

**Board of Supervisors Drainage Minutes
Of
January 8, 2024
Public Hearing DD 30 Lateral 10**

Present: Supervisors Chris Vanness, Gary McVicker, Richard Lukensmeyer, Auditor Katy Flint, Drainage Lead Colette Bruns, Drainage Engineer Lee Gallentine, Landowners: Robert, Johnson, Karen Zander, Kenneth Benning, Larry Sailer, Sheldon Jurgens, Randy & Janet Patterson, Ron Toomsen, Dennis Swieter, David Burmester, Don Kloetzer, Marlys Osman, Wesley Swieter.

DD 30 Lateral 10 Engineer's Report Public Hearing

The Board met at the Public Hearing to discuss the Engineer's Report on repairs to DD 30 Lateral 10 Franklin County, Iowa.

Motion by McVicker, seconded by Lukensmeyer to open public hearing on DD 30 Lateral 10 Engineer's Report at 9:30 AM. All ayes, motion carried.

Lee Gallentine presented DD 30 Lat 10 Engineer's Report, summarizing the history of repairs and presented the opinions of probable construction costs associated with said repairs. Recommendations from CGA:

REPAIR METHODS – To repair the Lateral 10 tile, the following options are the most straightforward available:

Partial Upper Tile Replacement (11,600 ft)

- Remove and replace 11,600 ft of the existing Lateral 10 tile with a new tile of equal size or the closest diameter equivalent to the existing tile.
- Increase the soil cover by 3 ft +/- by lowering the tile depth. This can be achieved by modifying the tiles grade. The lowering is being done solely for the tile's protection and not for increased drainage area of influence.
- Typically, the replacement tile would be in the same location as the existing tile to locate and reconnect laterals and private tiles. For reference, the replacements limits are shown on the repair Map included in Appendix C.

Partial Upper Tile Replacement (15,500 ft)

- Remove and replace the 15,500 ft of the existing Lateral 10 tile with new tile of equal or the closest diameter to the existing tile.
- Increase the soil cover up to 6 ft +/- by lowering the tile depth. This can be achieved by modifying the tiles grade. The lowering is being done solely for the tile's protection and not for increased drainage area of influence.
- Typically, the replacement tile would be in the same location as the existing tile to locate and reconnect laterals private tiles. For reference, the replacements limits are shown on the repair Map included in Appendix D.

With the above-mentioned repair methods, the following should be noted:

- The pipe sizes used are those that are currently manufactured that most closely meet the current tile size.
- The issues and conditions of the Lateral 10 tile viewed in the field are consistent throughout its entire length.
- Due to the soil types of present, all replacement Lateral 10 tile would be bedded with rock bedding for additional stability and strength.
- Repairs have historically been viewed as not having an impact on jurisdictional wetlands. As such, individual landowners should consult with applicable staff at the Franklin County NRCS office to verify the existence of said jurisdictional wetlands and that there will be no impact on them.
- Per Iowa Code Chapter 468.126, any of the above actions that do not intend to increase capacity would be considered a repair. Per Iowa Code Chapter 468.126.1.g, the right of remonstrance does not apply to the proposed repairs.
- The downstream limit of the 15,500 ft option would connect to the 2022 repair project.

CGA's opinion of probable costs summary for partial tile replacement (11,600 ft) \$1,075,438.38 and partial tile replacement (15,300 ft) \$1,480,650.88. Costs do not include any interest, legal fees, county administrative fees, crop damages, other damages, previous repairs, engineering fees to date, or reclassification fees (if applicable).

As a reminder, Gallentine stated all landowners would need to contract NRCS office to verify the existence of said jurisdictional wetlands and what said impact may be on them.

There were no objections filed.

Landowner questions & comments are as follows:

Why not replace with larger tile? Gallentine responded usually stick close with the original size of tile for a repair project.

What is the condition of the tile which is not included in the project? Would it be better to do it all?

Gallentine responded it is all around 100 years old. Eventually it may need to be replaced. Contractors are actually looking for projects and the cost of material is down. Vanness opinion is to replace the 15,500' of tile plus the tail end to the north since contractors are looking for projects.

How will we as landowners pay? Is there a waiver? The Drainage Clerk informed the landowners of the 10 year waiver they can use at assessment time and the interest is prime plus one.

Motion by McVicker, seconded by Lukensmeyer to close the public hearing at 10:07 AM. All ayes, motion carried.

Motion by McVicker, seconded by Lukensmeyer, to accept Engineer Report on Repairs to DD 30 Lateral 10 and to have CGA proceed with the Partial Upper Tile Replacement of 15,500' at a probable cost of \$1,480,650.88 and to also add a bid for the rest of the tile to the north. All ayes, motion carried.

Chris Vanness, Chairman

ATTEST: _____
Colette Bruns, Drainage Lead

**Board of Supervisors Drainage Minutes
Of
January 8, 2024
Public Hearing DD 30 Lateral 30**

Present: Supervisors Chris Vanness, Gary McVicker, Richard Lukensmeyer, Auditor Katy Flint, Drainage Lead Colette Bruns, Drainage Engineer Lee Gallentine, Landowners- Robert, Johnson, Karen Zander, Kenneth Benning, Larry Sailer, Sheldon Jurgens, Randy & Janet Patterson, Ron Toomsen, Dennis Swieter, David Burmester, Don Kloetzer, Marlys Osman, Wesley Swieter.

DD 30 Lateral 30 Engineer's Report Public Hearing

The Board met at the Public Hearing to discuss the Engineer's Report on repairs to DD 30 Lateral 30 Franklin County, Iowa.

Motion by McVicker, seconded by Lukensmeyer to open public hearing on DD 30 Lateral 30 Engineer's Report at 10:10 AM. All ayes, motion carried.

Lee Gallentine presented DD 30 Lat 30 Engineer's Report, summarizing the history of repairs and presented the opinions of probable construction costs associated with said repairs. Recommendations from CGA:

REPAIR METHODS – To repair the Lateral 30 tile, the following options are the most straightforward available:

Spot Repairs:

- Remove and replace 126 feet of the existing Lateral 30 tile (including north CMP manhole), just north of pavement of State Highway #3 with new tile of equal size or the closest diameter equivalent to the existing tile.
- Remove and replace 66 ft of the existing Lateral 30 tile, from its connection with the south CMP manhole to just south of pavement of State Highway #3 with a new tile of equal size or the closest diameter equivalent to the existing tile.
- Modify the south CMP manhole to allow for surface water drainage. Also, the area around said manhole should be graded to allow the drainage of surface water to it.
- Remove and replace the collapsed intake south of State Highway #3 and regrade the area around it to allow for drainage to the intake.
- Repair the intake north of State Highway #3 and regrade the area around it to allow for drainage to the intake.
- Excavate and repair the intruding CMP tile so that it does not restrict the drainage capacity of the Lateral 30 tile.
- After all above items have been performed, the Lateral 30 tile should be jet cleaned from CMP manhole to CMP manhole (under Highway 3).
- Typically, the replacement tile would be in the same location as the existing tile to locate and reconnect laterals and private tiles. For reference, the replacements limits are shown on the Spot Repair Map included in Appendix C.

Partial Tile Replacement:

- Remove and replace 1,026 feet of the existing Lateral 30 tile (including north CMP manhole), just north of pavement of State Highway #3 with new tile of equal size or the closest diameter equivalent to the existing tile.
- Remove and replace 66 ft of the existing Lateral 30 tile, from its connection with the south CMP manhole to just south of pavement of State Highway #3 with a new tile of equal size or the closest diameter equivalent to the existing tile.
- Modify the south CMP manhole to allow for surface water drainage. Also, the area around said manhole should be graded to allow the drainage of surface water to it.
- Remove and replace the collapsed intake south of State Highway #3 and regrade the area around it to allow for drainage to the intake.
- Repair the intake north of State Highway #3 and regrade the area around it to allow for drainage to the intake.
- Excavate and repair the intruding CMP tile so that it does not restrict the drainage capacity of the Lateral 30 tile.
- After all above items have been performed, the Lateral 30 tile should be jet cleaned from CMP manhole to CMP manhole (under Highway 3).
- Remove trees within 50 feet of the Lateral 30 to protect tile from root infiltration.
- Typically, the replacement tile would be in the same location as the existing tile to locate and reconnect laterals and private tiles. For reference, the replacements limits are shown on the Partial Tile Replacement Map included in Appendix D.

With the above-mentioned repair methods, the following should be noted:

- The pipe sizes used are those that are currently manufactured that most closely meet the current tile size.
- The issues and conditions of the Lateral 30 tile viewed in the field are consistent throughout its entire length for the area of investigation.
- Due to the soil types of present, all replacement Lateral 30 tile would be bedded with rock bedding (and possibly oversized rock) for additional stability and strength.
- Repairs have historically been viewed as not having an impact on jurisdictional wetlands. As such, individual landowners should consult with applicable staff at the Franklin County NRCS office to verify the existence of said jurisdictional wetlands and that there will be no impact on them.
- Per Iowa Code Chapter 468.126, any of the above actions that do not intend to increase capacity would be considered a repair. Per Iowa Code Chapter 468.126.1.g, the right of remonstrance does not apply to the proposed repairs.

CGA's opinion of probable costs summary for spot repairs \$46,891.25 and partial tile replacement \$147,458.75. Costs do not include any interest, legal fees, county administrative fees, crop damages, other damages, previous repairs, engineering fees to date, or reclassification fees (if applicable). As a reminder, Gallentine stated all landowners would need to contract NRCS office to verify the existence of said jurisdictional wetlands and what said impact may be on them. There were no objections filed.

Landowner questions & comments: Little discussion was asked by landowners.

Motion by McVicker, seconded by Lukensmeyer to close the public hearing at 10:25 AM. All ayes, motion carried.

Motion by McVicker, seconded by Lukensmeyer, to accept Engineer Report on Repairs to DD 30 Lateral 30 and to have CGA proceed with the Partial Tile Replacement at a probable cost of \$147,458.75. All ayes, motion carried.

Chris Vanness, Chairman

ATTEST: _____
Colette Bruns, Drainage Lead

Board of Supervisors Drainage Minutes
Of
January 8, 2024
Public Hearing DD 59

Present: Supervisors Chris Vanness, Gary McVicker, Richard Lukensmeyer, Auditor Katy Flint, Drainage Lead Colette Bruns, Drainage Engineer Lee Gallentine, Landowners- Robert, Johnson, Kenneth Benning, Larry Sailer, Ron Toomsen, Dennis Swieter, David Burmester, Don Kloetzer, Marlys Osman, Wesley Swieter.

Engineer Report DD 59 Lower Main Tile Replacement Public Hearing

The Board met at the Public Hearing to discuss the Engineer's Report lower main tile replacement to DD 59 Franklin County, Iowa.

Motion by McVicker, seconded by Lukensmeyer to open public hearing on DD 59 Engineer's Report at 10:30 AM. All ayes, motion carried.

Lee Gallentine presented DD 59 Engineer's Report, summarizing the history of repairs and presented the opinions of probable construction costs associated with said repairs. Recommendations from CGA:

REPAIR METHODS – To repair the Main tile, the following options are the most straightforward:

Partial Lower Tile Replacement (4,080 ft)

- Remove and replace 4,080 feet of the Main tile with a new tile of equal size or the closest diameter equivalent to the existing tile starting at the outlet to just downstream of 60th St.
- Remove the backfall by modifying the tile grades.
- Typically, the replacement tile would be in the same location as the existing tile to locate and reconnect laterals and private tiles. For reference, the replacement limits are shown on the Repair Map included in Appendix C.

Partial Lower Tile Replacement (7,780 ft)

- Remove and replace 7,780 feet of the Main tile with a new tile of equal size or the closest diameter equivalent to the existing tile starting at the outlet to the northernmost recent blowout.
- Remove the backfall by modifying the tile grades.
- Typically, the replacement tile would be in the same location as the existing tile to locate and reconnect laterals and private tiles. For reference, the replacement limits are shown on the Repair Map included in Appendix D.

With the above-mentioned repair methods, the following should be noted:

- The pipe sizes used are those that are currently manufactured that most closely meet the current tile size.
- The issues and conditions of the Main tile viewed in the field are consistent throughout its entire length.
- Due to the soil types of present, all replacement Main tile would be bedded with rock bedding for additional stability and strength.
- Repairs have historically been viewed as not having an impact on jurisdictional wetlands. As such, individual landowners should consult with applicable staff at the Franklin County NRCS office to verify the existence of said jurisdictional wetlands and that there will be no impact on them.
- Per Iowa Code Chapter 468.126, any of the above actions that do not intend to increase capacity would be considered a repair. Per Iowa Code Chapter 468.126.1.g, the right of remonstrance does not apply to the proposed repairs.

CGA's opinion of probable costs summary for partial lower tile replacement (4,080 ft) \$594,907.50 and partial lower tile replacement (7,780 ft) \$799,953.00. Costs do not include any interest, legal fees, county administrative fees, crop damages, other damages, previous repairs, engineering fees to date, or reclassification fees (if applicable).). As a reminder, Gallentine stated all landowners would need to contract NRCS office to verify the existence of said jurisdictional wetlands and what said impact may be on them.

One request from Kenneth and Susan Benning to complete a reclassification before assessments due to determinations by NRCS that 1.12 acres are the only acres that enter the main tile. (request from Bennings attached)

Landowner questions & comments:

The tile is not where it is shown on the County maps. Gallentine said that is very possible since the tiles may be over 100 years old.

How deep is the tile and the landowner would prefer the old tile to be crushed to eliminate the removal of good dirt and it is more expensive to remove the old tile. Gallentine said that would be up to the landowners and the Board of Trustees.

Would the project consider concrete or plastic? Gallentine said he will get bids for both plus poly and further discussed the materials used and said hopefully the pricing would be better as contractors are looking for projects.

Will old existing private tile be reconnected? Gallentine responded yes.

What is ROW working width? Gallentine responded 100' area.

Kenneth Benning had requested for a reclassification of land and Gallentine discussed those options with having separate schedules and when to complete, before or after the project. This would be an additional cost approximately between \$15,000 to \$45,000. Vanness recommended doing the reclassification after the project in order to start the bid process now since contractors are looking for projects.

There were no objections filed.

Landowners also discussed transferring the managing of the drainage district to the landowners.

Motion by Lukensmeyer, seconded by McVicker to close the public hearing at 11:15 AM. All ayes, motion carried.

The Board agreed to allow the landowners to have discussions on transferring the management to the landowners until Friday at noon and then to inform the drainage lead if they wish to proceed or not. If not, the Board will approve the recommendations of the Engineer's Report at the next meeting and will let CGA know of the decision.

Chris Vanness, Chairman

ATTEST: _____
Colette Bruns, Drainage Lead

**Board of Supervisors Drainage Minutes
Of
January 8, 2024**

Present: Supervisors Chris Vanness, Gary McVicker, Richard Lukensmeyer, Auditor Katy Flint, Drainage Lead Colette Bruns, Drainage Engineer Lee Gallentine.

Landowner Mike Rankin requested to meet with the Board to discuss washouts in the open ditch which DD 66 outlets into. Rankin requested that DD 66 should pay for repairs in the area outline by him since it is downflow from the open ditch. The repairs requested are not within the drainage district. Rankin did not attend the meeting as he had previously stated. The Board agreed this is a non issue and no action was taken.

DD Sub 1-9 WO #36

CGA revised the Engineer's Report on repairs to main tile in Sub 1-9 with recommendations and to seek legal counsel opinion regarding who is allocated the cost of railroad spur crossing. Bruns will notify Art Cady Drainage Attorney to get his recommendations for legal counsel.

Motion by Vanness seconded by McVicker to approve Sub 1-9 Engineer's Report on repairs to main tile and to set February 20, 2024 at 9:30 AM at the LEC for the public hearing. All ayes, motion carried.

DD 59

The District Trustees appointed CGA Engineer Lee Gallentine, Donald Latham, Larry Sailer as Reclassification Commissioners of DD 59 if this proceeds.

Chris Vanness, Chairman

ATTEST: _____
Colette Bruns, Drainage Lead