not given. Options would be considered on the sanitary portion of the of the MMSD invoice when it had been verified the water did not enter the sanitary sewer. In this case, the water did go directly to the sanitary sewer. Mr. Roth indicated to the Director of Public Works that Fire Department personnel inspected the building and were allowed to enter a locked room during their building inspection and possibly turned the water valve on.

Mr. Roth, Building Owner, explained a washer pipe burst back in March, 2014. The off-site Property Manager had arrived to extensive water damage and to repair the water pump. Due to the extensive damage, the building alarms required the Fire Department to respond in which all areas of the building were searched. A water main was turned off in a restricted area of the building. As the faucet had never been turned on by building management, it was believed the water main was turned on by either the Fire Department or Building Inspector. It went unnoticed until the utility bill was received. As his bills were normally \$2,500 and the second quarter billing topped \$10,137(+), Mr. Roth looked to the Committee for some type of reduction as he believed the overage was due to the unusual incident in March.

Fire Chief Weiss explained his department responded to a call that an alarm was sounding at the Sylvan Circle location. Two inspections by the Fire Department March 26, 2014 and July 11, 2014 found the fire alarm system was still out of service due to the water pipe failure. The Fire Department Inspector stated he did not turn on any valves as there was no reason for him to do so as the Sylvan Circle address did not have a sprinkler system. The Fire Inspection Report summary was read to the Committee which requested the Building Inspector conduct a follow-up inspection. Chief Weiss did not know if the building inspection took place as he did not have a report from the Building Inspector. Discussion included:

- Building Inspector completed a site visit in all areas of the building;
- Jerry Bauman, Off-site property manager recalled numerous Fire Dept. personnel in the building; Many valves are located on the lower level in which all were closed;

- Possibility the valves were turned on after the Fire/Bldg. Inspectors investigation;
- The hose connection was inserted into the floor drain and therefore would have been difficult to hear running water;
- How do you identify who turned the water on?
- MMSD bases their charges on the water that enters the sanitary sewer system and therefore treated;
- Request Building Inspector to appear at the next Public Works meeting to present his report on the building inspection;
- Mr. Roth believed no one would admit responsibility for turning the water valve on and didn't believe it would resolve the situation; The only people who had access to the secured rooms were the on-site and off-site property managers, Fire Dept. personnel, and Building Inspector; The valve was turned on during the investigation of the incident;
- A review of prior quarter usage and current quarter usage should be reviewed to determine if the water was going through the sanitary sewer system a lot longer than known;
- Utility billing history had shown consistent usage for nine quarters since 2011;
- Chm. Kaminski agreed no one may admit to turning on the valve. Do we ask the entire Village to pay for the water that went down into the sanitary sewer system on behalf of Mr. Roth's apartment complex? It would not be fair and there had to be some way to balance it out. Chm. Kaminski was willing to address the topic at the next Public Works meeting in order to review the Building Inspector's report;
- Mr. Roth was not asking for the Village to pay the entire difference just a compromise. Possibly splitting the difference on the bill. Something happened and from his standpoint the only person with access would have no reason to turn the faucet on. He believed the faucet was turned on during the incident's investigation.

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Warren to deny the request for a reduction in the second quarter 2014 sewer and water invoice for Mike and Sandra Roth at N114 W15928 Sylvan Circle.

Motion carried 2 – 1 (Kaminski)

ACCEPTANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS – 2013 SEALCOAT PROGRAM:

MOTION made by Warren, seconded by Zabel to accept the 2013 Sealcoat Program improvements.

Motion carried unanimously.

RELEASE OF RETAINER – 2013 SEALCOAT PROGRAM:

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Kaminski authorizing the release the retainer in the amount of \$3,066.97 to Scott Construction for work performed on the 2013 Sealcoat Program.

Motion carried unanimously.

RECOMMENDATION TO ACCEPT EASEMENTS FOR WATERMAIN –

CARRIAGE HILLS APARTMENTS: Dir. Ludwig reported the apartment complex had experienced clean water problems with their well water. The solution was to connect to Village water at Williams Drive and extend the main to Park Avenue where a lateral would service their parcel. The Developer's Agreement had already been approved by the Committee. The main would extend through Germantown Joint School No. 1 and Village National Little League which therefore required easements which had been reviewed and approved by the Village's Attorney.

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Warren to forward to the Village Board with a positive recommendation to accept the easement documents from Germantown Joint School No. 1 and Village National Little League as needed for a water main extension at the Carriage Hills Apartments located at W162 N11811 Park Avenue.

Motion carried unanimously.

RECOMMENDATION TO ACCEPT AGREEMENT FOR PURCHASE OF LAND –
WDOT FOND DU LAC AVENUE/DONGES BAY ROAD ROUNDABOUT:

Dir. Ludwig electronically provided the Committee three appraisals for property and damages to the Village of Germantown for the roundabout located on FDL Avenue and Donges Bay Road. The Village had the option to have the parcels re-appraised within 60 days by a qualified appraiser selected by the Village and paid by the WDOT. Those appraisals can then be used during negotiations with the WDOT. Due to possible land calculation errors shown on the appraisals, Committee discussion requested re-appraisals of Parcels #10 and #11.

MOTION made by Warren, seconded by Kaminski requesting staff acquire an Appraiser on the Village's behalf for Parcels #10 & #11 prior to acceptance of the land purchase agreements by the WDOT for the roundabout project at Fond du Lac Avenue and Donges Bay Road.

Motion carried unanimously.

REDUCE SCOPE OF DONGES BAY ROAD STP-M CONTRACT WITH WDOT & R.A.

SMITH NATIONAL: Engr. Bischke provided a copy of a contract amendment to reduce the scope of the Donges Bay Road STP-M contract with WDOT & R.A. Smith National. The agreement between R.A. Smith National and the WDOT's Management Consultant DAAR Engineering expended \$245,898.14 which was 55.3% of the contract value. DAAR Engineering requested closing out the contract and therefore the Amendment was prepared to extract all of the remaining tasks that had not been completed. Once the amendment to the contract was executed by the Village, it will be forwarded to the WDOT for review. Engr. Bischke reminded the Committee that the Village had entered into a contract for the local design that was approved by the Village Board July 21, 2014.

MOTION made by Warren, seconded by Zabel to forward to the Village Board with a positive recommendation to authorize and execute contract amendment #1 reducing the scope of the Donges Bay Road STP-M Contract with WDOT and R.A. Smith National.

Trustee Zabel confirmed with staff that once the contract amendment was approved by the WDOT, the WDOT would cover the costs and then invoice the Village for repayment over the 10 year period without interest from the date the contract was signed. Engr. Bischke concurred and noted the Village was two years into the existing contract with eight years remaining.

Motion carried unanimously.

AUTHORIZATION TO FILL THE CIVIL ENGINEER POSITION – ENGINEERING OFFICE: Dir. Ludwig requested authorization to fill a vacancy upon the resignation of the Village's Civil Engineer effective September 12, 2014. Engr. Bischke performed an exit interview with salary and travel as the reason for leaving. Various methods would be used for posting the position.

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Warren authorizing staff to fill the Civil Engineer position within the Engineering Department.

Motion carried unanimously.

Staff was advised to review Village Code to determine if authorization was also needed by the Village Board.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: There will be a SPECIAL Public Works Committee Meeting on Tuesday, September 9, 2014 at 5:30 p.m. to discuss the adoption of various local roads into Years 2015 and 2016 Local Road Improvement Projects.

The regular Public Works Committee Meeting will be held Tuesday, October 7, 2014 at 5:00 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 7:40 p.m.



Janice Wick, Recording Secretary

SPECIAL
PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAY COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

September 9, 2014
Village Hall Board Room

CALL: Chm. Kaminski called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL: Chm. Kaminski, Trustee Members Zabel, Vanderheiden (5:34 p.m.), and Warren. Also present were Dir. Ludwig, Engr. Bischke, Fire Chief Weiss and Secretary Wick.

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Warren to move to Item “B” under NEW BUSINESS of the Public Works & Highway Committee Meeting Agenda.

Motion carried unanimously.

CONSIDERATION OF DELAYING RIVERSBEND LANE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT TO YEAR 2015 AND EVALUATING ADVANCING RIVER CREST DRIVE PROJECT TO 2014 CONSTRUCTION: Dir. Ludwig received confirmation from Panda Restaurant Group’s Attorney who had given the Village permission to complete construction on Riversbend Lane even though the acquisition of the land was not fully completed. Engr. Bischke noted other considerations included re-locating a utility pole before work could commence at the intersection, and, Payne & Dolan’s crew would have to be available to do the work for the rest of the season.

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Kaminski to direct staff to complete Riversbend Lane reconstruction in Year 2014.

Motion carried 3 -1(Vanderheiden abstained)

ADOPTION OF VARIOUS LOCAL ROADS INTO YEARS 2015 & 2016 LOCAL ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Engr. Bischke looked to the Committee to determine whether various roads should be included in the year 2015-2016 Local Road Improvement projects in addition to the Donges Bay Road project. WISLR (Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads) requires the Village to complete a Paser Rating every two years. Based on those ratings, the WDOT estimated \$17.2 million of capital road improvements needed. Currently 1.4% of the Village’s roadway conditions had ratings of 1 or 2 which was considered severe. Engr. Bischke provided the Committee with a list of projects in which the Village Board had invested in two geotechnical engineers to evaluate the roads based on the five year plan. The Tables below were provided to the Committee for review and discussion. Estimated costs of the projects were based upon past project costs plus 4% annual escalation. The only roads left in queue that had a geotechnical analysis were the remainder of the roads in the Old Farm East Subdivision. In closing, Engr. Bischke suggested the Committee prepare another menu of roads for analysis by a geotechnical engineer in the year 2016. A recommendation for the 2016 road projects was not needed at this time unless the Committee wanted to budget accordingly. Discussion included:

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- Concord Road should be completed over Country Aire Drive as it was believed Concord Road supplied more traffic especially with the school zone; The WDOT Traffic Counts were believed to be low;
- Wouldn't mind approving roads for years 2015 and 2016 so Country Aire Drive would get done either year;
- It didn't make sense to reconstruct Concord Road if water main was needed and the road would need to be reconstructed again;
- A previous petition of the Concord Road neighborhood did not want water main;
- It would make sense to have a water main in Concord Road to complete the loop; there is no fire protection for approximately 800 feet; The Water Utility could provide the project and eventually the residents would hook up; The Water Utility currently is in need of funding and having an extra year to save would be a good idea. Water rates will be discussed in the near future;

Old Farm East Subdivision:

Project	Consultant Recommendation	2013 PASER Rating	Average Daily Traffic	Est. Cost in Yr. 2015
Auburn Ln (Fieldstone Pass to Hedge Way)	Remove & Replace Asphalt ¹	3	80 (Yr. 2000)	\$145K
Brook Hollow Ct (Termini to Brook Hollow Dr)	Remove & Replace Asphalt ¹	4	40 (Yr. 2000)	\$21K
Brook Hollow Dr (Hedge Way to Old Farm Rd)	Remove & Replace Asphalt ¹	4	150 (Yr. 2000)	\$111K
Fieldstone Pass (Wagon Trl to Donges Bay Rd)	Remove & Replace Asphalt ¹	3 5 (528')	150 (Yr. 2000)	\$344K
Hedge Way (Ridgeview Ln to Old Farm Rd)	Remove & Replace Asphalt ¹	3 4 (158')	40 (317' Yr. 2000) 150 (Yr. 2000)	\$120K
Old Farm Rd (Wagon Trl to Field Stone Pass)	Remove & Replace Asphalt ¹	3	150 (Yr. 2000)	\$289K
Ridgeview Ln (Old Farm Rd to Donges Bay Rd)	Remove & Replace Asphalt ¹	3	150 (Yr. 2000)	\$145K
Timberline Ct (Old Farm Rd to Termini)	Remove & Replace Asphalt ¹	3	80 (Yr. 2000)	\$111K
Subdivision Total				\$1,286K

¹ GZA GeoEnvironmental Geotechnical Engineering Report, Aug. 23, 2012

Other Projects:

Project	Consultant Recommendation	2013 PASER Rating	Average Daily Traffic	Est. Cost in Yr. 2015
Concord Rd (Division Rd S to Pilgrim Rd)	Full depth Removal & Reconstruction ²	3	350 (Yr. 2000)	\$475K
Concord Rd. (Nigbor Dr to Water St)	Connect water main system gap ³	n/a	n/a	\$251K ⁴
Country Aire Dr N (Bonniwell Rd to Pioneer Rd)	Full depth Removal & Reconstruction ¹	3	550 (Yr. 2003)	\$531K
Maple Rd (Cedar Ln to Rockfield Rd)	Pulverize & Overlay ¹	2	350 (Yr. 2003)	\$234K
River Crest Dr (County Line Rd to Termini)	Full depth Removal & Reconstruction ²	3 5 (211')	150 (422' Yr. 2000) 350 (Yr. 2000)	\$254K

¹ GZA GeoEnvironmental Geotechnical Engineering Report, Aug. 23, 2012

² PSI Geotechnical Engineering Services Report, Sep. 16, 2011

³ Earth Tech Water System Master Plan, Nov., 2003

⁴ Other funding source (e.g., Water Utility, Special Assessment)

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Donges Bay Road Projects:

Project	Consultant Recommendation	2013 PASER Rating	Average Daily Traffic	Est. Cost in Yr. 2015
Donges Bay Rd (Division Rd to Pilgrim Rd)	Pulverize & Overlay w/ EBS ⁵	3 5 (792') 6 (581')	2,100 (581' Yr. 2013) 1,500 (Yr. 1998)	\$722K
Donges Bay Rd (Pilgrim Rd to Magnolia Dr)	Pulverize & Overlay w/ EBS ⁵	3	2,400 (Yr. 1998)	\$639K

⁵ R.A. Smith National Pavement Type Selection Report, Dec. 21, 2012

MOTION made by Vanderheiden, seconded by Warren to forward to the Village Board with a positive recommendation to adopt the 2015 Local Road Improvement Projects as presented by staff:

Project	Consultant Recommendation	2013 PASER Rating	Average Daily Traffic	Est. Cost in Yr. 2015
Donges Bay Rd (Division Rd to Pilgrim Rd)	Pulverize & Overlay w/ EBS	3 5 (792') 6 (581')	2,100 (581' Yr. 2013) 1,500 (Yr. 1998)	\$722K
Country Aire Dr N (Bonniwell Rd to Pioneer Rd)	Full depth Removal & Reconstruction	3	550 (Yr. 2003)	\$531K
River Crest Dr (County Line Rd to Termini)	Full depth Removal & Reconstruction	3 5 (211')	150 (422' Yr. 2000) 350 (Yr. 2000)	\$254K
Year 2015 Total				\$1.507 million

Motion carried 3 – 1 (Zabel)

DEVELOPER AGREEMENT – HILLSTONE APARTMENTS: Dir. Ludwig reported Hillstone Apartments consisted of two multi-family residential buildings proposed along Fond du Lac Avenue. Public improvements included public water main, fire hydrant and sidewalk on the west side of Fond du Lac Avenue. A Developer's Agreement was prepared and reviewed by the Village's Attorney. Minor changes within the Agreement were drafted and accepted by the developer.

Trustee Zabel questioned the verbiage in Section 1.04 (4) regarding the sweeping practices and requested the Section to be modified to clarify that the Developer was responsible for street cleaning.

Scott Bence, Developer, was in agreement with the developer being responsible for street cleaning and noted language within the Erosion Control Permit stated the owner's responsibilities on street cleaning.

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Kaminski to forward to the Village Board with a positive recommendation to approve the Developer's Agreement for Hillstone Apartments located on Fond du Lac Avenue.

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Vanderheiden to *amend* the Motion to re-word Section 1.04(4) of the Hillstone Apartments Developer's Agreement which should clarify the contractor's responsibility for street cleaning with Village assistance only if necessary and billed back to the developer.

Motion as amended carried unanimously.

Original Motion carried unanimously.

REQUEST AUTHORIZATION FOR LATERAL CONNECTION IN COMMERCE CIRCLE WITHOUT WATER MAIN EXTENSION – W188 N10707 MAPLE ROAD:

Engr. Bischke stated with the association of the Lannon Road Water main Extension project in which the Village bored under Hwy 41/45, the contractor worked with Russ Anderson, developer, to request permission to bore underneath Commerce Circle (private road), and utilize Mr. Anderson's property as a staging area for the project. During the project Mr. Anderson who currently had a holding tank system thought connecting to the public sanitary system would be a benefit during this project. Engr. Bischke clarified the Village was working on the water main system and not the sanitary system. A GIS map of the area was explained to the Committee. An existing water main with a stub was pulled back to provide the elevation needed to get under the freeway. Instead of putting in a bend, a "T" was used to provide for a future extension. Mr. Anderson wanted to connect to the "T" with a 1-1/2" to 2" private water lateral. Historically the Committee required full frontage installation in order to make the connection. Village Ordinance stated "Unless or until such time as a municipal water supply is available to serve a building in which installation of an automatic sprinkler is required, connection of the system to a water supply shall not be required; however, all design characteristics of systems installed under this section shall include provisions for eventual connection to a municipal water supply. All fire sprinkler systems installed under the requirements of this section shall be connected to a municipal water system within 6 months after water mains to serve the building are available for use."

Russell Anderson, W188 N10707 Maple Road, stated he had wanted to get rid of his holding tank for a couple of years. He was unaware of the water main project taking place until his property was used for staging equipment and his road being torn up. He was never notified of the upcoming project. Mr. Anderson cooperated with the contractor and it was suggested he could install a 1-1/2" stub and hook up the force main which he already had installed. As long as the road was open, it was a good time to hook up and get rid of the holding tank. The question of the Fire Department was whether he had to hook up the sprinkler system in the building. He was unaware of the rules. He would like to hook up to the 1-1/2" water main and hook up the force main if allowed. Another option could possibly be to just hook up to the force main and put the pumps into the building and get rid of the holding tank.

Discussion continued on the locations of the water lines and force main.

Craig Rossman and Steve Smith, Fire Safety Inspectors with Germantown, were informed developer Russell Anderson wanted to connect to the water system. In doing inspections over the years, the Andersons chose to install an interim sprinkler system in to a portion of their building. The dry system was not connected to any water. Once the department is at the scene of a fire they could possibly connect to it and supply the dry system. The building is an

unprotected building and if a fire would occur it would go rapidly. In closing Mr. Rossman stated there was an agreement, the Fire Department had all of the prints related to the system, and the Village Ordinance adopted in 1989 stated the developer had to hook up to the water supply for the fire suppression. The Village's Sprinkler Ordinance was stricter than the State. Engr. Bischke added that the contractor installed an 8" pipe beyond the "T".

Steve Smith, Fire Department Inspector stated when the water system went in up to the property line, Commerce Circle did not exist. Currently tenant space has changed and therefore after eighteen years, he would like to see the sprinkler system working.

Fire Chief Weiss stated the dry sprinkler system did not serve the purpose of what a fire sprinkler system is designed for. When a water main service is installed, it is more expensive to put the sprinkler system in post construction vs. preconstruction. A visual detail was given on the building with the sprinkler system and exterior water connections; the purpose of a sprinkler system is to control a fire before the fire department arrives.

Chm. Kaminski clarified the Anderson's wanted to connect to a small water main but the main goal was to eliminate their holding tank and connect to the sanitary sewer system. Will the Committee insist the developers' hook up to water? Chief Weiss stated the agreement/ordinance was when water was available which it currently is, the owners would have to connect.

Trustee Vanderheiden noted by Village Code, the owner who would like to connect at the corner of their property would need to extend the water line to their property limits which would be expensive.

Trustee Zabel stated Commerce Circle was a private road so the only frontage they actually have on a roadway was on Maple Road. There could be a compromise where the developer could connect to the water main that had been extended one length (20 ft.). The developer could connect with an 8x6 "T" and run a 6" to their fire protection and tap off of the domestic feed for the building and sign a waiver that if water main would ever continue down Commerce Circle, the developer would agree to be assessed on that extension. This would be considered a private lateral unless a hydrant was required and then the hydrant either becomes public, or private with a maintenance agreement.

Chm. Kaminski felt the compromise would respond to the Fire Chief and his needs, in keeping with the Village Ordinance, and the Developer's Agreement the Village has with the Andersons.

Craig Rossman, Fire Dept. Inspector suggested the Anderson's contact their Insurance Company as there might be some help as far as hooking up to a fire suppression system. Municipal water would add value to the property.

Roy Anderson, W188 NB10707 Maple Road, questioned why everything couldn't be left the same. The building had sat vacant for three years. They were trying to get tenants in and voiced concerned about the costs of municipal water. They just wanted to get rid of the holding tank and connect to the sewer.

Additional comments:

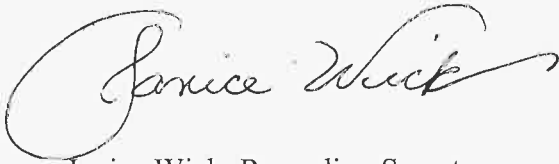
- Years ago, water was installed 15-20 feet from the Anderson property line and stopped. The Anderson's installed a water line at their cost when they developed the Gander Mountain site and it has been there for 25+ years. The Developer's Agreement stated when there was an addition to the building, the developer would have to install a sprinkler system. They were grandfathered on the existing building. 7200 sq. feet were added on to the existing building and sprinkled but water was not available at that point. When Commerce Circle was being developed, the Andersons' put the water line in at their cost and turned the water line over to the Village with an easement. They would like everything to remain the same and just get rid of the holding tank.
- The Lannon-Appleton Water Main extension prompted the Andersons to consider connecting a 1-1/2" to 2" private water lateral to the public main near his property. This request had prompted the requirements of the Village's practice to extend public water main full frontage as requisite to private lateral connection which in the Andersons' case would be 700 l.f.
- Chm. Kaminski was fine with the Andersons' just connecting to the sewer if the Village could find a way to monitor it. It was suggested the Committee revisit this topic as development continues in the area or one year from now when maybe economically things would look better.
- Trustee Zabel agreed the development should not be on a holding tank. The Village's Ordinance as it related to monitoring water, Trustee Zabel assumed the Village could install a meter on a private water feed. He also saw the need for fulfilling the contractual agreements made with the Village in the past which stated when water became available the developer will connect. Mr. Anderson clarified their agreement was when they added on to the building, they would hook up. Water had been available for 20+ years. A past building addition was sprinkled but there was no water to hook up to at that point. Later when Commerce Circle was developed, the water main was installed. When the Village hooked up the water main to go across Hwy 41/45 that water main in Commerce Circle was there along with the fire hydrant.
- Fire Chief Weiss' recommendation had to be by what the Ordinance said. He understood the issues and stated if the Committee decided not to require the developer to hook up to the main, he would like the Committee to consider requiring the developer to install a monitored alarm system in the entire building.
- The Anderson's should research costs to install a 6" main from the existing main for approximately 200 feet.
- The current sprinkler system should be evaluated for any possible updates;

MOTION made by Zabel, seconded by Warren to postpone action on the lateral connection in Commerce Circle, W188 N10707 Maple Road, until the October, 2014 Public Works and Highway Committee Meeting to allow the Andersons' to research future costs on installing a water line for fire protection.

Discussion continued and suggested the Andersons' research costs on a monitored alarm system and verify the existing sprinkle system met the current Code. Chief Weiss agreed even though the system would not be optimal, his inspectors would work with the Andersons' on the option which would allow for a quicker response time in the event of a fire.

Motion carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:47 p.m.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Janice Wick". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Janice Wick, Recording Secretary

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: Unfinished Business

ITEM TITLE: Request Authorization for Lateral Connection in Commerce Circle
without Water Main Extension - W188 N10707 Maple Road

SUBMITTED BY: Dan Ludwig, P.E., Director of Public Works

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

The question for the item title is: does W188N10707 Maple Court (Anderson Brothers) have to install a water main the full length of their parcel if they connect their building to Village water?

The secondary issue: does a sprinkler system have to be energized? is not a Public Works issue and that issue should be referred to the Zoning Board of Appeals for ordinance compliance or to the full Village Board.

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE_____ RESOLUTION_____ OTHER X_____

Memos from Fire Chief Weiss

RECOMMENDATION:

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

Village of



Germantown

Fire Department

N115 W18752 Edison Drive
Germantown, Wisconsin 53022
Phone: (262) 502-4701
Fax: (262) 502-4744

Gary L. Weiss
Fire Chief



To: Public Works Committee
From: Gary L. Weiss, Fire Chief *GLW*
Subject: Anderson Brothers Property
CC: Dave Schornack, Village Administrator, GFD Fire Prevention Division, Public Safety Committee
Date: September, 22, 2014

This is related to the discussion at the last Public Works Meeting that was held on September 9, 2014 and the information provided by Anderson Brothers regarding their property and the interim sprinkler system.

It is my understanding that an agreement was made that allowed an interim installation of a sprinkler system at the property as per Village Ordinance. The Village Ordinance 5.10.9(a) and 2(b) specifically states that:

5.10.9(a) - INTERIM INSTALLATIONS, (a) Unless or until such time as a municipal water supply is available to serve a building in which installation of an automatic sprinkler is required, connection of the system to a water supply shall not be required; however, all design characteristics of the system installed under this section shall include for eventual connection to a municipal water supply. In addition, such interim installation shall also include:

1. One or more Fire Department connections with 2 female couplings with National Standard threads attached to a header of adequate size accordance with fire protection engineering standards, but not less than 4 inches, to supply the system.

2. An automatic fire detection and alarm system of a type approved by the Fire Chief or his designee having jurisdiction.

(b) All fire sprinkler systems installed under the requirements of this section shall be connected to a municipal water system within 6 months after water mains to serve the building are available for use.

It is my understanding that currently water lines have been run to the property and can be used for the building. Thus according to our ordinance they are required within six months to hook up the sprinkler system. Additionally, as listed in the ordinance under 5.10.9.2 an automatic fire detection and alarm system is additionally required.

Due to this information and the clarity of our ordinance the Fire Department is advising that within 6 months of the water being available (which it is currently available) the building sprinkler system must be hooked up to the municipal water system and an approved fire detection/alarm system provided per code.

I have attached a copy of our Fire Protection Ordinance Chapter 5 for your review.

5.10 AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS. (Cr. Ord. #44-89)

(1)

PURPOSE. To provide the means for the automatic extinguishment of fire in buildings or parts of buildings which, because of their size, construction or occupancy or lack of suitable protective equipment, constitute a special fire hazard to life or property or an excessive burden upon the fire extinguishing capabilities of the Fire Department.

(2)

DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply.

(a)

Approved.

1.

As Applied to Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems. Approved by the authority charged with the enforcement of this section.

2.

As Applied to Automatic Fire Sprinklers and Devices. Approved by a recognized testing laboratory recognized by NFPA.

(b)

Area. Ground area of buildings or sections of buildings divided by approved fire wall, each section being considered a separate area.

(c)

Automatic Fire Sprinkler Equipment. An integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed in accordance with fire engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply such as a gravity tank, fire pump, reservoir or pressure tank and/or connection by underground piping to a municipal water main. The portion of the sprinkler system above ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure or area, generally overhead, and to which sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system includes a controlling valve and a device for actuating an alarm when the system is in operation. The system is usually actuated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.

(d)

Basement. Any story where less than ½ of the height between floor and ceiling is above the average level of street, sidewalk or finished grade.

(e)

Fire Resistive. That type of construction in which the structure members, including walls, partitions, columns, floor and roof construction, are of

noncombustible materials with fire resistant ratings not less than those specified in Wis. Adm. Code ILHR Table 51.03A.

(f)

NFPA. For the purpose of this section, NFPA means the current editions of the National Fire Protection Association Codes and Standards.

(g)

Story. That part of a building comprised between a floor and the floor next above it, or if there be no floor above it, then the space between the floor and the ceiling above it.

(3)

INSTALLATION STANDARDS. Approved automatic fire sprinkler equipment shall be installed in accordance with the current edition of Pamphlet #13, "Standards for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems," and/or the current edition of Pamphlet #13D "Sprinkler Systems—One and Two Family Dwellings," and other applicable standards of NFPA.

(3.1)

PERMIT. (Cr. Ord. #32-93; Rep. & Recr. Ord. #12-99; Rep. & Recr. Ord. #24-99)

(a)

Required. Construction on any building that requires an automatic sprinkling system may not be started prior to submittal and approval of plans in accordance with the following process. Installation Standards must meet the current Edition of NFPA 13, and section 5.10 of the Municipal Code of the Village of Germantown which requires sprinkler installations more stringent than the State of Wisconsin.

(b)

Application. A minimum of 4 sets (additional copies may be requested) of plans and calculations shall be submitted for review and approval to the Village's designated fire safety plan reviewer.

A cover letter shall be required detailing the project work to be done. A copy of the cover letter shall also to be sent to the Fire Chief of the Village of Germantown Fire Department at the time of submittal.

(c)

Fees. An administrative fee shall be charged for each application (job) submitted in an amount to be determined and set by the Village Board from time to time. An invoice will be mailed after the review process. Payment is to be made directly to the Village's designated fire safety plan reviewer, and all plan approvals shall be conditioned upon receipt of such payment.

(d)

Final Site Inspection and Certification. The Village of Germantown Fire Department shall charge and be compensated by the developer or contractor

for final site inspection and certification in an amount to be determined and set by the Village Board from time to time. A check is to be made payable to the Germantown Fire Department and sent with the cover letter at the time of application. Upon completion of the inspection and certification, the sprinkler system must be put in service and operational.

(4)

RESERVED. (Repealed)

(5)

BUILDINGS WHERE INSTALLATION REQUIRED. Every building constructed or structurally altered shall have an approved automatic sprinkler system installed and maintained when occupied in whole or in part for the following purposes:

(a)

Buildings Housing Combustible Goods. The manufacture, storage or sale of combustible goods or merchandise in:

1.

Fire Resistive Buildings. If over 6,000 square feet in area, or over 3 stories or 60 feet:

2.

Throughout Every Building. Regardless of number of stories where the floor area is undivided by fire walls and exceeds 5,000 square feet, and where any point within the building is more than 50 feet measured in a straight line, from any exterior and accessible opening of the building.

3.

Throughout Every Building of Nonfire Resistive Construction. Over 5,000 square feet in area, or 2 stories in height regardless of area.

(b)

Public Garages. Fire resistive buildings over 6,000 square feet in area and nonfire resistive buildings over 5,000 square feet in area.

(c)

Basements. Throughout all basements and cellars of buildings having an area of 2,000 square feet or more used for the manufacture, storage or sale of combustible material or merchandise or the housing of automobiles.

(d)

Hotels, Motels. Throughout hotel and motel buildings of nonfire resistive construction.

(e)

Dwellings and Dormitories. (Am. Ord. #20-90) In the basements, cellars, store rooms, work rooms, hallways and stairways of multifamily buildings and

dormitories of nonfire resistive construction 2 stories or more in height or over 4,000 square feet in area.

(f)

Theaters and Halls. Throughout buildings occupied or used as places of public assembly having a stage arranged for theatrical, operatic or similar performances, excepting only the auditorium, foyers and lobbies; and throughout all such buildings of nonfire resistive construction if such places of assembly are located above the first floor, whether or not there is a stage.

(g)

Institutional Occupancies. Throughout all hospitals; nursing, convalescent, old age and other institutional buildings; and community-based residential facilities.

(h)

Business Occupancy. Fire resistive buildings over 5,000 square feet or more in area on any one floor or throughout all buildings of nonfire resistive construction if over 2,500 square feet in area or over 2 stories in height regardless of area, including multiple occupancies, such as apartments above mercantile stores or offices. Exits from basements to be approved standard door to grade or stairway.

(i)

Educational Occupancies. Throughout all buildings of nonfire resistive construction. In such buildings of fire resistive construction, throughout basements, work shops, laboratories, stairways and corridors, stage areas of auditoriums, janitor closets, kitchens, cafeterias and throughout all other areas where combustible materials are handled or stored.

(j)

Hazardous Occupancies. Throughout every building which, by reason of its construction or highly combustible occupancy, involves a severe life hazard to its occupants, or, in the judgment of the Fire Chief, constitutes a fire menace.

(6)

EXCEPTIONS. The following classes of buildings shall be exempt from the requirement of automatic sprinkler systems:

(a)

Any portion of a building housing a process or material which would interact with water to create a greater fire hazard than without water, provided an alternate fire suppression system is used.

(b)

One-family and 2-family dwelling units.

(7)

FIRE DEPARTMENT HOSE CONNECTIONS. Every automatic sprinkler system installed in new or existing buildings shall be equipped with at least one Fire Department hose connection at a location approved by the Fire Chief.

(8)

CONNECTIONS.

(a)

Underground water mains, hydrants and valves shall conform to current specifications of the Village.

(b)

The Water Utility will require such tests as may be required by the National Fire Protection Association's standards. Such tests shall be conducted under the supervision of a Utility representative who shall certify acceptance or rejection of the system.

(9)

INTERIM INSTALLATIONS.

(a)

Unless or until such time as a municipal water supply is available to serve a building in which installation of an automatic sprinkler is required, connection of the system to a water supply shall not be required; however, all design characteristics of systems installed under this section shall include provisions for eventual connection to a municipal water supply. In addition, such interim installations shall also include:

1.

One or more Fire Department connections with 2 female couplings with National Standard Threads attached to a header of adequate size in accordance with fire protection engineering standards, but not less than 4 inches, to supply the system.

2.

An automatic fire detection and alarm system of a type approved by the Fire Chief or his designee having jurisdiction.

(b)

All fire sprinkler systems installed under the requirements of this section shall be connected to a municipal water system within 6 months after water mains to serve the building are available for use.

Village of



Germantown

Fire Department

N115 W18752 Edison Drive
Germantown, Wisconsin 53022
Phone: (262) 502-4701
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Gary L. Weiss
Fire Chief



To: Public Works Committee
From: Gary L. Weiss, Fire Chief *GLW*
Subject: Anderson Brothers Property
CC: Dave Schornack, Village Administrator, GFD Fire Prevention Division, Public Safety Committee
Date: September 30, 2014

This memo is a follow-up to a request by Trustee Zabel related to the fire sprinkler system at the Anderson Brothers Property. Trustee Zabel inquired if the current system is adequate to meet then needs (fire flow) of the occupancy?

When the system was originally designed and installed it was an approved system by the State of Wisconsin. To our knowledge there was never a hydro test of the system conducted as it was not hooked up to a water supply. On Monday, September 30, 2014 we inspected the current system; it appears to be installed properly and in working order. This will have to be confirmed by a licensed fire sprinkler company.

There are some basic factor related to sprinkler systems and their operation that may assist you in making your decision related to this property.

- Sprinkler system are designed to operate when the fire is in it incipient stage of growth.
 - **Incipient stage fire**" is defined which is in the initial or beginning stage and which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, sprinkler systems or a Class II standpipe or small hose systems without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.

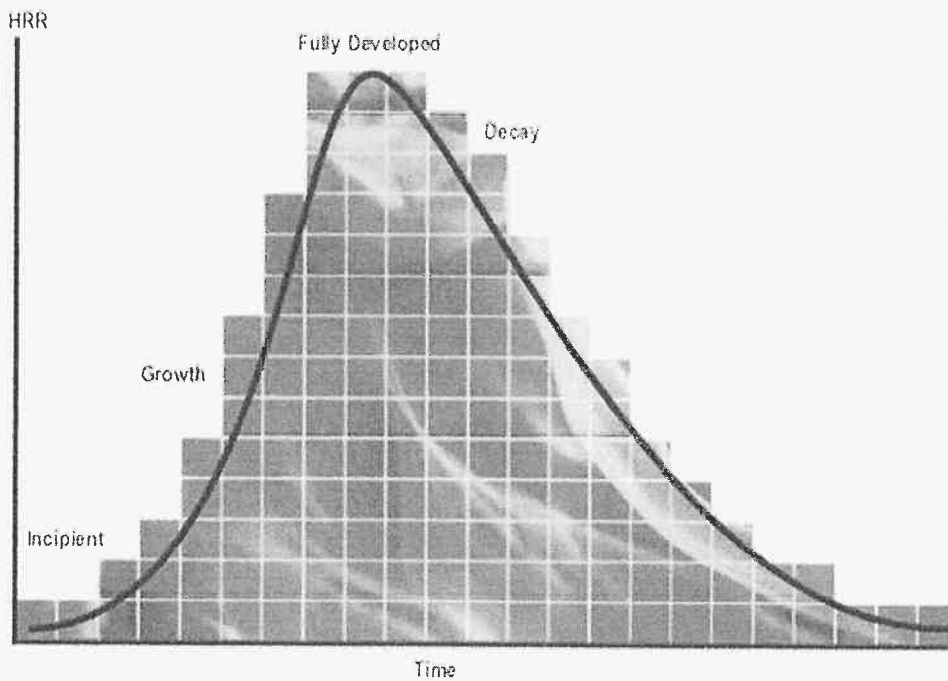
As I explained at the earlier meeting, with the current system, when you consider identification of a fire (currently there is no fire alarm system in the occupancy), notification and response the fire will be beyond the incipient stage and transitioning into the growth and fully involved stage. At this point the sprinkler system most likely will not be as effective.

- **Growth** – The growth *stage* is where the structures fire load and oxygen are used as fuel for the fire. There are numerous factors affecting the growth stage including where the fire started, what combustibles are near it, ceiling height and

the potential for “thermal layering”. It is during this shortest of the 4 stages when a deadly “flashover” can occur; potentially trapping, injuring or killing firefighters.

- **Fully Developed** – When the growth stage has reached its max and all combustible materials have been ignited, a fire is considered *fully developed*. This is the hottest phase of a fire and the most dangerous for anybody trapped within.

Heat Release Rate (HRR) and Fire Development



**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: Tuesday October 7 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Authorization to Contract Tree Trimming-DPW

SUBMITTED BY: Jay Olszewski, Highway Superintendent

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

Staff is presenting for Committee review the pricing provided by area tree service contractors for street tree trimming. The Village has identified 127 trees in the Legend Acres subdivision that need attention. The proposal results are as follows:

T&T Tree Service \$145/ tree \$500 mobilization

Jerry Smith's Tree Service

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE _____ RESOLUTION _____ OTHER _____

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends accepting the lowest proposal in the amount not to exceed \$20,000. If approved funds shall be allocated from Parks line item account 10-553-530-5290.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: Tuesday October 7 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Authorization to extend (ITU) Towel and Floor mat Contract

SUBMITTED BY: Jay Olszewski, Highway Superintendent

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

In September of 2012 the Village entered into a 36 month contract (expires Sept. 2015) with ITU for supplying the Village towels, floor mats, and mop heads. ITU has offered a 24 month extension (thru November 9 2017) at no additional cost to the Village. ITU has provided solid customer service and products over the past 2 years.

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE _____ RESOLUTION _____ OTHER _____

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends extending the current contract with ITU for another 24 months.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: Tuesday October 7 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Acceptance of Proposals- Nitrogen Generation System
for Village Hall Fire Suppression

SUBMITTED BY: Jay Olszewski, Highway Superintendent

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

There have been a series of leaks in the fire suppression system at Village Hall. It has been determined that the cause of the leaks is Microbial Induced Corrosion of MIC. To solve this issue a Nitrogen Generation System needs to be installed onto the current system. Staff solicited proposals from 3 area fire suppression companies and the results are as follows:

Ahern	13,925.00
-------	-----------

Total Mechanical

US Fire Protection

Total Mechanical and US Fire Protection had yet to supply their proposals at the time back up was prepared. Staff will bring their information to the October meeting.

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE _____ RESOLUTION _____ OTHER _____

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends accepting the lowest proposal in the amount not to exceed \$15,000. If approved funds shall be allocated from Buildings Capital Account 10-519-570-8201.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Update on Shallow Well Investigation and Action to Recommend Allotting Funds to Continue with the Testing Phase.

SUBMITTED BY: Dan Ludwig, Public Works Director

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

Greg Bolin from Foth Infrastructure and Environment will be at the Public Works meeting to give an update to the shallow well investigation project. The three locations investigated include:

- the northwest corner of Lover's Lane and Mary Buth,
- the northeast corner of Lannon Road and County Line Road and
- the southeast corner of Lannon Road and Appleton Avenue.

Each site was investigated using seismic refraction and electrical resistivity by John Jansen to locate fracture zones in the bedrock and depth of the bedrock. Greg will explain if any of the sites are optimal for continued exploration with test drilling and test pumping. The continued exploration enters into the next phase of locating a new well which is beyond the scope of the current contract with Foth. John Jansen will also be on hand to answer any questions.

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE_____ RESOLUTION_____ OTHER X

Geophysical Survey Results Report.

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommend the Village Board to continue with the exploration for a shallow well with test drilling and test pumping. Funds are to be drawn from 50-180-183-3140. The 2015 budget has \$50,000 allocated for continued well exploration.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

LEGGETTE, BRASHEARS & GRAHAM, INC.

PROFESSIONAL GROUNDWATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING SERVICES

8 Pine Tree Drive, Suite 250
St. Paul, MN 55112
651-490-1405
FAX 651-490-1006
www.lbgweb.com

September 24, 2014

Mr. Dan Ludwig, P.E.
Director of Public Works
Village of Germantown
P.O. Box 337
Germantown, WI 53022

RE: Geophysical Survey Results Report
Potential Dolomite Well Site Areas
Germantown, WI

Dear Mr. Ludwig:

Leggette, Brashears & Graham, Inc. (LBG) is pleased to present you with the results and recommendations of the recently completed geophysical survey exploration activities conducted for the Village of Germantown (the Village). The exploration activities were conducted to provide non-intrusive subsurface information in areas deemed environmentally and hydrogeologically favorable for siting a new high capacity municipal well, or wells, for the Village. The geophysical survey method utilized in the exploration activities was high resolution multi-electrode electrical resistivity. The objective of the resistivity surveys was to identify the location of water-bearing fractures in the Silurian-age dolomite aquifer that may be conducive for siting a new high capacity municipal well.

The exploration activities were conducted at three separate sites on parcels for which the Village secured access for conducting the geophysical surveys. The three sites selected for the geophysical exploration activities were: Site 1, an approximately 4.5 acre parcel located near the northeastern corner of the Village, adjacent to the northwest corner of the intersection of Mary Buth Lane and Lovers Lane; Site 2, two parcels totaling approximately 70 acres located in the southwest corner of the Village, adjacent to the northeast corner of the intersection of Lannon Road and CTH "Q"; and Site 3, four parcels totaling approximately 111 acres located in the southwestern portion of the Village, on the northeast side of Appleton Avenue, between Lannon Road to the northwest, US 41/45 to the northeast, and Maple Avenue to the east. These sites are part of larger areas that were originally identified as being geologically and environmentally favorable for siting a new high capacity well by Cardno ENTRIX in a Geologic Reconnaissance Study draft report dated July 23, 2013. The Site Location Map and the limits of the Geologic Reconnaissance Study Area are included as **Figure 1**.

This report provides background information on the resistivity method, summarizes the methodology utilized in gathering the geophysical data, presents the results obtained from the surveys, and includes our recommendations for completing test borings at selected locations.

Background on the Electrical Resistivity Method

The method of electrical resistivity incorporates the introduction of an electrical current into the ground through a pair of electrodes (current electrodes) while measuring the resultant voltage field in the ground at an offset pair of electrodes (potential electrodes). The purpose of the resistivity survey is to delineate geo-electrical variations with depth in the subsurface material. The basis of the resistivity survey is that the subsurface penetration of electrical current is a function of the electrode separation. Collecting measurements at increased electrode spacing and modeling the change in apparent resistivity with electrode spacing allows for the determination of the change in electrical properties with depth. This type of survey is referred to as a resistivity sounding. By making a series of soundings along a profile line, the lateral changes in layer resistivity can also be determined.

The high-resolution multi-node electrical resistivity system utilized in this survey consists of a set of cables with multiple conductors (take-outs) to connect up to 56 electrodes to a centrally located switch box. The switch box selects pairs of current and potential electrodes to make resistivity measurements. The spacing between the current and potential electrodes, the electrode pairs, and the position of the center of the electrode arrays change from one measurement to the next in a systematic way to provide resistivity measurements to different depths and different positions along a profile line. This system has the ability to collect and record many hundreds of measurements in a matter of a few hours. The data can be interpreted to produce a relatively high-resolution two-dimensional section that shows the lateral and vertical changes in electrical resistivity along the profile line.

The resistivity values recorded in the field are called apparent resistivity values because they are a composite measure of the resistivity of all units or layers that the current traveled through. The field data must be modeled to distinguish the effects of each electrical layer penetrated in order to produce an estimate of the thickness and resistivity of each layer. Multi-node resistivity data is typically modeled to produce a two-dimensional resistivity section that shows the modeled resistivity of the subsurface beneath the profile line. Electrical resistivity is a physical property that is diagnostic of the type of geologic material present.

The resistivity value of a given sediment type depends on the grain size and mineralogy, degree of saturation, pore volume, and conductivity of the formation fluid. Unsaturated soils have higher resistivity (lower conductivity) than saturated soils. Sandy soils that contain low silt and clay content have higher resistivity than sandy soils with high silt and clay content. Typically, dolomite (a type of carbonate rock formation, frequently referred to as limestone) bedrock has a higher resistivity than any of the saturated unconsolidated sediments. Fractures within the dolomite bedrock that are filled with water or clay have lower resistivity values than dense, homogeneous, non-fractured dolomite. By determining the resistivity of the layers identified in a resistivity depth sounding, the nature and thickness of the geological material in each layer can be estimated. An estimate of the depth to bedrock beneath each resistivity line, or profile, can typically be estimated through interpretation of the resistivity data.

Resistivity Survey Field Methodology

A high-resolution multi-node resistivity survey was conducted to determine the relative resistivity of the Silurian-age dolomite bedrock formation at the survey locations, with particular attention given to areas of lower resistivity in the dolomite that are characteristic of fractures or voids in the typically tight, dense, rock matrix. The resistivity surveys were conducted between May 29 and June 6, 2014. The geophysical survey locations at Sites 1, 2 and 3 are shown on **Figures 2, 3 and 4**, respectively. The ends of the resistivity lines were surveyed using a Garmin, hand-held global positioning system (GPS) receiver. The GPS coordinates for each end of the resistivity lines are included in **Attachment A, Table A1**. A brief description of the survey methodology follows.

Survey Methodology

Ten high-resolution electrical resistivity soundings (R1 through R10, also referred to as profiles or lines) were collected using the SuperSting™ model R8, with a Swift™, multi-node resistivity imaging system, manufactured by Advanced Geosciences, Inc., (AGI) of Austin, Texas. The Sting system consists of a transmitter/receiver, switch box, six approximately 225-foot long electrode cables, each with 14 takeouts spaced 5.25 meters (approximately 17.2 feet) apart, and a 12-volt deep cycle marine battery to power the transmitter. The resistivity lines ranged in length from approximately 470 feet at R1 to 1,190 feet at R8.

A dipole-dipole array (a common type of electrode array using equal spacing between the electrodes) was utilized to collect the field resistivity data along all of the resistivity lines. The dipole-dipole electrode array consists of two sets of electrodes, the current (source) and potential (receiver) electrodes. A dipole is a paired electrode set (current and potential) with the electrodes located relatively close to one another. The convention for a dipole-dipole electrode array is to maintain an equal distance for both the current and the potential electrodes in each dipole (spacing = a), with the distance between the current and potential electrodes pairs as an integer multiple of a . The locations of the resistivity soundings at each site are shown on **Figures 2, 3 and 4**, respectively.

Steel electrodes were driven into the ground along each resistivity line to a depth of approximately six to eight inches. The electrodes were attached to the electrode cable at each 5.25-meter take-out. The spacing between electrodes during data collection was controlled by the transmitter's internal switching system. The switchbox selects various electrodes to form dipole pairs of current and potential electrodes with varying dipole spacing, offsets, and array centers. Several hundred measurements were made along each profile, measuring the lateral and vertical changes in subsurface resistivity.

The software modeling package EarthImager™ was utilized to model the observed resistivity data. This program models the measured apparent resistivity data collected in the field and produces an image of the lateral and vertical changes in resistivity along each line in the subsurface. Available geologic data was used to interpret the depth to bedrock and sediment types in order to constrain the model and improve the accuracy of the resistivity model.

Survey Results

Review of the high-resolution resistivity data indicates that with the exception of lines R8 and R9, and to some extent lines R3 and R4, generally good quality data were obtained from the surveys. Modeled penetration depths beneath the resistivity lines ranged from between about 112 feet below ground surface (feet) on line R1 to 258 feet on lines R5 and R6. The modeled resistivity values ranged from less than 50 ohm-m in the high conductivity (low resistivity) silt and clayey unconsolidated material to greater than 1,000 ohm-m in the high resistivity (low conductivity) dolomite bedrock formation. With the exception of lines R4, R8 and R9 the calculated error in the modeled sections was generally good (typically less than about 8 %) as calculated by the root-mean-square (RMS) error, which quantifies the difference between the measured resistivity values and those calculated from the resistivity model. On the lines with a higher RMS value, it is believed that cultural interference (man-made, including sources such as power lines, buried utilities or other metallic structures or objects within "reach" of the survey sites) caused the higher calculated error.

The modeled resistivity profiles for lines R1 through R10 are presented in **Attachment B**. The colored sections illustrate the modeled geo-electrical sections prepared from the resistivity data obtained from each line. The horizontal axis presents the distance along each line in feet. The vertical axis represents the depth below the surface in feet. The color flood represents the resistivity value of the geologic material along each profile, with the resistivity scale of the color flood shown on the right side of each section. In general the higher resistivity values indicate dolomite bedrock (they can also

represent clean permeable sand and gravel, but in our survey areas the upper unconsolidated material is rather thin and generally consists of lower resistivity silt and clay material). Lower resistivity values within the interpreted dolomite bedrock indicate areas within the bedrock that contain lower resistivity shale or clay, or fractured areas that may contain groundwater, with variable amounts of weathered dolomite or clay.

It should be noted that when setting up the resistivity lines in the field, we attempted to cross the interpreted fracture trace lineaments (discussed in the Geologic Reconnaissance Report) as well as we possible could, but were limited in our success due to site constraints. We were fairly successful in our attempts to cross fracture traces at Site 2, but did not fare so well at Site 3 due to the location of the high tension power lines, woods and heavily vegetated areas, and wetlands. A brief discussion of the results obtained along each of the resistivity profiles collected at the three exploration sites follows.

Resistivity Line R1

Resistivity Line R1 is located at Site 1 (**Figure 2**). Due to the small size of the Site, only a short resistivity line (28 electrodes at approximately 470 feet) could be set-up on the site. R1 was oriented from southwest to northeast. Review of the data indicates the unconsolidated section consisted of low permeability silt and clay over bedrock. The depth to rock is interpreted to be between about 65 to 75 feet deep. No apparent fracture zones were observed in the modeled section. The high resistivity material at depth is characteristic of dolomite bedrock but the homogeneous nature of the formation does not indicate the presence of vertical fracture zones and the limited depth of penetration is insufficient to warrant further investigation.

The depth of penetration was limited due to the small size of the Site. The depth of penetration for the resistivity method is a function of the line length, specific array parameters and electrode spacing. The configuration of R1 was optimized in the field to image the dolomite bedrock as deep as site constraints would allow, but was not successful in detecting any anomalies in the modeled data characteristic of a fracture zone. Therefore, no recommended test boring locations are selected along the profile of R1. The modeled geo-electrical section prepared for R1 is presented in **Attachment B**

Resistivity Line R2

Resistivity Line R2 is oriented from west to east in the southeastern portion of Site 2 (**Figure 3**). The modeled geo-electrical section prepared for R2 is presented in **Attachment B**. Review of the modeled data indicate the unconsolidated material above bedrock is relatively thin, ranging from approximately 20 to 35 feet thick, and consists primarily of low conductivity silt and clay. The observed resistivity of the dolomite bedrock beneath R2 ranges from about 500 ohm-m to greater than 1,500 ohm-m. The modeled resistivity signature of the bedrock indicates that although much of the formation consists of relatively homogenous dolomite (greater than about 750 ohm-m), several areas exhibiting lower resistivity material characteristic of carbonate bedrock with vertical fractures or bedding planes (that could be open, partially open or filled), voids or "dirtier" dolomite due to small inclusions or thin lenses or layers of shale or clay. The most promising area on line R2 was designated as a primary test boring location.

Resistivity Line R3

Resistivity Line R3 is oriented from southwest to northeast in the southeastern portion of Site 2 (**Figure 3**). The modeled geo-electrical section prepared for R2 is presented in **Attachment B**. Review of the modeled data indicate the unconsolidated material above bedrock is relatively thin, ranging from approximately 20 to 30 feet thick, and consists primarily of low conductivity silt and clay. The interpreted depth to the top of the dolomite bedrock beneath R3 is consistent with that seen on line R2. The majority of the bedrock on R3 consisted of apparently massive dolomite with modeled resistivity values of greater than 1,000 ohm-m. The area containing slightly lower resistivity values present below approximately 90 feet in the northeastern portion of the line is believed to be an

artifact of modeling attributable to noise (bad data possibly due to cultural interference) present in the original field data. However, we believe the modeled data along R3 provides useful information and we have selected the most promising location on R3 as a secondary test boring location.

Resistivity Line R4

Resistivity Line R4 is the northwestern-most resistivity line completed at Site 2 (**Figure 3**). R4 is oriented from southwest to northeast. The modeled geo-electrical section prepared for R4 is presented in **Attachment B**. The modeled resistivity data for R4 exhibits some significant areas in the profile that appear characteristic of fractured, or less competent zones within the bedrock. From about 265 to 310 feet along the profile a pronounced area of lower resistivity (down to about 300 ohm-m) is present in the bedrock from the top of the bedrock surface to a depth of approximately 150 feet. This feature is characteristic of a vertical fracture, or fractured area, in the dolomite. A much more subtle anomaly characteristic of a fracture is present between about 540 and 590 feet. These two areas appear favorable for completing test borings. Review of the modeled data indicate the unconsolidated material above bedrock is relatively thin, ranging from approximately 10 to 20 feet thick, and consists primarily of low conductivity silt and clay. It is important to note that the area of lower resistivity bedrock in the southwestern portion of R4 was not selected as a potential location due to the close proximity of the anomaly to the end of the line. The modeled data near the ends of the profile are not as reliable as the data in the rest of the profile.

Resistivity Line R5

Resistivity Line R5 is located in the northeastern corner of Site 2, and is oriented from west to east (**Figure 3**). Review of the data indicates a thin unconsolidated section of low permeability silt and clay over the majority of the profile that is generally 10 to 15 feet thick. A zone of silty and sandy unconsolidated material or highly weathered bedrock is present from 750 feet to the eastern end of the line. The observed resistivity of the dolomite bedrock beneath R5 ranges from less than 300 ohm-m to greater than 1,000 ohm-m. The modeled resistivity indicates that much of the formation consists of relatively homogenous dolomite (greater than about 750 ohm-m). A prominent anomaly characteristic of a fracture zone is present in the western portion of the profile between about 230 to 275 feet. A much more subtle anomaly is present towards the eastern end of the profile. The most promising areas on line R5 are designated as primary and secondary test boring locations. The modeled geo-electrical section prepared for R5 is presented in **Attachment B**.

Resistivity Line R6

Resistivity Line R6 is at Site 2 approximately 450 feet south of line R5 (**Figure 3**). Review of the modeled resistivity data from R6 indicates that much of the upper dolomite bedrock appears massive, with no obvious signs of vertical fractures. An area of less resistive bedrock is present deeper in the modeled section, with the most favorable drilling location present in the west-central portion of the section. No recommended test boring locations were selected along the profile of R6. The modeled geo-electrical section for R6 is presented in **Attachment B**.

Resistivity Line R7

Resistivity Line R7 is located in the small field in the southwest portion of Site 2. Based on the modeled data, the unconsolidated section beneath R7 consisted of silt and clay material from about 65 to 360 feet along the profile, and sandy material or highly weathered bedrock from 0 (electrode 1) to 65 feet and 350 to 415 feet. From 415 feet to the end of the profile, the unconsolidated material appeared to consist of silty and sandy material and is generally 10 to 15 thick or less. The bedrock beneath R7 consisted predominantly of high resistivity material (greater than 750 or so ohm-m). Two areas of less resistive bedrock are present from approximately 275 to 360 feet at depths of between about 65 to 85 feet and below 115 feet. These anomalies have been selected as a secondary test boring location. The modeled geo-electrical section prepared for R7 is presented in **Attachment B**.

Resistivity Line R8

Resistivity Line R8 is oriented south to north and is located in the southwestern portion of Site 3 (**Figure 4**). The modeled geo-electrical section prepared for R8 is presented in **Attachment B**. Review of the modeled data indicates a thin unconsolidated section (10 to 20 feet) of predominantly low permeability silt and clay with variable sand over the majority of the profile. The observed resistivity of the dolomite bedrock beneath R8 ranges from less than 200 ohm-m to greater than 1,000 ohm-m. Much of the formation consists of relatively homogenous dolomite (greater than about 750 ohm-m). However, several prominent anomalies are evident in the modeled data. The center portion of the profile exhibits a sizable zone of less resistive material within the more massive carbonate bedrock. Three vertical zones (two obvious and one more subtle) of lower resistivity material are present between about 390 and 675 feet. One primary test boring location was selected within this interval. A less prominent anomaly is present between approximately 810 and 875 feet. A secondary test boring location is selected within this interval.

Resistivity Line R9

Resistivity Line R9 is located directly north of Line R8 at Site 3 (**Figure 4**). This line was impacted by severe interference, with the data not deemed usable for interpretation. This line does not appear as favorable for completing a test boring.

Resistivity Line R10

Resistivity Line R10 is located in the western portion of Site 3 (**Figure 4**) and is oriented from south to north. Review of the modeled data indicate that approximately 30 feet of predominantly low permeability silt and clay overlie the dolomite bedrock. The observed resistivity of the dolomite bedrock beneath R10 ranges from about 300 ohm-m to greater than 1,000 ohm-m. Much of the formation consists of relatively homogenous dolomite (greater than about 750 ohm-m), with two general areas near the ends of the profile exhibiting resistivity anomalies. The most prominent anomaly lies between about a 175 feet and 260 feet. This area has been selected as a primary test boring location. A smaller anomaly near the north end of the profile has been selected as a secondary test boring location. The modeled geo-electrical section for R10 is presented in **B**.

Recommendations

The modeled resistivity data were used to identify anomalous areas in the bedrock that appear characteristic of fractured carbonate bedrock. Fracture systems in the dolomite bedrock of southeastern Wisconsin are frequently capable of supporting a high capacity municipal well. Based on our review and analysis of the modeled resistivity data in conjunction with the fracture trace analysis completed as part of the geologic reconnaissance report, it appears that the geophysics generally confirmed the fracture traces and provided additional information that resulted in some of the test boring locations being moved slightly off of the mapped lineaments and identified potential fracture zones not detected in the fracture trace analysis.

To confirm the results of the resistivity surveys, the most promising areas to complete exploratory test borings along the resistivity profiles have been identified. A total of eleven recommended test boring locations have been identified (five primary and six secondary locations). The test boring locations have been classified as either primary or secondary based on the analysis of the modeled geophysical data. The recommended test boring locations are shown on **Figures 5 and 6**. The recommended primary and secondary test boring locations are as follow:

Primary Test Boring Locations*

- Resistivity Line R2, 240 feet east of electrode 1 (west end)
- Resistivity Line R5, 250 feet East of electrode 1 (west end) Resistivity Line R4, 300 feet Northeast of electrode 1 (southwest end)
- Resistivity Line R10, 210 feet north of electrode 1 (south end)
- Resistivity Line R8, 550 feet north of electrode 1 (south end)
- Resistivity Line R4, 300 feet northeast of electrode 1 (southwest end)

Secondary Test Boring Locations

- Resistivity Line R3, 380 feet northeast of electrode 1 (southwest end)
- Resistivity Line R4, 565 feet northeast of electrode 1 (southwest end)
- Resistivity Line R5, 740 feet east of electrode 1 (west end)
- Resistivity Line R7, 315 feet northeast of electrode 1 (southwest end)
- Resistivity Line R8, 845 feet north of electrode 1 (south end)
- Resistivity Line R10, 795 feet north of electrode 1 (south end)

*The primary test boring locations are prioritized as to drilling order based on our analysis of the modeled resistivity data in conjunction with the known site geology. The primary borings should be drilled in the order presented above. However, the decision of the actual drilling sequence of the test borings will be based on the drilling results obtained in the field, and comparison of the field results to the modeled resistivity results. This interactive drilling program will require effective communication between all parties involved and frequent progress reports from the driller to the project hydrogeologist in charge.

The modeled resistivity data at Site 1 did not indicate the presence of a potential fracture zone in the upper surface of the dolomite. However, based on the fracture trace analysis previously completed, it appears that resistivity line R1 crossed an apparent lineament at approximately 270 feet northeast of electrode number 1 (southeastern-most electrode) The location of the inferred fracture lineament at Site 1 is shown on **Figure 7**. If the Village would like to advance a test boring at Site 1, we recommend that the boring be completed at the intersection of R1 and the inferred lineament location. It should be noted that in the vicinity of Site 1 the neighboring residences are not connected to Village water or sewer, and are on using individual private wells and septic systems. Wisconsin Administrative Code Ch. NR 811 requires that a high capacity municipal well be located a minimum of 400 feet from a private septic system. It appears that a well situated anywhere along resistivity line R1 will not meet this set back distance. Additionally, nearby residential wells may potentially be impacted (dewatered) in response to pumping activities of a newly constructed high capacity well. Both of these obstacles can be negotiated by the Village by connecting the nearby, or potentially impacted, residences to Village water and sewer.

NR 811 allows the WDNR to require additional casing in dolomite wells where the depth to bedrock is less than 60 feet within one half mile of the well. While variances have been granted in the past, more recently the WDNR has become more stringent in enforcing this requirement. The WDNR may require 100 feet or more of casing at many of the recommended drilling locations. If site conditions are suitable, we might be able to negotiate a casing depth of less than 100 feet, but it would be entirely at the discretion of the WDNR to grant such a variance.

If the majority of the water production in a dolomite well is derived from fractures in the upper portion of the dolomite aquifer, then casing-off a significant portion of the aquifer is likely to make it more difficult to construct a well with adequate capacity. For these reasons, we typically advise our clients to initially drill 6-inch diameter test borings before picking a test well location. Six-inch test borings are substantially less expensive to drill than 8-inch or larger borings and provide the necessary hydraulic and chemical data that are required to make the decision to proceed with additional testing activities. At each recommended test boring location, 6-inch diameter casing should be advanced to bedrock and firmly seated in the rock. A 6-inch nominal diameter open borehole should then be advanced to the base of the Silurian dolomite aquifer.

Each test boring should be drilled using methods that provide representative formation samples such as the casing hammer, dual tube, Odex, or cable tool drilling methods. Mud rotary drilling is strongly discouraged for exploratory drilling to locate high capacity wells. The drilling fluid (bentonite mud) used to lubricate the bit and carry the soil cuttings to the surface makes it very difficult for the driller to recognize that the bit has penetrated water-bearing fractures or open bedding planes. Additionally, the pressurized drilling mud will penetrate and clog the water-bearing formation, frequently to the point that it cannot be cleaned out of the formation during development activities. For these reasons, we strongly advise that the test borings be completed using air rotary or percussion drilling methods instead of mud rotary methods.

If promising water-bearing intervals are encountered during drilling activities at any of the test boring locations, the open bore holes should be developed prior to conducting controlled pumping tests. The purpose of the development process is to maximize well yield by repairing damage to the formation caused by the drilling process, and to ensure good hydraulic connection between the well bore and the dolomite aquifer thereby facilitating efficient transmittal of the formation water into the well at a sufficient rate to stress the aquifer while minimizing the amount of drawdown in the well.

Following proper development, a temporary inflatable packer should be installed to a depth of between 60 and 100 feet deep to mimic a production well that has been cased and grouted to WDNR specifications. A short duration stepped-rate pumping test (step test) should then be conducted to collect chemical and hydraulic data necessary to determine the potential suitability of the location for constructing a test and production well. The step test is conducted by pumping the well in a stepped-rate manner, beginning at a lower pumping rate and incrementally increasing the pumping rate as the test progresses. The pumping rate of each step is held relatively constant for a duration of between approximately one to two hours, or until the drawdown rate has stabilized. Typically, between three and six steps are completed. Analysis of the step test data will allow for an estimate of the aquifer hydraulic parameters and the efficiency of the well to be estimated. If the hydraulic and chemical data collected from the temporary test boring well appear favorable for siting a production well, we will typically recommend that a longer duration pumping test be completed in a larger diameter test well (eight to ten-inch diameter) to more definitively determine the potential water capacity and quality of the aquifer.

The analysis and recommendations presented in this report rely heavily on surface geophysical measurements. These measurements do not produce a unique solution in this geologic setting and may

Mr. Ludwig
Director of Public works
Village of Germantown

9

September 24, 2014

be open to alternative interpretations. While results presented here are our best interpretation based on the information available, the results must be verified through direct investigations, including drilling and test pumping.

We trust that this information meets your needs. Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions or would like to discuss our findings further.

Very truly yours,

LEGGETTE, BRASHEARS & GRAHAM, INC.



John R. Jansen, P.G., P.GP., Ph.D.
Senior Associate



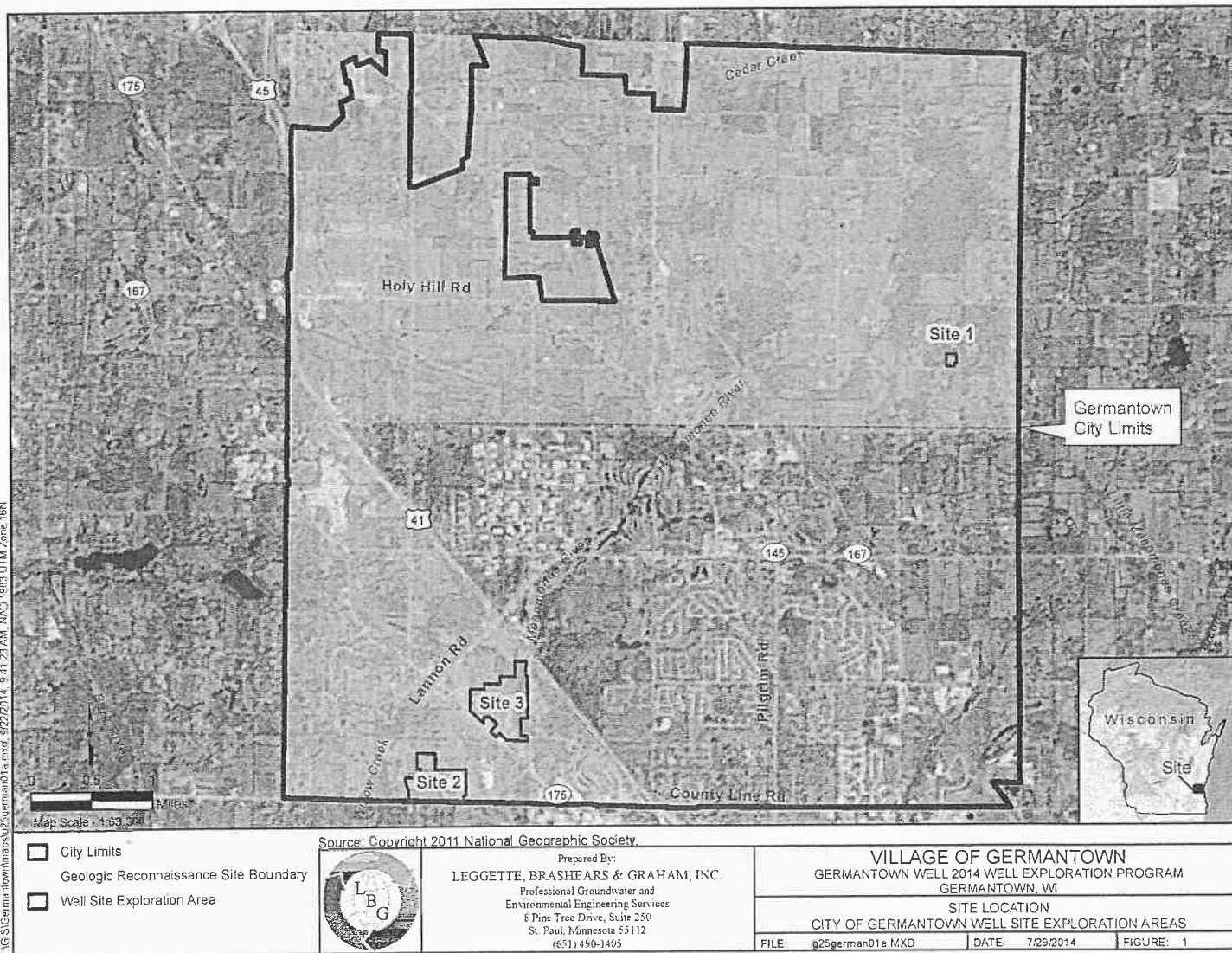
Ted L. Powell P.G.
Senior Hydrogeologist

Enclosures

cc: File

Reviewed by: J. Kevin Powers, Principal

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(1) R1 (58) Resistivity Survey Line Location (Electrode No.) Well Site Exploration Area Wetland Source: Copyright 2011 National Geographic Society. Prepared By: LEGGETTE, BRASHEARS & GRAHAM, INC. Professional Groundwater and Environmental Engineering Services 8 Pine Tree Drive, Suite 250 St. Paul, Minnesota 55112 (651) 496-1405 VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN GERMANTOWN WELL 2014 WELL EXPLORATION PROGRAM GERMANTOWN, WI SITE 1 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY LOCATIONS FILE: g25german01b.MXD DATE: 9/18/2014 FIGURE: 2
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- (56) Resistivity Survey Line Location (Electrode No.)
- (1) R1 Well Site Exploration Area
- City Limits
- Wetland

Source: Copyright 2011 National Geographic Society.



Prepared By:
LEGGETTE, BRASHEARS & GRAHAM, INC.
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 Environmental Engineering Services
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 (651) 490-1405

VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN
 GERMANTOWN WELL 2014 WELL EXPLORATION PROGRAM
 GERMANTOWN, WI

SITE 2
 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY LOCATIONS

FILE: g25german01d.MXD

DATE: 7/17/2014

FIGURE: 3

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- (1) (56) Resistivity Survey Line Location
(Electrode No.)
- Well Site Exploration Area
- ▨ Wetland

Source: Copyright 2011 National Geographic Society.



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VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN
GERMANTOWN WELL 2014 WELL EXPLORATION PROGRAM
GERMANTOWN, WI

SITE 3
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY LOCATIONS

FILE: g25german01c.MXD DATE: 7/17/2014 FIGURE: 4



	Source: Copyright 2011 National Geographic Society. Prepared By: LEGGETTE, BRASHEARS & GRAHAM, INC. Professional Groundwater and Environmental Engineering Services 8 Pine Tree Drive, Suite 250 St. Paul, Minnesota 55112 (651) 490-1405	VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN GERMANTOWN WELL 2014 WELL EXPLORATION PROGRAM GERMANTOWN, WI SITE 2 RECOMMENDED TEST BORING LOCATIONS <table border="1"> <tr> <td>FILE: g25german011.MXD</td> <td>DATE: 7/29/2014</td> <td>FIGURE: 5</td> </tr> </table>	FILE: g25german011.MXD	DATE: 7/29/2014	FIGURE: 5
FILE: g25german011.MXD	DATE: 7/29/2014	FIGURE: 5			

Z:\GIS\Germantown\map\g25german011.mxd, 8/22/2014, 8:47:45 AM, NAD, 1983 UTM Zone, 16N



- (56) Resistivity Survey Line Location (Electrode No.)
- (1) R1 Lineament
- Well Site Exploration Area
- Wetland
- Primary Boring Locations
- Secondary Boring Locations

Source: Copyright 2011 National Geographic Society



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VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN
 GERMANTOWN WELL 2014 WELL EXPLORATION PROGRAM
 GERMANTOWN, WI

SITE 3
RECOMMENDED TEST BORING LOCATIONS

FILE: g25german01g.MXD	DATE: 7/29/2014	FIGURE: 6
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- (56) Resistivity Survey Line Location
(Electrode No.)
- Lineament
- Well Site Exploration Area
- Wetland

Source: Copyright 2011 National Geographic Society.



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VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN
GERMANTOWN WELL 2014 WELL EXPLORATION PROGRAM
GERMANTOWN, WI

SITE 1
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY LOCATIONS

FILE: g25german01h.MXD

DATE: 9/18/2014

FIGURE: 7

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Consideration to pay invoice – Services to repair water main break off Western Ave, behind Lake Park Homes

SUBMITTED BY: Jim Driver, Water Utility Superintendent

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

The Water Utility is requesting authorization to pay an invoice from D F Tomasini Inc. for the repair of the 16" water main break. This work was authorized under emergency situation because of a leak. The invoice is for labor and materials

D F Tomasini Inc.	Sussex, WI	\$6,058.26
--------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE _____ RESOLUTION _____ OTHER _____

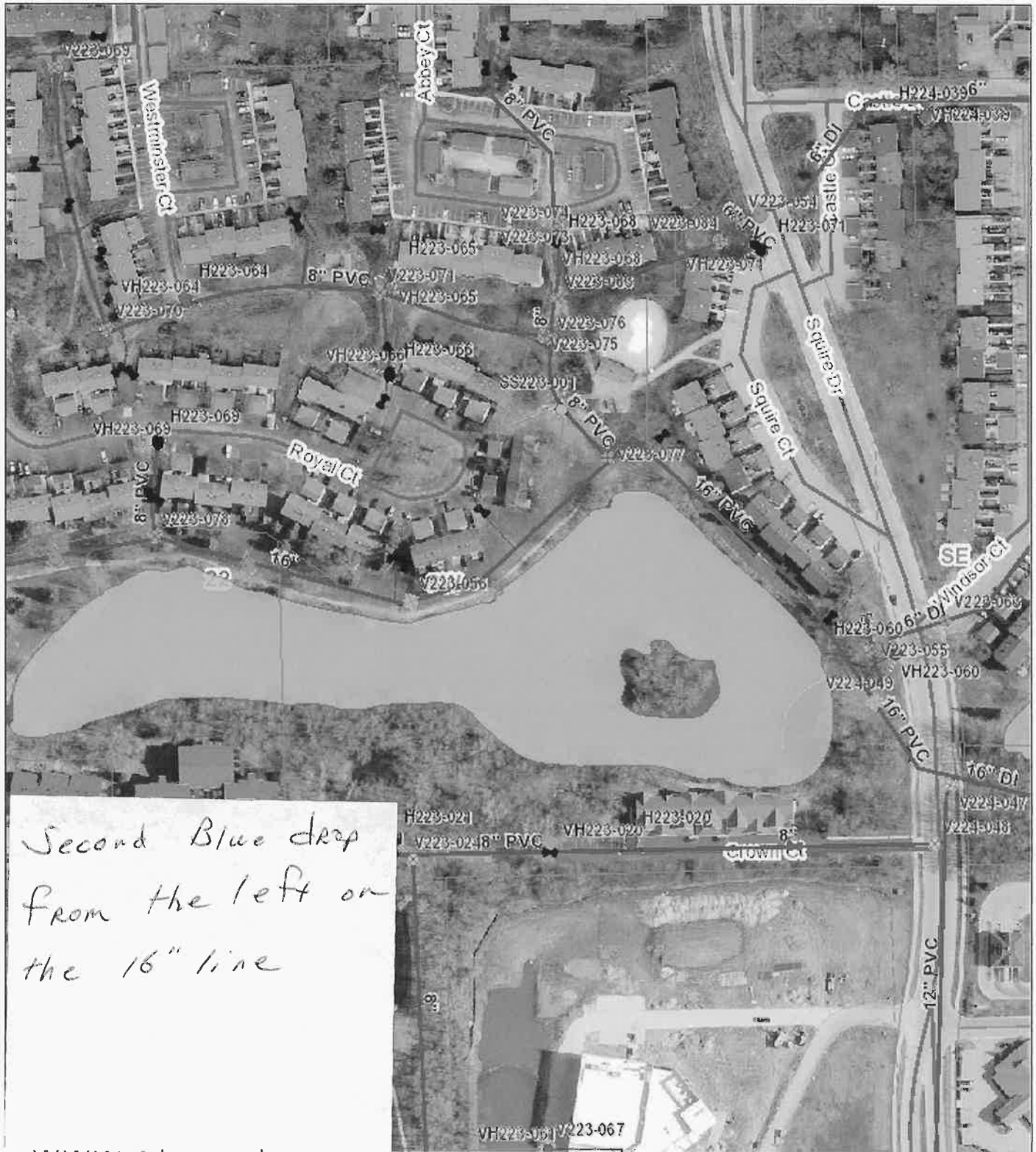
RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends paying the invoice from D F Tomasini for emergency water distribution repair.

Staff recommends allocating \$6,058.26 from the 2014 operating budget (50-742-530-6730)

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.



Second Blue drop
from the left on
the 16" line

www.strand.com

DISCLAIMER:

This map is not a survey of the actual boundary of any property this map depicts.

The Village of Germantown Does not guarantee the accuracy of the material contained here in and is not responsible for any misuse or misrepresentation of this information or its derivatives.

Village of
Germantown

Village Of Germantown
N112 W17001 Mequon Road
Germantown, WI 53022
262-250-4700



SCALE: 1 = 190'

Print Date: 9/25/2014



N70 W25176 INDIAN GRASS LANE, SUSSEX, WI 53089
FAX 262/820-8400
dft@dftomasini.com

August 25, 2014

Village of Germantown
N112 W17001 Mequon Road
Germantown, WI 53022

Attn: Jim Driver

Re: Repair Water Main
Western Ave.
DFT # 1905-120

The following is our billing to repair the water service, per your direction, at the above referenced location.

LABOR & EQUIPMENT:

28.5 Hrs	Labor (7/23/14)	\$79.00	\$2,251.50
4.5 Hrs	Premium Time	27.00	121.50
9.5 Hrs	Backhoe	125.00	1,187.50
9.5 Hrs	OSHA Repair Shield	25.00	237.50
1.0 Day	Plates (2 Plates)	100.00	100.00
1.0 Day	50 KW Generator	180.00	180.00
9.5 Hrs	3" Pump	10.00	95.00
9.5 Hrs	Pick Up W/Misc. Tools	30.00	285.00
4 EA	Equipment Moves	350.00	1,400.00
	Total Labor & Equipment		<u>\$5,858.00</u>

MATERIALS

1 LS	Silt Bag	\$66.88	\$66.88
1 LS	Fuel	100.00	100.00
	Subtotal		<u>\$166.88</u>
	Markup		33.38
	Total		<u>\$200.26</u>

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE

\$6,058.26

Let me know if you have any questions regarding the information provided above.

Sincerely,

D.F. TOMASINI CONTRACTORS INC.

Larry Schluter
Larry Schluter,
Project Engineer

LS/bw

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Sewer Rate Increase

SUBMITTED BY: Dan Ludwig, P.E., Director of Public Works

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

The last time the Village raised the sewer service rate was in 2011 when the volumetric fee was increased by 15% for Residential, Commercial and Industrial & Customers. Since 2011 MMSD rates have continued to rise without an increase in rates to the Village's sewer utility users. The 2015 Capital Charge from MMSD will be increased by 10.9% due in part to the Villages' increase in equalized value. The annual household charge is estimated to be increased by 3.9%. Mark Kaminski, Controller/Treasurer for MMSD indicates these needs in the attached email.

The Village Sewer Utility needs to continue with the sewer lining project to stay a step head of the Donges Bay Road project requiring \$1M in designated reserves and \$1M in borrowing to be spent in 2015. Including the expense of borrowing \$1M to the MMSD pass through increase, the total requested increase in the volumetric rate for 2015 is 7.5%. Staff feels an overall increase in the quarterly service charge of 3.1% will generate the revenue needed to offset the household charge increase.

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE_____ RESOLUTION_____ OTHER X

Mark Kaminski's email from MMSD
Calculation Spreadsheet
Utility Rate History

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff requests the Public Works Committee recommend a 7.5% rate increase in volumetric rate and a 3.1% increase in the sewer service fee to the Village Board to take effect in the first quarter of 2015 to compensate for the projected increase in MMSD rates and to cover the cost of borrowing for the 2015 sewer lining project.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

Dan Ludwig

Subject: FW: MMSD 2015 Budget

From: Kaminski, Mark [<mailto:MKaminski@mmsd.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, September 09, 2014 10:13 AM

To: Kim Rath

Cc: Sander, Bob; Deiringer, David

Subject: FW: MMSD 2015 Budget

Hi Kim,

The District is proposing a 2.65% tax levy increase for its member communities. That translates into a \$1.71 tax rate per \$1,000 of equalized value for its member communities up from \$1.70 last year primarily because equalized values increased only 1.9%. With respect to Germantown, the estimated capital bill for 2015 is \$2,874,348. The 2015 estimated bill represents a 10.9% increase or a \$283,535 increase over 2014's payment of \$2,590,813 and is \$231,263 higher than what we had estimated a year ago for 2015 (\$2,643,085). A 3.9% estimated increase in equalized value for Germantown accounts for 34.9% (\$99,089 of the \$283,535 increase) of the 10.9% increase in capital charges for 2015. A reduction in watercourse/flood management credit for 2015 versus 2014 accounts for another 30.7% (\$86,922 of the \$283,535 increase) of the 10.9% increase and is primarily from the reduced net expenditures on the 30th Street Corridor project for which the expenditures are not billed to Germantown. In 2015, the prior year adjustment for budget versus actual (2013) is \$75,708 higher than the 2012 adjustment included in 2014's bill. Finally, the estimated capital billing rate for Germantown is \$1.56127/ \$1,000 of equalized value, \$0.154 lower than the District's member communities. Nothing will be final until October 27th.

Total 2015 user charge billings for the District are proposed to increase by 3.25% to \$71,489,982. For Germantown, the 2015 total billings are estimated at \$1,488,013, a 17.0% (or \$216,367) increase over last year's estimate of \$1,271,646. The 17.0% estimated increase is primarily due to continued increases in wasteloads from Gehl Foods and DSM Food Specialties (approximately 70% of the increase). The 2015 estimated annual household charge, based on 2.52 people per household (using last year's figure since we will not have the population numbers until October) is expected to increase to \$121.00, a 3.9% increase over 2014's amount of \$116.43. The increase is higher than the 3.25% increase in total user charge billings because total wasteloads for the entire District service area are decreasing, resulting in a rate higher than 3.25%. As with the capital budget, the O&M budget is scheduled to be adopted October 27th.

In addition, to this e-mail, I will mail you in the next two weeks the letter to the Village President, the charts projecting the rates through 2020, the forecast for 2016's bill and other attachments.

Please get back to me if you need to discuss in greater detail.

Mark Kaminski
Controller/Treasurer
Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District.

Service Charge				Meter		2013 Revenue - Billed		Increase	
Current	3.10%	Qtr	Year	Size		Service fee	Multiplier		
36.37	37.50	1.13	4.51	3/4"			3.10%	1,073,461	33,277
67.29	69.38	2.09	8.34	1"				4,693,274	351,996
92.75	95.63	2.88	11.50	1 1/2"				<u>5,766,735</u>	<u>385,273</u>
120.01	123.73	3.72	14.88	2"					
183.67	189.36	5.69	22.78	3"					
329.14	339.34	10.20	40.81	4"					
538.26	554.95	16.69	66.74	6"					
Volumetric Rate						MMSD Capital Charge Increase			
per 1,000 gallons						Household Charge			
7.50%						Estimated Debt Service 20 Yr \$1M			
6.285	6.756	0.471							
7.856	8.445	0.589							
Example Customer - Residential									
20,000 gallons per quarter			3/4" Meter						
162.07	172.62	10.55	42.22						
Example Commercial/Industrial									
65,000 gallons per quarter			1" Meter						
577.93	618.31	40.38	161.54						

Utility Rate History

Water Utility

Effective Date	Meter Size										Volumetric Rate per 1,000		
	5/8"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"	
August 12, 1985	10.70	10.70	17.00			35.00	50.00	75.00	130.00	200.00			First 60,000 1.00 Next 540,000 0.80 Over 600,000 0.60
May 1993	11.00	11.00	17.00	20.00	35.00	50.00	75.00	130.00	200.00	220.00	300.00	400.00	First 100,000 1.69 Next 600,000 1.47 Over 1,000,000 1.29
April 18 2005	13.20	13.20	22.50	30.75	39.00	60.00	99.00	156.00	288.00	444.00	648.00	855.00	1.94 1.65 1.42
December 15, 2008	13.60	13.60	23.18	31.67	40.17	61.80	101.97	160.68	298.64	457.32	667.44	880.65	2.00 1.70 1.46
September 15, 2010	14.40	14.40	24.00	33.00	42.00	63.00	105.00	162.00	300.00	462.00	675.00	891.00	2.16 1.85 1.57
December 15, 2013	14.53	14.83	24.72	33.89	43.26	64.89	108.15	165.86	309.00	475.89	695.25	917.73	2.22 1.91 1.62

Wastewater - Sewer Utility

Effective Date	Meter Size										Volumetric Rate per 1,000		
	5/8"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"	
January 1, 1983	39.75												Residential 1.89
January 1, 1984	41.50												1.97
September 15, 1984	20.00												1.13
June 15, 1985	27.00												1.53 2.66
March 15, 1986	20.15	20.15	20.15		20.15	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.15		4.924		
October 1, 1987	20.00	20.00	37.00		51.00	66.00	101.00	181.00	256.00		4.32		
September 15, 2009	25.00	25.00	46.25		63.75	82.50	126.25	226.25	370.00		4.32		5.40
September 15, 2010	27.50	27.50	50.88		70.13	90.75	138.88	248.88	407.00		4.752		5.94
June 15, 2011	31.63	31.63	58.51		80.65	104.36	159.71	286.21	468.05		5.485		6.831
December 15, 2011	36.37	36.37	67.29		92.75	120.01	183.67	328.14	538.26		6.285		7.856

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAY COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: 2014 Road Projects – Update on Finances

SUBMITTED BY: Brionne R. Bischke, P.E., Village Engineer 

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

Recall during the August 5th meeting that Staff forewarned the Committee about extra excavation below sub-grade (EBS) needed on the Willow Creek Road project. The impact of the EBS on the 2014 Road Projects has been evaluated and presented below:

\$1,377,700.00	2014 Budget Acct. 8810 (A)
\$11,550.00	2013 Carry Over Acct. 8810 (B)
\$40,554.00	Kleinmann Dr. Carry Over (C)
\$1,429,804.00	Total Budget Available (D=A+B+C)
\$1,090,841.34	Paid on Invoices #1,2,3 Acct. 8810 (E)
\$27,970.29	Retained from Invoices #1,2,3 Acct. 8810 (F)
\$86,500.00	Reserved for Riversbend Ln. Acct. 8810 (G)
\$65,937.19	Willow Creek Rd. EBS Acct. 8810 (H)
\$1,271,248.82	Paid & Reserved to Date (J=E+F+G+H)
\$106,451.18	Amount Available for Remaining Work without Change Order (K=A-J)

It is improbable that remaining restoration work will exceed \$106,451.18; therefore, a need for a change order will be unlikely.

ATTACHMENTS:

None

STAFF RECOMMENDATION TO COMMITTEE:

No action required.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Recommendation for Approval of Change Order – Year 2104 Road Improvement Projects

SUBMITTED BY: Dan Ludwig, Public Works Director

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

Spaten Court is within TIF#4 and has not received the final lift of asphalt. Spaten Court is located south of Donges Bay Road extending east of Fond du Lac Avenue serving Secure Mini Storage and Skyline Development. The cost of the surface course of asphalt is \$45,000. This is a TIF eligible expense and the Finance Department requests the expense be made in 2014. If the Payne and Dolan cannot get to the work in 2014 the project will be scheduled for 2015.

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE_____ RESOLUTION_____ OTHER X

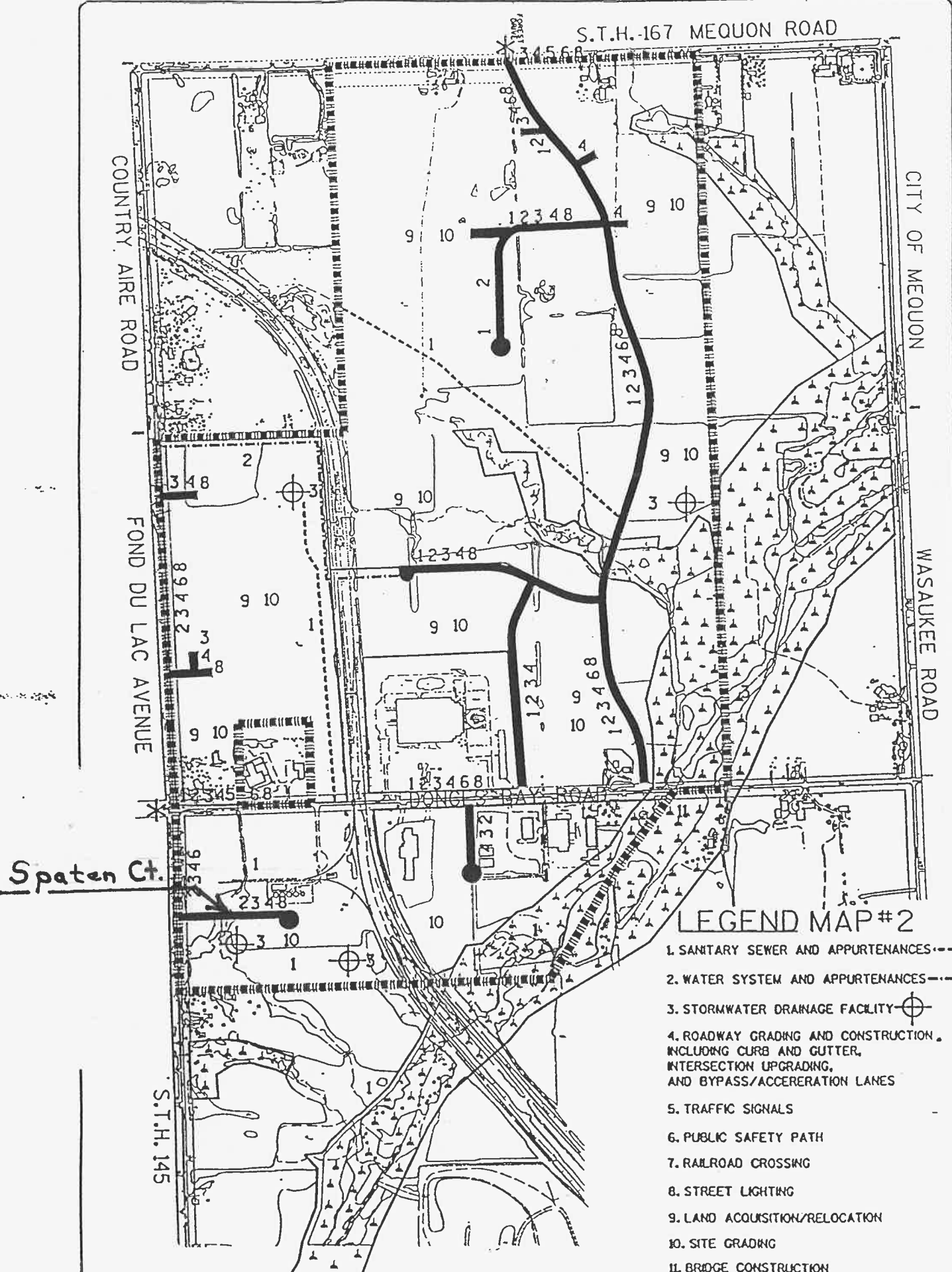
RECOMMENDATION:

Staff requests the Public Works Committee to recommend the Village Board to approve applying the surface course of asphalt to Spaten Court. Funds will be used from TIF#4 Business Park, account number 44-574-530-4500.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

MAP #2 PROJECT LOCATION MAP



LEGEND MAP #2

- 1. SANITARY SEWER AND APPURTENANCES---
- 2. WATER SYSTEM AND APPURTENANCES---
- 3. STORMWATER DRAINAGE FACILITY
- 4. ROADWAY GRADING AND CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING CURB AND GUTTER, INTERSECTION UPGRADING, AND BYPASS/ACCELERATION LANES
- 5. TRAFFIC SIGNALS
- 6. PUBLIC SAFETY PATH
- 7. RAILROAD CROSSING
- 8. STREET LIGHTING
- 9. LAND ACQUISITION/RELOCATION
- 10. SITE GRADING
- 11. BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

SPATEN COURT

Monument

Cadastral

Abc

Easement Anno

Abc

Easement

Abc

Parcel Dim

Abc

TaxKey

Abc

Plat Anno

Abc

Parcel Acre

Abc

Lot Number

Abc

ROW Dim

Abc

Block Number

Rail Road Centerline

Right of Way

Parcel

MFPParcel

Lot

Plat

SCALE 1 : 2,126

Friday, September 19, 2014 12:25 PM

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Letter of Credit Reduction – Hillstone Apartments

SUBMITTED BY: Dan Ludwig, P.E., Director of Public Works

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

Hillstone Apartments have installed the watermain and hydrant to the 10-family apartment building and is requests a reduction of the letter of credit. The work was inspected by Village Engineering and was installed according to plans and specifications. The reduction to the surety is \$10,200 which will reduces the surety to \$11,800.

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE____ RESOLUTION____ OTHER __

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the letter of credit reduction of \$10,200 to the surety of Hillstone Apartment.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Conveyance of Rights in Land to WISDOT

SUBMITTED BY: Dan Ludwig, P.E., Director of Public Works

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

As part of the Fond du Lac/ Donges Bay roundabout project there is an existing water main that meanders on and off the right of way line in the southeast quadrant of the intersection. WISDOT uses a conveyance of rights document as a standard document to deal with this situation as with other utilities such as AT&T and We Energies. The conveyance of rights does not require a relocation of the Village's utility. The Village attorney has reviewed this document and feels it acceptable and requires Village Board approval.

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE____ RESOLUTION____ OTHER__

Conveyance of Right in Land and page 4.01 from the Right of Way plat for project 2475-00-22 showing the watermain in plan view.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff requests a recommendation to the Village Board for approve to sign the Conveyance of Rights to WISDOT for the existing watermain in the southeast quadrant of Fond du Lac Avenue and Donges Bay Road for the STH 175, Project 2475-00-72.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

Document Number**CONVEYANCE OF RIGHTS IN LAND**

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Exempt from fee s.77.25(2r) Wis. Stats.

DT1660 12/2005 (Replaces ED660) s.84.09(1) Wis. Stats.

Village of Germantown GRANTOR, for and in consideration of the sum of one and 00/100 (\$1.00) and other good and valuable consideration, grants and conveys any and all rights and interest which, by virtue of prior title, easement, license, or other legal devices, GRANTOR holds in the land described below to the State of Wisconsin, Department of Transportation, GRANTEE, for the purposes of constructing, operating, and maintaining a public highway and appurtenant facilities on, over, under, or across the said land; provided, however that GRANTOR reserves to itself the subordinate right to cross, traverse, or otherwise occupy said land with its present and future overhead or underground public water main, appurtenant facilities, and supporting structures in a manner consistent with the purposes of this conveyance and in a manner which will not interfere with normal highway maintenance; provided, further, that the costs of any relocation or alteration, now or in the future, of the transmission lines, appurtenant facilities, or supporting structures when required by the GRANTEE for any reason, including accommodating future expanded or additional highway facilities on, over, under or across said land, will be paid by the GRANTEE; provided, however, that the costs of such relocation or alteration, or of the installation of new or additional facilities when done at the instance of and for the purposes of the GRANTOR, will be defrayed by the GRANTOR.

This conveyance shall be binding on the GRANTOR, GRANTEE, and their respective successors and assigns.

Any person named in this conveyance may make an appeal from the amount of compensation within six months after the date of recording of this conveyance as set forth in s.32.05(2a) Wisconsin Statutes. For the purpose of any such appeal, the amount of compensation stated on the conveyance shall be treated as the award, and the date the conveyance is recorded shall be treated as the date of taking and the date of evaluation.

Other persons having an interest in record in the property: None

Legal Description

All that part of the lands subject to Grantor's easements or interests included in lands acquired by the Grantee in; parcel(s) 1 of Transportation Project Plat 2475-00-22 - 4.01, recorded as Document Number 1358520 on April 29, 2014; recorded in the Washington County Office of the Register of Deeds, State of Wisconsin; and all subsequent revisions.

Volume	Page	Document No.	Parcel #	Tax I.D. #
Per Prescriptive Rights			1	362987

As lie within the right-of-way acquired or to be acquired for the reconstruction of STH 145, State Construction I.D. 2475-00-72 as described above.

The undersigned certify that this instrument is executed pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors (or shareholders, stockholders, or members, if authorized by law) of GRANTOR corporation or cooperative.

Acknowledgement

_____	(Grantor Name)
_____	(Signature)
_____	(Title)
_____	(Print Name)
_____	(Signature)
_____	(Title)
_____	(Print Name)

_____	(Date)
State of _____	)
_____	) ss.
_____ County	)
On the above date, this instrument was acknowledged before me by the named person(s).	
_____	(Signature, Notary Public)
_____	(Print or Type Name, Notary Public)
_____	(Date Commission Expires)

This space is reserved for recording data

Return to

Abby Schmidt

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

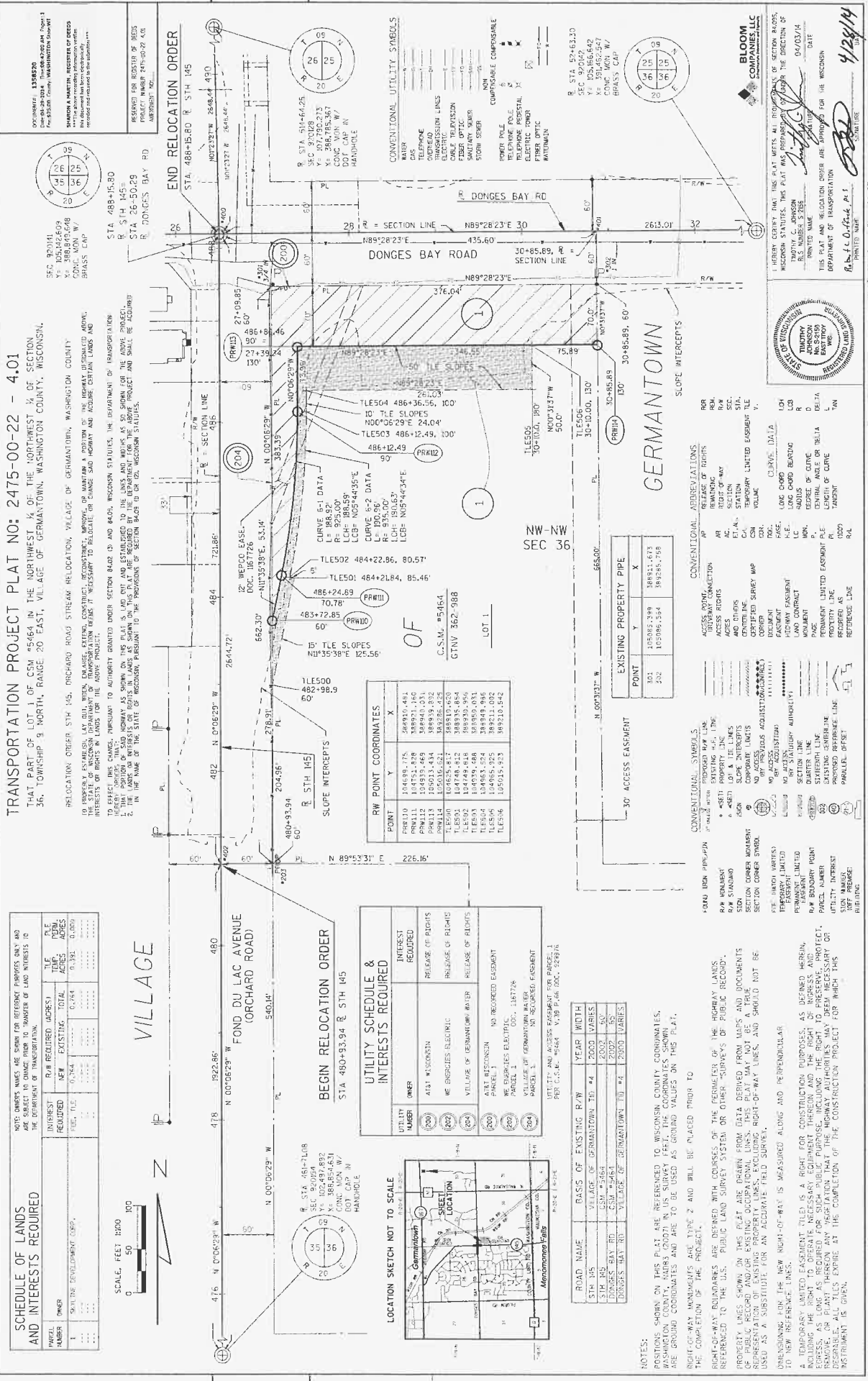
SE Region - Utilities Unit

141 NW Barstow Street

Waukesha, WI 53187-0798

Parcel Identification Number/Tax Key Number

362987



SCHEDULE OF LANDS AND INTERESTS REQUIRED

INTEREST	OWNER	NEW ACRES	EXISTING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
RIGHT-OF-WAY	STATE OF WISCONSIN	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000
RIGHT-OF-WAY	STATE OF WISCONSIN	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RIGHT-OF-WAY	STATE OF WISCONSIN	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RIGHT-OF-WAY	STATE OF WISCONSIN	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RIGHT-OF-WAY	STATE OF WISCONSIN	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RIGHT-OF-WAY	STATE OF WISCONSIN	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RIGHT-OF-WAY	STATE OF WISCONSIN	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RIGHT-OF-WAY	STATE OF WISCONSIN	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RIGHT-OF-WAY	STATE OF WISCONSIN	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RIGHT-OF-WAY	STATE OF WISCONSIN	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

UTILITY SCHEDULE & INTERESTS REQUIRED

UTILITY	NUMBER	OWNER	INTEREST REQUIRED
WATER	001	STATE OF WISCONSIN	RELEASE OF RIGHTS
SEWER	002	STATE OF WISCONSIN	RELEASE OF RIGHTS
ELECTRIC	003	STATE OF WISCONSIN	RELEASE OF RIGHTS
TELEPHONE	004	STATE OF WISCONSIN	RELEASE OF RIGHTS
TELEVISION	005	STATE OF WISCONSIN	RELEASE OF RIGHTS
TELEPHONE	006	STATE OF WISCONSIN	RELEASE OF RIGHTS
TELEVISION	007	STATE OF WISCONSIN	RELEASE OF RIGHTS
TELEPHONE	008	STATE OF WISCONSIN	RELEASE OF RIGHTS
TELEVISION	009	STATE OF WISCONSIN	RELEASE OF RIGHTS
TELEPHONE	010	STATE OF WISCONSIN	RELEASE OF RIGHTS

LOCATION SKETCH NOT TO SCALE

EXISTING PROPERTY PIPE

POINT	Y	X
101	10000.000	10000.000
102	10000.000	10000.000

CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
[Symbol]	Right-of-Way
[Symbol]	Easement
[Symbol]	Utility
[Symbol]	Structure
[Symbol]	Other

CONVENTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
ACCES	Access
ADJ	Adjacent
AL	Along
AN	Across
AP	Approach
AS	As
AT	At
BE	Between
BY	By
CA	Center
CH	Channel
CL	Centerline
CM	Center of Mass
CO	Center of Gravity
CR	Center of Rotation
CS	Center of Surface
CT	Center of Trajectory
CU	Center of Uniqueness
CV	Center of Variance
CA	Center of Area
CM	Center of Mass
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**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAY COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Riversbend Lane Reconstruction Project – Schedule Update

SUBMITTED BY: Brionne R. Bischke, P.E., Village Engineer



SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

The Village's contractor Payne & Dolan notified Engineering Dept. staff on Sep. 26th that reconstruction of Riversbend Lane in Year 2014 isn't feasible.

We have heard from several other county and municipal government entities that Payne & Dolan (P&D) is over-committed for the remainder of the Year 2014 construction season, and that P&D do not want to begin excavating roads of this magnitude in fear that weather will prohibit them from completing projects to normal performance specifications and standards.

The Riversbend Lane reconstruction project would be rescheduled for the Year 2015 construction season, and done staggered to the Rivercrest Drive reconstruction project so that drivers will have maintained access to their local businesses and residences.

ATTACHMENTS:

None

STAFF RECOMMENDATION TO COMMITTEE:

In light of this new information, Staff believes that it would prudent for the Committee to accept delay of the Riversbend Lane reconstruction project until the Year 2015 construction season.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Change Order – Wall Inspection for Air Gas

SUBMITTED BY: Dan Ludwig, P.E., Director of Public Works

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

The Village retained RA Smith to inspect the retaining wall construction at the Air Gas site for \$8,000. The contractor building the wall was unaware of the details in the specifications and proceeded at a very slow pace. The original contract amount for the inspection has been entirely used and the wall is only half finished. The pace of the construction has increase significantly and RA Smith feels it may take another \$5,000 to see the end of the wall construction. The change order was signed by the Director of Public Works and Village Administrator to keep the wall construction on schedule.

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE____ RESOLUTION____ OTHER __

Change Order for Additional Wall Construction Inspection

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff requests approval of Change Order #1 for RA Smith to continue inspection of the AirGas retaining wall.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.

CHANGE ORDER #01

Date: September 30, 2014
Project Number: 1140600
Project Name: Airgas
Client: Village of Germantown
Address: N112 W17001 Mequon Road
Mequon, WI 53022
Attention: Mr. Dan Ludwig, P.E.
Title: Director of Public Works
Phone: (262) 250-4725
Fax:
E-Mail:

I. SITE ADDRESS/LOCATION

Airgas Facility
Mequon Road and Eisenhower Drive
Germantown Business Park

II. SCOPE OF WORK

Monitor the construction of the west retaining wall.

III. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SCHEDULE

Completed in 2014.

IV. PROFESSIONAL FEES

Original Contract for Final Engineering\$8,000.00
Change Order #01\$5,000.00
Revised Contract Amount\$13,000.00

V. ACCEPTANCE

If this proposed change is acceptable, please sign and date this original and return it to our office.

Requested By: _____

Accepted By: _____

David R. Schornack 9-30-14
David R. Schornack
Village Administrator

Print Name: Patrick T. Zimmer

Print Name: _____

Daniel Ludwig 9-30-14
Daniel Ludwig
Director of Public Works

Title: Director of Construction Services

Title: _____

Representing: R. A. Smith National, Inc.

Representing: _____

Date: September 30, 2014

Date: _____

May 5, 2014

Mr. Dan Ludwig, P.E.
Director of Public Works
Village of Germantown
N112 W17001 Mequon Road
Germantown, WI 53022

Re: Proposal for Professional Services

Dear Mr. Ludwig:

Thank you for this opportunity to provide a quotation for professional services. The contents of this proposal letter spell out the Description of Services to be Performed, the proposed Completion Schedule, the Professional Fees, and the Assumptions and Conditions under which this proposal is being made.

I. PROJECT NAME:

Airgas facility proposed for the southwest corner of Mequon Road and Eisenhower Drive in the Germantown Business Park - West Side Retaining Wall, all previously obtained soil and geotechnical reports and materials which

II. DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED: have been provided by the Village to R.A. Smith National, Inc., DRZ

R. A. Smith National will review the project plans and how the proposed retaining wall ties into the site. The review will provide the Village with a technical memorandum of our findings and recommendations as well as concerns we may have. We will make site visits during the construction of the wall to check compliance with elevations and alignment. We will check tie backs and backfill compaction for compliance with the design and we will assist in resolving issues which may arise.

III. COMPLETION SCHEDULE:

It is anticipated that the review of the plans will be completed within two weeks of R. A. Smith National, Inc. being authorized to proceed and receiving a signed original of this agreement. The construction is estimated to be complete in three weeks. All work under this agreement will be completed in 2014.

IV. PROFESSIONAL FEES:

R. A. Smith National, Inc.'s estimate to complete the requested work on this project is \$8,000. The work on the review phase of this agreement will be completed for a lump sum fee of \$1,500. The construction-related activities are estimated at three hours per day for approximately four weeks. The costs for this phase of the work will be invoiced on a cost plus basis at a rate of \$98 per hour plus normal and typical expenses. The construction phase of this agreement is limited to 65 hours of work.

V. ASSUMPTIONS AND CONDITIONS:

Our estimated fees are based on the following set of assumptions and conditions. Deviations from these may result in additional fees:

- A. The terms and conditions set forth herein are valid for 30 days from the date of this proposal and are conditioned upon our completion of all services within 7 months of this date.

Deliver excellence, vision, and responsive service to our clients.

Mr. Dan Ludwig, P.E.
Page 2 / May 5, 2014

- B. Retaining wall design calculations are not available. Therefore, a detailed review of the wall design and associated design criteria will not be performed. If the Village obtains the calculations and would like R. A. Smith National, Inc. to review the calculations, we can provide that service for an additional lump sum fee of \$500.
- C. Site reviews are limited to a site review of the soils, elevations and alignment. The work does not include soils analysis, geotechnical investigation, density testing of the soils, or tests of materials to be used.
- D. The work agreed upon herein is limited to the retaining wall located on the west side of the proposed Airgas site and is approximately 450 feet in length.
- E. We will not be responsible for staking performed by others.

The attached Standard General Contract Terms for Professional Services are hereby made part of this Agreement. If there are any questions concerning those, or the terms as presented, please contact us. To authorize R.A. Smith National, Inc. to proceed, please sign in duplicate and return one original to our office.

We look forward to a very successful project!

Sincerely,
R.A. Smith National, Inc.



Patrick T. Zimmer, P.E.
Director of Construction Services

Attachment: Standard General Contract Terms for Professional Services

bthd:\Proposals\2014\Germantown\Airgas\EP AGREETM BRK.docx

The parties shall mutually agree on a mediator. In the event that the parties are unable to agree, they shall STANDARD GENERAL CONTRACT TERMS each name one mediator who FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES shall then work with the other party's mediator to name the final mediator.

R.A. Smith National

1. All of the work described herein shall be completed in accordance with generally and currently accepted engineering and surveying principles and practices.

2. Unless otherwise specifically included in the proposal, PROFESSIONAL'S scope of work shall not include geotechnical or environmental audits for the identification of hazardous wastes, wetlands, floodplains or any other structural or environmental qualities of land or air. It is understood that the Scope and the Completion Schedule defined in the Proposal are based on the information provided by the CLIENT. Verification of the accuracy and completeness of any information provided by others is beyond the scope of this agreement. Therefore, PROFESSIONAL cannot be held responsible for any design or construction problems resulting from the use of this information.

3. PROFESSIONAL strongly recommends that a geotechnical ENGINEER be engaged in the preliminary phases of the work to conduct field investigations, and analysis and prepare a report on the soils conditions.

4. PROFESSIONAL shall not be responsible for the means, methods, techniques, sequences or procedures of construction selected by the Contractor or CLIENT, or the safety precautions and programs incident to the work of the Contractor, nor shall he be responsible for the failure of the Contractor to perform the construction work in accordance with the Contract Documents.

5. All original papers, electronic files, and documents, and copies thereof, produced as a result of this contract shall remain the property of the PROFESSIONAL.

6. In the event all or any portion of the work prepared or partially prepared by the PROFESSIONAL is suspended, abandoned, or terminated, the CLIENT shall pay the PROFESSIONAL all fees, charges and expenses incurred to date. Professional may suspend or terminate this Agreement upon seven (7) days written notice if the CLIENT fails to substantially perform in accordance with this Agreement. Failure to make payments in accordance herewith shall constitute substantial nonperformance.

7. PROFESSIONAL cannot be held responsible for project schedule delays caused by weather, violence, acts of God, and public agencies or private businesses over which it has no control. PROFESSIONAL shall act only as an advisor in all governmental relations. Such delays as caused by said occurrences, if not solely the result of PROFESSIONAL'S failure to meet submittal deadlines, may result in adjustments to said schedules and estimates/fees.

8. All electronic files transferred to CLIENT or his DESIGNEE by PROFESSIONAL are provided solely for the convenience of the CLIENT and are warranted only to the extent that they conform to the original document(s) produced by PROFESSIONAL. All electronic file(s) are transmitted in trust for the sole use of the CLIENT and his DESIGNEE and acceptance constitutes assumption of responsibility for its use and safekeeping. Any use by third parties shall be at the sole risk of the CLIENT. Any alterations to or tampering with the files shall constitute the agreement of the CLIENT to release, defend and hold harmless PROFESSIONAL from all claims and causes of action by said CLIENT and third parties.

9. Payment for invoices is due upon receipt; amounts outstanding after 30 days from the date of invoice will be considered delinquent and subject to a service charge at the rate of 1% compounded monthly. Invoices will usually be sent monthly for work performed during the previous month. CLIENT understands, and agrees to pay for all services rendered regardless of CLIENT'S ability or inability to proceed with the project for any reason, gain governmental approvals or permits, or secure financing for the project. The CLIENT shall provide PROFESSIONAL with a clear, written statement within twenty (20) days of the date of the invoice of any objections to the invoice. Failure to provide such a written statement shall constitute acceptance of the invoice as submitted. PROFESSIONAL reserves the right to immediately suspend work and/or terminate this agreement due to lack of timely payment of uncontested invoices by CLIENT.

The CLIENT further agrees to pay PROFESSIONAL any and all expenses incurred in recovering any delinquent amounts due, including attorney's fees and court costs.

10. The CLIENT agrees to limit PROFESSIONAL, by its agents or employees, total liability to the CLIENT and to all Construction Contractors and Subcontractors on the Project, due to PROFESSIONAL'S professional negligent acts, errors, omissions, strict liability, breach of contract, or breach of warranty and for any and all injuries, claims, losses, expenses, damages, or claim expenses arising out of this Agreement from any cause or causes, such that the total aggregate liability of PROFESSIONAL to those named shall not exceed the percentage share that PROFESSIONAL'S negligence bears to the total negligence of all negligent entities and individuals; and shall not exceed fifty

Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) or the total fee for services rendered under this Agreement, whichever is less.

either party

11. Both parties agree that all disputes, including, but not limited to errors, liability, claims for services and fees, expenses, losses, etc., shall, at the sole and exclusive option of PROFESSIONAL, be submitted for non-binding mediation, a prerequisite to further legal proceedings. PROFESSIONAL shall have the sole and exclusive right to choose the mediator. Any fees and/or expenses charged by the mediator shall be shared equally between PROFESSIONAL and CLIENT.

12. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall create a contractual relationship with or a cause of action in favor of a third party against either the CLIENT or the PROFESSIONAL. The PROFESSIONAL'S services under this Agreement are being performed solely for the CLIENT'S benefit, and no other entity shall have any claim against the PROFESSIONAL because of this Agreement or the performance or nonperformance of services hereunder. The CLIENT agrees to include a provision in all contracts with contractors and other entities involved in this project to carry out the intent of this paragraph.

13. AS REQUIRED BY THE WISCONSIN LIEN LAW, PROFESSIONAL HEREBY NOTIFIES CLIENT THAT PERSONS OR COMPANIES FURNISHING LABOR FOR ENGINEERING OR SURVEYING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION ON OWNER'S LAND, MAY HAVE LIEN RIGHTS ON OWNER'S LAND AND BUILDING IF NOT PAID. THOSE ENTITLED TO LIEN RIGHTS, IN ADDITION TO THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE THOSE WHO GIVE THE CLIENT NOTICE WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THEY FIRST FURNISH LABOR OR MATERIALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION. ACCORDINGLY, CLIENT PROBABLY WILL RECEIVE NOTICES FROM THOSE WHO FURNISH LABOR OR MATERIALS FOR THE SURVEYING OR ENGINEERING SERVICES, AND SHOULD GIVE A COPY OF EACH NOTICE RECEIVED TO THE OWNER AND MORTGAGE LENDER, IF ANY. PROFESSIONAL AGREES TO COOPERATE WITH THE CLIENT AND THE CLIENT'S LENDER, IF ANY, TO SEE THAT ALL POTENTIAL LIEN CLAIMANTS ARE DULY PAID, IF APPLICABLE.

R.A. Smith National, Inc.
16745 West Bluemound Road, Suite 200
Brookfield, WI 53005
Patrick T. Zimmer, P.E.
Director of Construction Services

PROFESSIONAL

By: Patrick T. Zimmer

Date: May 5, 2014

PROJECT: Airgas facility proposed for the southwest corner of Mequon Road and Eisenhower Drive in the Germantown Business Park-West Side Retaining Wall

The above and foregoing proposal is hereby accepted and PROFESSIONAL is authorized to proceed with the work.

Village of Germantown
1112 W17001 Mequon Road
Germantown, WI 53022

CLIENT

By:

Printed Name:

CLIENT and R.A. Smith National, Inc. agree that digital and electronically reproduced signatures such as by facsimile transmission or email are valid for execution or amendment of this Agreement and that electronic transmission/ facsimile is an authorized form of notice to proceed.

Title: _____ Date: _____

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**BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAY COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI**

MEETING DATE: October 7, 2014

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Award of Contract – TID 6 Sanitary and Water Utilities

SUBMITTED BY: Brionne R. Bischke, P.E., Village Engineer 

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

Summary of Work:

Extension of public sanitary and water utilities servicing a future business park, encompassing two neighboring sites on the north side of Appleton Ave. bisected by two underground high pressure gas transmission mains and overhead electricity transmission lines. The aforementioned transmission lines cross Appleton Ave. 1,800± ft. northwest of Maple Rd. The easterly site is 29.9± acres in area and the westerly site is 23± acres in area. Project scope includes, but is not limited to, sanitary sewer mains with appurtenances, water mains with appurtenances, crossing of high pressure gas mains and overhead electricity transmission lines, dewatering, and bedrock blasting & excavation.

Utilities work may need to occur concurrently with work associated with a separate Grading & Erosion Control contract performed by others.

Schedule:

Open Bids:	October 2, 2014
Village Board (VB) Review:	October 6, 2014
Award Contract (assuming VB approval):	October 20, 2014
Preconstruction Meeting:	No later than one week before construction
Probable Start of Construction:	CONTRACTOR's Gantt Chart
Final Completion of Project:	May, 2015
PWHC Acceptance of Improvements	Next available meeting after Final Invoice and Lien Waiver
PWHC Release of Retainer:	One year after Acceptance of Improvements

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Excerpt of Bid Form:

SANITARY RELATED ITEMS (A)					
ITEM NO.	BID ITEM	UNIT	EST. QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED AMOUNT
A01	Mobilization/Demobilization (one-time max. payout) (Incl. Item #B01)	L.S.	1		
A02	15" Dia. PVC Sanitary Sewer (Incl. Bedding, Table 32, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Slurry Backfill Paid by Item #A13) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	400		
A03	12" Dia. PVC Sanitary Sewer (Incl. Bedding, Table 32, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Slurry Backfill Paid by Item #A13) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	40		
A04	12" Dia. PVC Sanitary Sewer (Incl. Bedding, Table 32, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Granular Backfill paid by Item #A12) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	850		
A05	12" Dia. PVC Sanitary Sewer (Incl. Bedding, Table 32, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Incl. Spoil Backfill) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	1400		
A06	Remove 2 Existing 48" I.D. Sanitary Manholes (Paid by qty. Removed)	V.F.	20		
A07	Abandon Existing 15" Dia. PVC Sanitary Sewer (Paid by qty. Abandoned)	L.F.	60		
A08	15"x6" PVC Wye (Paid by qty. installed)	EA	1		
A09	12"x6" PVC Wye (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	2		
A10	6" Dia. PVC Sanitary Lateral Pipe(Incl. Bedding, Table 32, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Granular Backfill paid by Item #A12) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	40		
A11	Install 12-48" I.D. Sanitary Manholes (Paid by qty. installed)	V.F.	170		

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A12	Install 1-48" I.D. Sanitary Manhole (Paid by qty. Installed)	V.F.	17		
A13	Granular Backfill (Table 37, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	6150		
A14	Slurry Backfill (Sec. 8.43.8, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	1375		
A15	Rock Excavation & Removal (Paid by In Situ)	CY	500		
A16	Rock Blasting, Excavation & Removal (Paid by In Situ)	CY	500		
A17	Saw Cutting, 8" Concrete Pavement	L.F.	520		
A18	Saw Cutting, 5" Asphalt Pavement	L.F.	280		
A19	8" Concrete Pavement Removal (Paid by In Situ)	C.Y.	100		
A20	5" Asphalt Pavement Removal (Paid by In Situ)	C.Y.	50		
A21	Install 8" Concrete Pavement w/ Rebar (Same qty. as Item #A19)	C.Y.	100		
A22	Install 2" E3.0 HMA Surface Course (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	30		
A23	Install 3" E3.0 HMA Binder Course (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	50		
A24	Dense Graded Base, Gradation 3/4", Limestone (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	115		
A25	Dense Graded Base, Gradation 1- 1/4", Limestone (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	225		
A26	Topsoil, On-site Source, Screened, 6" Depth (Paid by Loose)	C.Y.	120		
A27	Turf Restoration, Seed and Photodegradable Erosion Control Mat (North American Green DS75 or equal), (Incl. watering) (Paid by In Situ)	S.Y.	720		
A28	Anionic Polyacrylamide Binding Agent, Non-Growing Season Application (PAM-12 Plus or equal) (Paid by Load ticket)	LBS	1000		
A29	Sand Backfill on Gas Mains	C.Y.	30		
A30	Silt Fence (Incl. installation & removal; see dwg. detail) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	250		

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A31	12"x4" SDR 35 Factory Wye w/ 4"x2" Bushing Reducer (I.P.S. Size) (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	1		
A32	2" Dia. Schedule 40 PVC Sewer Pipe (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.S.	20		
A33	Dewatering Filter Bag (Incl. install., dewatering & disposal)	EA	3		
WATER RELATED ITEMS (B)					
ITEM NO.	BID ITEM	UNIT	EST. QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED AMOUNT
B01	Mobilization/Demobilization (Paid by Item #A01)	L.S.	N/C		
B02	12" Dia. HDPE Water Main (Incl. Bedding, Table 32, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Granular Backfill paid by Item #B19) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	1200		
B03	12" Dia. HDPE Water Main (Incl. Bedding, Table 32, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Incl. Spoil Backfill) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	1450		
B04	8" Dia. HDPE Water Main (Incl. Bedding, Table 32, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Granular Backfill paid by Item #B19) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	10		
B05	6" Dia. HDPE Water Main (Incl. Bedding, Table 32, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Granular Backfill paid by Item #B19) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	100		
B06	12" Gate Valve w/ Box (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	7		
B07	8" Gate Valve w/ Box (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	1		
B08	Hydrant Assembly (Incl. Hyd., riser, shoe, gate valve) (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	6		
B09	1-1/2" HDPE Water Service Corporation Connection (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	1		
B10	1-1/2" HDPE Water Service Curb Stop w/ Box (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	1		

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B11	1-1/2" HDPE Water Service Pipe (Incl. Bedding, Table 32, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Granular Backfill paid by Item #B19) (Paid by qty. Installed)	L.F.	10		
B12	12"x8" Tee (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	1		
B13	12"x12" Tee (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	1		
B14	12"x6" Tee (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	6		
B15	22-1/2° Bend (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	1		
B16	45° Bend (Paid by qty. Installed)	EA	1		
B17	Rock Excavation & Removal (Paid by In Situ)	CY	200		
B18	Rock Blasting, Excavation & Removal (Paid by In Situ)	CY	200		
B19	Granular Backfill (Table 37, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	3250		
B20	Sand Backfill on Gas Mains	C.Y.	30		
B21	5" Asphalt Pavement Removal (Paid by In Situ)	C.Y.	10		
B22	Install 2" E3.0 HMA Surface Course (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	5		
B23	Install 3" E3.0 HMA Binder Course (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	10		
B24	Saw Cutting, 5" Asphalt Pavement	L.F.	60		
B25	Dense Graded Base, Gradation 3/4", Limestone (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	10		
B26	Dense Graded Base, Gradation 1- 1/4", Limestone (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	20		
B27	Slurry Backfill (Sec. 8.43.8, Standard Spec. for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin) (Paid by Weight ticket)	TON	110		
B28	Anionic Polyacrylamide Binding Agent, Non-Growing Season Application (PAM-12 Plus or equal) (Paid by Load ticket)	LBS	1000		
B29	Dewatering Filter Bag (Incl. install., dewatering & disposal)	EA	3		

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Sum(A01 thru A33) + Sum(B01 thru B29), Number
Sum(A01 thru A33) + Sum(B01 thru B29), Words

Plan Holders (Oct. 2, 2014):

10/01/14 11:18 am	County Materials Corporation 1203 70t Ave. Roberts, WI 54023	Todd Pilarski Tel: 414-466-4990 Fax: 877-721-7098
 09/30/14 8:39 am	Reed Construction Data (planroom) 333 E. Butterfield Rd. Suite 600 Lombard, IL 60148	Steve Sierra Tel: 630-288-7996 Fax: 678-680-0722
 09/26/14 12:05 pm	UPI, LLC. 2180 S. Springdale Rd. New Berlin, WI 53146	Mike Dretzka Tel: 262-548-9451 Fax: 262-548-0904
 09/26/14 9:32 am	Ferguson Waterworks N49 W22990 Commerce Centre Drive Pewaukee, WI 53072	Laura Haessig Tel: 262-691-8890 Fax: 262-691-4837
 09/24/14 10:24 am	Advance Construction, Inc. 2141 Woodale Ave Green Bay, WI 54313	Glenn Joski Tel: 920-434-3978 Fax: 920-434-6228
 09/24/14 9:48 am	HD Supply Waterworks 15655 W Rogers Drive New Berlin, WI 53215	Robyn Munesue Tel: 262-786-5186 Fax: 262-786-4240
 09/23/14 11:29 am	Vinton Construction Company P.O. Box 1987 Manitowoc, WI 54221-1987	Barbara Kollath Tel: 920-682-0375 Fax: 920-682-2838
 09/22/14 8:59 am	Dorner Inc. E506 Luxemburg Road Luxemburg, WI 54217	Tina Aschenbrenner Tel: 920-845-2442 Fax: 920-845-2458
 09/19/14 3:57 pm Completed	Globe Contractors N50 W23076 Betker Rd. Pewaukee, WI 53072	ROBERT OLSON Tel: 2622460600 Fax: 2622460730
 09/19/14 1:56 pm	D.F. Tomasini N70 W25176 Indian Grass Lane Sussex, WI 53089	Becky Woppert Tel: 262-820-8300 Fax: 262-820-8400
 09/19/14 7:29 am	Heartland Construction Inc. 393 Hartford Rd. Slinger, WI 53086	Dean Pok Tel: 262-644-9331 Fax: 262-644-9944
 09/18/14 2:30 pm	Super Excavators N59 W14601 Bobolink Ave. Menomonee Falls, WI 53051	Jeff Weakly Tel: 262-252-3200 Fax: 262-252-8079

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ATTACHMENTS:

A bid tabulation will be sent via e-mail when available, with a copy provided during the Public Works & Highway Committee meeting.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION TO COMMITTEE:

Staff will make a recommendation during the Public Works & Highway Committee meeting.

BOARD ACTION:

Proper parliamentary procedure to deny a request is to have a motion made in the affirmative and by voting NAY would deny the request if a majority vote.