

MINUTES
PUBLIC HEARING ON ENGINEER'S REPORT
ON REPAIR OR IMPROVEMENTS TO MAIN
DRAINAGE DISTRICT 102, HARDIN COUNTY
AND
PUBLIC HEARING ON ENGINEER'S REPORT ON
REPAIR OR IMPROVEMENTS TO LATERAL 7 TILE
DRAINAGE DISTRICT 102, HARDIN COUNTY

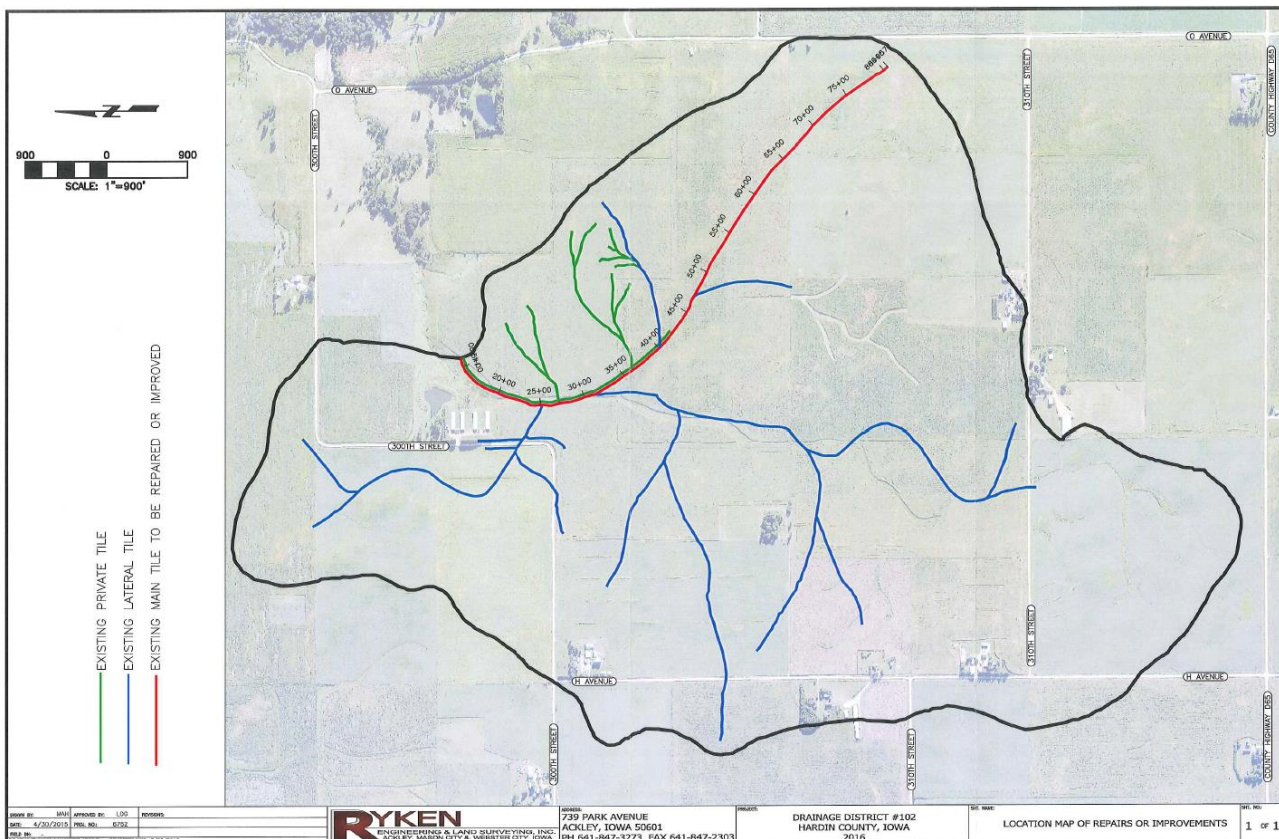
AUGUST 10, 2016 AT 11:30 A.M.
HARDIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Hardin County Board of Supervisors Chairman, Lance Granzow, opened the meeting. Also present were Supervisors, Renee McClellan and Ronn Rickels; Landowners, Jeff Cook, Bob Ziebell, Kent Reinert, Gary Schnormeier, Becky Schnormeier, Lisle Cook, George Cummins, Wanda Alexander, Dean Schnormeier, Luke Mannerter, Alice Williams, Joe Williams, Steve Perry, Jean Granger, Dave Norman and Paul Cook; Lee Gallentine with Ryken Engineering; Drainage Clerk, Tina Schlemme.

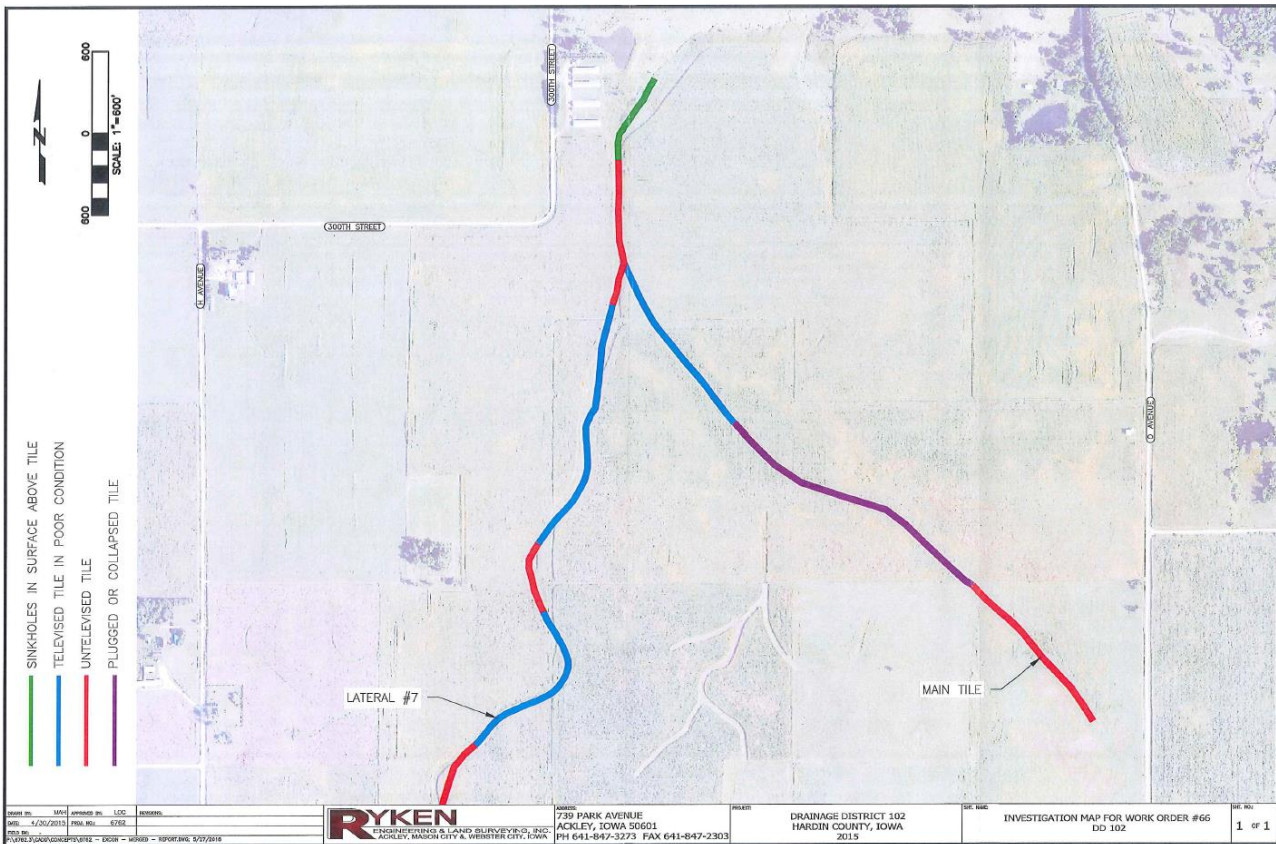
McClellan moved, Rickels seconded to approve the agenda as presented. All ayes. Motion carried.

Granzow opened the public hearing after introductions of staff were made. Schlemme verified the notice of public hearing was published on July 13, 2016 in the South Hardin Signal Review.

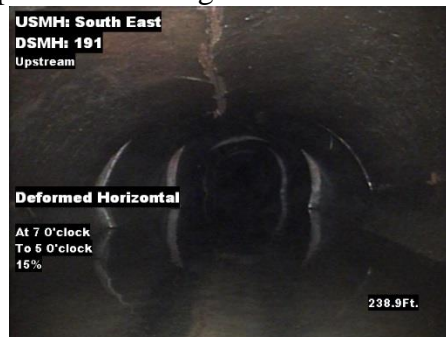
The meeting was then turned over to Gallentine who explained the project as stated in the Engineer's Report on Repair or Improvements to Main dated June 22, 2016. The district was established in the 1917-1918 time frame with the main and 14 laterals. Right away in the 1920's, there were concerns with tile be re-laid. In the 1950's there were flooding concerns in Section 18. Several repair requests were made throughout the 1970's, 1980's and 1990's with a lawsuit taking place. In the first 100 years of the drainage district, 77 repairs have been made. Of those 77 repairs, approximately 75% of those have been in Section 18. Gallentine then presented a map of the district and the length of tile investigated.



Due to requests for repairs, Ryken Engineering was asked to investigate the entire length of the main. They attempted to televise the area in purple (as shown below), but it was plugged with dirt. They were able to televise the area in blue but the entire tile was in poor physical condition. The area in red was not televised at all. They were able to walk the area in green and found several sinkholes at the surface.



Gallentine then displayed televising pictures showing the current condition of the tile:



Gallentine explained that the drainage coefficient of the tile installed at good conditions, not the current state of the tile, is about 0.12" per acre per day at the outlet and 0.95" per acre per day upstream. It is the Engineer's opinion that the main tile is undersized when compared to current agricultural demands. He also stated the district has experienced an extremely high level of repairs on a regular basis (an average of every 10½ months over the past 62 years). These factors in addition to the requests within the first 4-5 years indicate possible inferior material during the 1917 construction or improper construction methods.

Gallentine further explained the repair option as provided in the Engineer's Report. The repair method would remove the entire existing main tile and install the same size at approximately the same location and reconnect any private tile. This would keep the drainage coefficient as stated above with an estimate of \$568,260.

The improvement methods were then explained:

- Remove the entire length of the existing main tile and install new dual tile at about 10-15 feet apart from each other at approximately the same location with interconnects. The advantage of dual tile over one larger tile is the added soil cover, which Gallentine stated would be about 1 foot. This method has an estimate of \$985,155.60 for ½" drainage coefficient and \$1,183,578 for 1" coefficient.
- Remove the entire length of the existing main tile and install a new larger tile at approximately the same location. The estimate for this method is \$608,487 for ½" drainage coefficient and \$777,876 for 1" coefficient.
- Remove the entire length of the existing main tile and install an open ditch (approximately 200' wide) at an estimate of \$753,918 for a drainage coefficient of 8.8' at the outlet and 75' upstream.

Landowners questioned if plastic or concrete would be used. Gallentine stated he would need to speak with the pipe companies and see if they would guarantee their product for this depth, but he believes he will recommend concrete pipe. Another landowner asked the Trustees if they trusted the current Engineer as there are issues in the Buckeye Township with the engineering firm. The Trustees stated the current Engineer is different than the engineer used for those Buckeye projects and they have trust in his abilities.

Landowners asked about percent of benefit and Gallentine explained the process. Landowners then asked about payment options and Schlemme explained the assessment process. The cost per parcel was not shown to landowners as the district will probably be reclassified and those amounts will change. A landowner asked if they sign up for payments over the 10-20 year time and they sold their property if the payments would continue to the new owners or if they have to continue paying them. The Trustees agreed for Schlemme to look into this before the next meeting.

Mannetter asked if an open ditch was installed what options he would have for land that would become land-locked. The Trustees and Gallentine explained the option of installing a large culvert to act as a bridge. Gallentine stated he would get an estimate for the next meeting. Mannetter also asked if they could do a mix of the presented options. If they could replace the tile with tile where there is already higher capacity and install an open ditch for just the area with lower capacity. Gallentine explained that definitely a possibility.

Granzow asked for a show of hands for the repair option and no shows of hands. He then asked for a show of hands for those wanting to install either dual or larger tile with no hands shown (one landowner did vote but was not a member of DD 102). When asked how many wanted a ditch option, either the "hybrid" or entire ditch and 10 landowners raised their hands. When asked for entire length of ditch, there were no shows of hands. Granzow stated the majority of landowners present wanted the drainage/tile "hybrid" mix.

The hearing was turned over to Gallentine again to explain the project as stated in the Engineer's Report on Repair or Improvements to Lateral 7 Tile dated June 22, 2016. Gallentine stated that Lateral 7 runs farther south than the main. He was asked to investigate after different blowouts were reported. They performed televising and did not find anything plugged, but did see that the tile was collapsing as they were televising and is in poor physical condition. The blue line on the map (as shown on page 2 above) was the tile able to be televised and the red line was not televised.

Gallentine then displayed televising pictures showing the current condition of the tile:



Gallentine explained that the drainage coefficient of the tile installed at good conditions, not the current state of the tile, is about 0.29" per acre per day at the lower end and 0.73" per acre per day at the upper end. The current size of tile ranges from 8" – 18". It is the Engineer's opinion that the lateral 7 tile is undersized when compared to current agricultural demands. He also stated the district has experienced an extremely high level of repairs on a regular basis (an average of every 10½ months over the past 62 years). These factors in addition to the requests within the first 4-5 years indicate possible inferior material during the 1917 construction or improper construction methods.

Gallentine further explained the repair option as provided in the Engineer's Report. The repair method would remove the entire existing main tile and install the same size at approximately the same location and reconnect any private tile. This would keep the drainage coefficient as stated above with an estimate of \$480,150 with road authorities paying \$2,750 of that amount.

The improvement methods were then explained:

- Remove the entire length of the existing lateral 7 tile and install new dual tile. This method has an estimate of \$852,588 for ½" drainage coefficient and \$988,020 for 1" coefficient.
- Remove the entire length of the existing lateral 7 tile and install a new larger tile at approximately the same location. The estimate for this method is \$516,780 for ½" drainage coefficient (10"-24" tile) and \$588,390 for 1" coefficient (15"-30" tile).
- Remove the entire length of the existing main tile and install an open ditch at an estimate of \$670,758 for a drainage coefficient with approximately 13.5 acres of right of way obtained.

Granzow asked for a show of hands for those in favor of the repair option with one raising their hand. He then asked for those in favor of the dual tile option with no show of hands. No one raised their hand when asked for the larger tile option. When asked for those in favor of the entire length as open ditch, one person rose their hand. Granzow then asked for those that would like to see a "hybrid" option for lateral 7 as well and two people rose their hands. Landowners discussed the repair option again and five rose their hands when Granzow asked again for those in favor of the repair option. Granzow stated the majority of landowners were mixed between the repair option and the drainage/tile "hybrid" mix option.

Discussion was had concerning any requirement for reclassification of lateral 7. Granzow stated if an improvement is chosen, then the lateral must be classified on its own. The Trustees agreed for Schlemme to contact legal opinion if the lateral would require classification if just a repair option was chosen for the lateral but an improvement option for the main and if a classification is required for lateral 7 if all laterals within the district will need to be classified at that time as well.

McClellan moved, Rickels seconded to close the public hearing on the main tile. All ayes. Motion carried.

Rickels moved, McClellan seconded to approve Gallentine creating a Supplemental Engineer's Report to include the "hybrid option" for the main and to research the estimated costs of a culvert driveway and if the cost associated is district or landowner responsibility. Schlemme is to research the possibility of property selling with a drainage assessment payment plan. All ayes. Motion carried.

Rickels moved, McClellan seconded to approve Gallentine to create a Supplemental Engineer's Report to include the "hybrid option" for the lateral 7 tile. Schlemme is to seek legal opinion on any requirements for classification of laterals. All ayes. Motion carried.

McClellan moved, Rickels seconded to recess the meeting until August 31, 2016 at 11:30 a.m. Schlemme stated concerns that a Supplemental Engineer's Report may require a hearing set 40 days after the report is received to allow landowners to review the report and would require a new notice of hearing. She is to talk with drainage attorney, Mike Smith, for guidance. All ayes. Motion carried.