

January 21, 1999

St. Peter Area Sanitary District

1.

The Commission of the St. Peter Area Sanitary District conducted a public meeting on Thursday, January 21, 1999, at 6:30 p.m., at the Taycheedah Town Hall. Member present were: Chairman Jim Hovland, Commissioners Adolph Schneider and Mike Freund. Also present were: Steve Marman, Thad Majkowski and Phil Korth of Foth & Van Dyke.

The Chairman called the meeting to order, read the agenda and introduced the representative of Foth & Van Dyke.

Discussion took place regarding population projections which be used to calculate flows, the two best treatment plant alternatives studied, and the depth of wells within the district in relation to the location of bedrock. Foth & Van Dyke also presented the preliminary sewer layout map.

Mike Freund motioned to approve the letter of transmittal for the evaluation of the current draft of the agreement between the City of Fond du Lac and the Outlying Sewer Group at a cost of \$500.00, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried.

The Commission will meet on Jan. 27th, at 6:30 p.m., to evaluate a project phasing.

The next meeting with Foth & Van Dyke will be to discuss funding, special assessments, easements, user charges and project costs.

Adolph Schneider motioned to adjourn, seconded by Mike Freund. Motion carried.

Dated: January 24, 1999

Attest. Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
District Clerk

**Mid-Course Review Meeting  
St. Peter Sanitary District  
Wastewater Collection and Treatment Feasibility**

**1-21-99; 6:30 PM**

**Agenda**

**Location:** Taycheedah Town Hall

**Participants:** St. Peter Sanitary District,  
Foth & Van Dyke

**Purpose:** Review Project Status

**Topics for Discussion:**

- I. Population Projections
- II. Flows and Loads
- III. Wastewater Treatment Alternatives
- IV. Rock Depth Evaluation
- V. Preliminary Sewer Layout
- VI. Potential Sewer Phasing
- VII. Probable Opinion of Total Project Costs
- VIII. Project Funding
- IX. Schedule and Project Completion

# Foth & Van Dyke Meeting Notes

## Kickoff Meeting St. Peter Sanitary District Wastewater Feasibility Study

**Date:** 12-10-98; 6:30 pm

**Location:** Taycheedah Town Hall

**Present:** Jim Hovland, Adolph Schneider, Mike  
Freund, Brenda Schneider - St. Peter

Phil Korth, Steve Marman - Foth &  
Van Dyke

**Absent:**

**Excused:**

**Notes By:** Phil Korth

**Distribution:** Participants, TMM,

### Topics Discussed:

#### I. Progress Report

- a. Topographic survey work was done 12/10/98
- b. Well logs have been obtained to review depth to bedrock
- c. House count was done and parcel map completed
- d. Information has been obtained on septic system age
- e. Reviewed discussions we had with Kathryn Bullon
- f. WDNR update
  1. Mark Stanek has begun work on stream classification for Manitowoc R. and Sheboygan R.
  2. We have had preliminary discussions on the Fond du Lac WWTP with no news on work to be done regarding the ammonia discharges to Lake Winnebago.

#### II. Population Estimates

Options were reviewed for population estimates. The calculations for three different options are attached. The Sanitary District Commission did not feel comfortable with any of the population

estimates and generally felt that the population in St. Peter will increase at about 20 homes per year for the 20 year planning period. The Commission raised the question about what would happen in the future if they ran out of capacity if connected to City of Fond du Lac. Phil Korth will call Kathryn Bullon to discuss this issue and report back to Commission. If capacity can be added during the 20 year planning period, the Commission would prefer to use a lower growth value for the Feasibility Study. If capacity cannot be added, a higher population value should be used to allow anticipated growth to occur. Brenda will get information from 1980 to date on building permits. This will give a good record of construction in Taycheedah during good economic times and bad economic times.

### III. Next Steps

- a. High priority on resolving population issue. Foth & Van Dyke will keep in contact with Brenda regarding information we gather and will request a meeting if required.
- b. Sewer layout will proceed since this can be done without population figures
- c. WWTP cost estimating can begin as soon as population and flow values are determined.



St. Peter Sanitary District

PAK  
12-18-98

Population and Flow Evaluation

A. Existing Population

Existing housing units =	554
Average population per housing unit =	2.88
Existing population =	1,596

B. Future Population

Population growth in Town of Taycheedah from 1998 to 2020 =	167
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Assume 80% of growth will occur in St. Peter

Population growth in St. Peter =	134
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Projected population for St. Peter in year 2020 =	1,730
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C. Flow Projections for Fond du Lac

At 100 gpcd = year 2020 average flow =	173,000 gpd
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Peaking factor = 3.63	
Year 2020 peak flow =	628,700 gpd

D. Flow Projections for WDNR

At 70 gpcd = year 2020 average flow =	121,100 gpd
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Average population per housing unit year 2020 =	2.60
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Number of housing units year 2020 =	665
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#### E. Excess Capacity for Growth

Assuming that connection to Fond du Lac takes place and purchased capacity is 173,000 gpd. Actual flow is 70 gpcd and population per household is 2.6. To reach purchased capacity, population would be

2,471 (population required to reach 173,000 gpd at 70 gpcd)

Housing units would be 950 which would allow 396 new housing units to be built in St. Peter. This is an average of 19.8 houses per year over the 20 year planning period.

# Foth & Van Dyke Meeting Notes

## Mid-Course Review Meeting St. Peter Sanitary District Wastewater Feasibility Study

**Date:** 1/21/99 @ 6:30 pm

**Location:** Taycheedah Town Hall

**Present:** Jim Hovland, Adolph Schneider, Mike Freund, Brenda Schneider - St. Peter  
Phil Korth, Thad Majkowski, Steve Marman - Foth & Van Dyke

**Notes By:** Steve Marman

**Distribution:** Participants

### Topics Discussed:

- I. Phil reviewed the population projections developed by Foth & Van Dyke together with Eric Fowles of ECWRP. If those projections are used to calculate flow and the factor of 70 gallons per person per day (gpcd) is used as the Wisconsin Administrative Code recommends, the number of additional homes per year that the district would be accommodating would be almost 20. That was the number the district felt comfortable with at the kick-off meeting. Based on discussions with ECWRP, they would not approve the district's study if OSG's population projections were used.
- II. Based on Fond du Lac's requirement to use a factor of 100 gpcd, the average daily flow from the district would be 173,000 gpd. Loads would be based on the factors presented in the code applied to the population projection developed with ECWRP.
- III. Phil explained that the two best treatment plant alternatives used oxidation ditch technology and recirculating sand filter technology. These were screened against other technologies and found to be as effective and the least cost from an operation and maintenance (O&M) perspective. Phil indicated that the two locations for the plants would be near the South Branch of the Manitowoc River and the Sheboygan River. A member of the audience asked about the possibility of discharging to Lake Winnebago. This option was considered and ruled out preliminarily because of the additional cost for a lengthy outfall sewer into the Lake and the difficulty in siting a wastewater plant with adequate separation from development and low visual impact. Steve explained that initially we thought a regional plant with Johnsborg would be the best alternative but that was based on our initial projections which were looking at smaller flows. With the greater

January 27, 1999

St. Peter Area Sanitary District

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The Commission of the St. Peter Area Sanitary District conducted a public meeting on Wednesday, January 27, 1999, at 6:30 p.m., at the Taycheedah Town Hall. Members present were: Chairman Jim Hovland, Adolph Schneider and Mike Freund.

The Commissioners reviewed the sewer layout map prepared by Foth & Van Dyke. After careful consideration, the Commission designed a proposed "phasing" of the project. The revised map will be submitted to Foth & Van Dyke for their comments.

Meeting adjourned.

Dated: January 30, 1999

Attest. Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
District Clerk



**Foth & Van Dyke  
Meeting Notes**

**Mid-Course Review Meeting  
St. Peter Sanitary District Wastewater Feasibility Study**

**Date:** 1/21/99 @ 6:30 pm

**Location:** Taycheedah Town Hall

**Present:** Jim Hovland, Adolph Schneider, Mike Freund, Brenda Schneider - St. Peter  
Phil Korth, Thad Majkowski, Steve Marman - Foth & Van Dyke

**Notes By:** Steve Marman

**Distribution:** Participants

**Topics Discussed:**

- I. Phil reviewed the population projections developed by Foth & Van Dyke together with Eric Fowles of ECWRP. If those projections are used to calculate flow and the factor of 70 gallons per person per day (gpcd) is used as the Wisconsin Administrative Code recommends, the number of additional homes per year that the district would be accommodating would be almost 20. That was the number the district felt comfortable with at the kick-off meeting. Based on discussions with ECWRP, they would not approve the district's study if OSG's population projections were used.
- II. Based on Fond du Lac's requirement to use a factor of 100 gpcd, the average daily flow from the district would be 173,000 gpd. Loads would be based on the factors presented in the code applied to the population projection developed with ECWRP.
- III. Phil explained that the two best treatment plant alternatives used oxidation ditch technology and recirculating sand filter technology. These were screened against other technologies and found to be as effective and the least cost from an operation and maintenance (O&M) perspective. Phil indicated that the two locations for the plants would be near the South Branch of the Manitowoc River and the Sheboygan River. A member of the audience asked about the possibility of discharging to Lake Winnebago. This option was considered and ruled out preliminarily because of the additional cost for a lengthy outfall sewer into the Lake and the difficulty in siting a wastewater plant with adequate separation from development and low visual impact. Steve explained that initially we thought a regional plant with Johnsbury would be the best alternative but that was based on our initial projections which were looking at smaller flows. With the greater

flows, our preliminary cost numbers are showing that a treatment plant will be significantly more expensive with or without Johnsburg than the Fond du Lac treatment option.

- IV. Thad explained how the well logs for the area were used to estimate rock depth. This topic raised considerable response from the audience with many sharing their first hand experience with rock. It was clear after those discussions and subsequent discussions with members of the audience who stayed afterwards to review the layout, that the rock depth varied greatly from place to place and was basically unpredictable. Phil will be meeting with those in the audience that have specific information in that regard next week.
- V. Thad reviewed the preliminary sewer layout explaining that the system relied principally on gravity sewers but did include individual grinder pump and cluster grinder pump installations due to elevations of homes below the road and the associated costs. It appeared clear from the audience feedback that more grinder pumps may be required to avoid excessive rock excavation. T. Majkowski will review rock costs for the gravity system.
- VI. Steve reviewed the next steps in the project which include using the feedback obtained at the meeting to finalize probable opinions of cost and develop strategies to fund the improvements.
- VII. Preliminary cost information provided to the commissioners for consideration prior to the next meeting and the meeting agenda are attached for reference.

January 27, 1999

St. Peter Area Sanitary District

1.

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The Commissioners reviewed the sewer layout map prepared by Foth & Van Dyke. After careful consideration, the Commission designed a proposed "phasing" of the project. The revised map will be submitted to Foth & Van Dyke for their comments.

Meeting adjourned.

Dated: January 30, 1999

Attest. Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
District Clerk



February 10, 1999

St. Peter Area Sanitary District

1.

The Commission of St. Peter Sanitary District conducted a public meeting on Wednesday, January 10, 1999, at 1:00 p.m., at the Taycheedah Town Hall. Members present were: Chairman James Hovland, Mike Freund and Adolph Schneider. Also present were: Steve Marmen, Phil Korth and Thad Majkowski of Foth & Van Dyke.

The Chairman called to meeting to order. The following information was provided to and requested of the Commission:

- \*sewer service of the entire district is unaffordable
- \*the district has a considerable amount of high bedrock areas
- \*Fond du Lac's treatment plant is an old high-energy using plant
- \*downstream lift stations have problems
- \*address "phasing" options by immediate and future service areas
- \*address treatment plant alternative by building it to accommodate the immediate service area; then expand it as future phases are built. Also, immediately bring in Johnsburg at a larger percentage of the cost.
- \*Foth was requested to stay within \$10,000-13,000 range for assessment and user costs
- \*Master Plan Map of the district would show orderly growth for the future service area for the next 20 yrs.
- \*approximate cost of providing everyone with basement drainage would be \$2.1 million
- \*immediate phase would be North of Hwy. 149 & Glen St. to Hwy 149 & Sunset Dr. and extending down Hwy. 149 to Lakeview Rd.
- \*Ledgewood Springs could detach from St. Peter San. Dist. and annex into Taycheedah No. 1 San. Dist. OR install several large holding tanks, the dist. would pump them and treat in their own plant
- \*a individual treatment plant could be considered as a regional system by adding Johnsburg
- \*possible rebates for on-site systems less than 10 years of age was discussed. No decision made. Will be discussed further at the next meeting.
- \*at the next meeting range of costs for treatment at the city plant, individual system with Johnsburg and individual system without Johnsburg will be presented

A rough draft of the Feasibility Study will be submitted to the Commission on March 8th, and public informational meeting on the Preliminary Feasibility Study will be conducted on March 17th, at 6:30 p.m..

Dated: February 13, 1999

Attest. Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
Town Clerk



**Review Sewer Phasing and Funding Alternatives  
St. Peter SD Feasibility Study  
2-10-99; 1:00 pm**

**Agenda**

**Location:** Taycheedah Town Hall

**Participants:** St. Peter Sanitary  
District, Foth & Van  
Dyke

**Purpose:**

**Topics for Discussion:**

- I. Project Update
- II. Phasing Options for Sewers
- III. Phasing Options for Wastewater Treatment
- IV. Financing Alternatives
- V. Next Step

Complete Feasibility Study  
Public Information  
Proceed with Facilities Plan

March 17, 1999

St. Peter Area Sanitary District

1.

The Commission of the St. Peter Area Sanitary District conducted a public informational meeting on Wednesday, March 17th, 1999, at 6:30 p.m., at the Taycheedah Town Hall. Members present were: Chairman James Hovland, Adolph Schneider and Mike Freund.

The Chairman called the meeting to order and introduced Steve Marmen, Phil Korth and Thad Majkowski of Foth & Van Dyke.

Steve Marmen explained the steps take in the process of compiling the Feasibility Study. Steve then presented a brief overview of the Study.

Public comment and questions were taken. A vast majority of the comments and questions pertained to legal issues rather than the information contained in the Study. The Commission did not anticipate that the meeting was going to become somewhat of an official public hearing. Had they expected it; the attorney would have been asked to be present. A copy of Foth & Van Dyke's notes is attached giving detail to the comments and questions that arose.

Meeting adjourned.

Dated: March 20, 1999

Attest. Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
Town Clerk

**Foth & Van Dyke  
Meeting Notes**

**Public Informational Meeting  
Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 3 - Feasibility Study**

**Date:** 3-17-99, 6:30 PM

**Location:** Taycheedah Town Hall

**Present:** Sanitary District Board - Adolph Schneider, Mike Freund, Jim Hovland, Brenda Schneider; Foth & Van Dyke - Steve Marman, Phil Korth, Thad Majkowski; Approximately 130 sanitary district residents

**Notes By:** Phil Korth

**Distribution:** Foth & Van Dyke and Sanitary District Board

**Topics Discussed:**

- I. Steve Marman presented the feasibility study to the audience. A question and answer period followed. Questions and comments follow:
  - A. How long is Mil rate for? - Up to district but could be set up for 10 - 20 years. The mil rate can help defray administration costs that everyone benefits from for operating the sanitary district.
  - B. How does Johnsbury help reduce costs? - Johnsbury would contribute to the operation and capital expenses of the wastewater treatment plant only.
  - C. How much does it cost to connect from the house to the public sewer? - Residents would be required to pay for the connection from the house to the public right of way. Each resident can use their own plumber. Costs will vary by depth and length to the right of way.
  - D. How do these costs compare to other communities such as Empire? - Brenda checked with other OSG communities and the costs are not readily available. Many communities received grant money in the past to help defray costs. This information will be available at subsequent meetings.



- E. The sanitary district residents seemed to prefer to amortize the special assessment over 20 years rather than 10 years.
- F. How long will it take to have the areas outside Phase 1 connected? - That will depend on need and development.
- G. What is the time frame for this project? - Facilities planning may take 3 to 6 months. Plans and specifications would follow with a likely time frame of the winter of 1999. Bidding and construction could follow in the summer of 2000.
- H. What about rebates for existing systems? - The pros and cons of this issue received much discussion. The sanitary district will resolve this at a later meeting with the help of legal counsel.
- I. Do you have to hook-up to the sewer? - State law requires connection to a sanitary sewer if access is provided to your lot.
- J. How many onsite systems are failing? - No study was done of existing systems. The County Sanitarian said many areas have soils that would not meet current standards for onsite systems.
- K. What will a sewer do to my property? - Public sewers add value and make the home easier to sell.
- L. Will running multiple grinder pumps vs. gravity sewer in lower backyards be considered? This will be evaluated further in facilities planning and design.
- M. Shouldn't each septic system be inspected? - Once a failing system is identified, it must be replaced whether the sewer project moves forward or not.
- N. Special assessments were based on 350 homes. As additional homes are added, they will also pay special assessments and that will help drive the debt down.
- O. The district is considering a long range plan that will require new residential developments to have sewer.
- P. When sewer is extended in the future after Phase 1 is completed, new customers will pay the Phase 1 assessment cost per unit or pay actual construction cost, whichever is greater.
- Q. Preliminary Phase 1 area could change depending on planning efforts.
- R. Temporary holding tanks may be allowed for homes built in an area to be sewerred before sewers are installed.



- S. How does the cost of sewer and on-site systems compare? Typically sewer has a lower long term cost however that will be evaluated in the facilities planning phase when more accurate sewer costs can be developed.
- T. A discussion was held on formation of the sanitary district. The actual petition was read. About 66% of the land area and over 56% of the land owners signed the petition. There was some confusion over a preliminary petition and the actual sanitary district formation petition but those signing the sanitary district petition had all the correct information including maps and the wording of the petition.
- U. The town is being reassessed to bring property values up to 100%. This does not necessarily increase taxes. The mil levy anticipated for the sanitary district was based on 100% property value.

April 14, 1999

St. Peter Area Sanitary District

1.

The Commission of the St. Peter Area Sanitary District met on Wednesday, April 14, 1999, at 6:30 p.m., at the Taycheedah Town Hall. Members present were: Chairman James Hovland, Adolph Schneider and Mike Freund. Also present were Steve Marman, Foth & Van Dyke and Attorney John St. Peter.

The Chairman called the meeting to order.

The Commission acknowledges receipt of a letter written by Jim Wempner. The letter is not on the agenda for this meeting. The letter will be addressed at a future meeting.

Steve Marman explained the key elements of the study that were questioned at the March 17 meeting.

Attorney John St. Peter discussed the rebate issue. He stated if the lack of rebates were challenged in court, the district would be required to rebate. The states any district formed after May 1992 must rebate systems less than 10 years of age. DNR grant purposes also require the issuance of rebates. The District is not required to rebate for any system install after June 15, 1998. The rebate is calculated at the time of sewer assessments. It is unclear who pays the rebate. Attorney St. Peter will research the impact of rehabilitated systems updated after June 15, 1998.

The Facilities Plan has to demonstrate the need for the sewer system in order to proceed with the project. On-site inspection of soil, the age of the existing systems and the existence of water contamination in the area determine the need.

The initial project costs over a 10-year loan would be \$1400-1900 at 6% interest and for 20-year loan would be \$900-1200 at 6% interest. The figures include a full assessment on vacant lots.

A resident questioned the release of records. He is interested in a copy of the colored district map. Steve Marman has only one with him. He will forward a copy to Brenda for distribution to the resident at a fee equal to Foth's reproduction costs.

Commission questioned whether money could be collected before the system is installed? Yes, via a tax levy for start up costs.

Phase I boundaries have changed. The Commission needs to determine the final boundary of Phase I sewer service area.

The group discussed the Clean Water Fund Grant Program and Rural Development. The District's average household income exceeds the income limits established for eligibility purposes.

The group discussed the possibility of doing a joint project with the Johnsbury Sanitary District and whether or not the DNR can turn down the District if they want to build their own plant. A present worth analysis would have to be completed. Foth is sure the analysis will indicate treatment with the City as the most financially feasible method. However, the probable need for larger lines downstream may tip the scales.

The District's Feasibility Study has been submitted to Jerry Novotny, WDNR-Madison and to Mark Stanek, WDNR-regional as a courtesy.

A resident complained about the notice for this meeting not being posted until Friday. Attorney St. Peter stated the law requires a 24-hour minimum.

A resident enquired about building a new home in the fall. Spike, Fond du Lac County Code Enforcement Director, stated he would be willing to issue temporary



holding tank permits.

Another resident enquired about changing the rebate date. Her system was used for only 1 month. Attorney St. Peter stated it would be up to the discretion of the Commission. Another resident's system was less than 6 months old.

The group discussed the lack of guarantee that installing a sewer system will take care of the water contamination problem

The District was formed with 56% of the properties being represented by owner signature. It is assumed that the 56% acknowledge the need.

Phase I was studied by Foth. Foth took into consideration the past water contamination problems and the densely developed areas. It would be too costly to service the entire sanitary district. The Commission and the engineers need to determine the most economical areas. The area has already changed twice and is not set in stone. The Facilities Plan will finalize the Phase I area.

A resident strongly opposes being included in Phase I. He is surrounded by systems less than four years of age. The Commission will take into consideration feedback when modifying the Phase I area.

Town Chairman Jim Huck recommended compiling a Facilities Plan to determine the need. This project has been in the works for over two years. Well water concerns spurred the formation of the district. The district has scattered failing systems and contaminated wells.

Adolph Schneider motioned to approve the Feasibility Study as presented, seconded by Mike Freund. Motion carried.

The residents were encouraged to submit written comments to the Commissioners.

Jim Hovland motioned to proceed with the development of a Facilities Plan, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried.

Mike Freund motioned to convene into Closed Session pursuant to Wis. Stats, 19.85(e) for contract negotiations, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Roll call vote:

Adolph Schneider     aye

Mike Freund           aye

Jim Hovland           aye     Motion carried.

Adolph Schneider motioned to adjourn the Closed Session, seconded by Mike Freund. Motion carried.

Attest. Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
Town Clerk

The Commission of St. Peter Area Sanitary District conducted a meeting on Thursday, May 20th, at 5:00 p.m., at the Taycheedah Town Hall. Members present were: Chairman James Hovland, Adolph Schneider and Mike Freund.

The Chairman called the meeting to order and announced the agenda of the meeting.

The revised contract, submitted by Foth & Van Dyke, was received, reviewed and approved by the District's Attorney, John St. Peter.

Mike Freund objected to Section 1, Item #23-"phone questions would be through the Clerk's office". Mike would like one of the Commissioners to take charge and call through the district Clerk's office. Mike felt questions and answers could get construed; Commissioners should direct questions through Jim Hovland. All the Commissioners agreed to this contract change.

The Chairman read all the scope items of the contract to the persons in attendance. The contract requests a fee of "not to exceed" \$25,000; excluding soil borings which was estimated to be \$5000-10,000 and 18 weeks to complete.

The Commission discussed the importance of public input. 577 newsletters with a direct comment opportunity was received by all property owners within the last couple of days. The Commission strongly urged that all property owners return their comment sheet. Public comment will be taken during the Facilities planning meeting.

The Chairman also announced that all correspondence needs to be on file in the official files of the District Clerk in order to be preserved and recognized.

Mike Freund motioned to amend Section 1, item #23, to designate Jim Hovland as the contact person, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried (3-0).

Adolph Schneider motioned to approve the contract with the Section 1, Item #23 amendment, seconded by Jim Hovland. Mike Freund voiced concern about Section 4, Item #4- excluding "procuring land or easements". Mike questioned the cost of having John St. Peter involved in this. Mike Freund motioned to amend the original motion that before the Commission accepts this contract, the Commission establish a price for "procurement of land or easements" before the Facilities Plan stage begins, amended motion seconded by Adolph Schneider. Amended motion carried (3-0). Original motion carried (3-0).

The Commission reviewed correspondence received. Jim Hovland was mailed an original petition for removal from Phase 1, with copies mailed to Adolph Schneider and Mike Freund. A copy was not submitted to the District Secretary. Jim Hovland recommended that the petition be submitted to the district attorney and engineer for their evaluation. Mike Freund motioned to submit the petition received to Foth & Van Dyke and Attorney John St. Peter for consideration for removal from Phase 1 development for their evaluation, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried (3-0).

Larry Bestor has verbally requested (Mr. Bestor had not submitted a formal request to date) that the Town Board detach land located near Cty. UU and Hwy. 149, (currently owned by Kiekhaefer) which he is attempting to purchase, from St. Peter Area Sanitary District and be annexed into Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 1. The Commission has a right to make a recommendation to the Town Board on Mr. Bestor's



May 20, 1999

St. Peter Area Sanitary District

2.

request. Jim Hovland motioned to recommend to the Town Board of the Town of Taycheedah to table a decision on Mr. Bestor's request pursuant to the recommendation that the Town "permit development only within sewered areas or areas with potential sewer service" as stated in the Town of Taycheedah Comprehensive Land Use Plan, adopted unanimously by the Town Board on November 11, 1997, until completion of St. Peter Area Sanitary District's Facilities Plan, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried (3-0).

The Commission also recommends to the Town Board to deny any residential rezonings requested within the sanitary district's boundary until the Facilities Plan is complete.

Adolph Schneider motioned to adjourn, seconded by Mike Freund. Motion carried (3-0).

Dated: May 21, 1999

Attest. Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
District Secretary

**Foth & Van Dyke  
Meeting Notes**

**Facilities Plan Kick-off Meeting  
Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 3**

**Date:** July 13, 1999

**Location:** Taycheedah Town Hall

**Present:** Mulazim Nasir, WDNR  
Mark Stanek, WDNR  
Eric Fowle, ECWRPC  
Ernst Clarenbach, Fond du Lac County Zoning  
Adolph Schneider, Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 3  
Brenda Schneider, Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 3  
Steve Marman, Foth & Van Dyke  
Phil Korth, Foth & Van Dyke  
Franz Schmitz, Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 2

**Absent:**

**Excused:**

**Notes By:** Phil Korth (WDNR agenda, meeting notes and handouts attached)

**Distribution:** Attendees, Jim Hovland, Mike Freund, Thad Majkowski

**Topics Discussed:**

- I. Population projections presented in the feasibility study for the sanitary district were acceptable to ECWRPC.
- II. Stream classification has begun. Mark Stanek indicated that the south branch of the Manitowoc River is likely to be classified as an intermediate stream. Discharge to Lake Winnebago will require an outfall depth of about 10 feet.
- III. Needs documentation will be required for the facilities plan. The three categories are:
  - A. No evidence of need - system good for 20 years
  - B. Indirect evidence of failure - soil maps, groundwater measurement
  - C. Direct failure - overflow, ponding

The past well contamination study was discussed. The group agreed that septic systems may cause well contamination but contaminated wells would not be a reliable indication of failing septic systems. Further study of wells will not be done. The needs documentation work will be as follows:

- Inventory of all septic systems in sanitary district
- On-site inspection of about 40% of septic systems.
- Inspection of vent pipes to view ponded water would be a good technique.
- Hand auger borings if work is done in dry time of year

Ernst thought that up to 30% of existing systems will not meet current requirements. When a pattern of failing systems is found, that data can be extrapolated to other lots on similar soils. Eric Fowle said he has entire town on map showing soil suitability for septic systems. Foth & Van Dyke will contact Eric regarding use of this map.

The group agreed that an independent soil tester would be best to determine condition of on-site systems. Ernst said that his office could not do the required testing due to small staff size. He suggested that the Department of Commerce may be able to help. If they can't, a private soil tester will be used for the on-site evaluations.

Ernst also said that the data collected on soil type and groundwater height will not be used to condemn any onsite systems. This is important because it will allow residents to have their system inspected without fear that finding a problem will require a system replacement.

Check if any work has been done in the area in regard to a priority watershed. If runoff related pollution has been reduced, then water wells that show contamination may have septic systems as the only pollution source.

#### **IV. Present Worth Analysis**

When regional alternatives are evaluated, only the capital cost directly related to the additional flow from St. Peter is allowable for the analysis. Likewise, the additional O&M cost (incrementally above the existing O&M cost) is allowable, not the actual user charge payments for services. The WDNR policy of non-proliferation of wastewater treatment facilities is in effect at this time. This means the WDNR will promote regional treatment if the cost for regional treatment is 10% higher (or more) than non-regional treatment alternatives.

WDNR will evaluate a fiscal analysis of user charges for regional and non-regional alternatives and make a case by case determination of the best approach.

Mark Stanek will provide us with a range of costs for upgrading the City of Fond du Lac WWTP. We must also get an updated interest rate for doing the present worth analysis.

Collection systems should include gravity, combination gravity/low pressure, low pressure only, and on-site replacement - holding tanks or mound systems.

- V. Foth & Van Dyke will complete the environmental assessment form and submit to WDNR with the facilities plan.
- VI. A public hearing is required. Proof of notice publication and a transcript of the hearing must be submitted to WDNR.



July 13, 1999

Town of Taycheedah Sanitary District-No. 3

## PLAN INITIATION MEETING General Outline

1. INTRODUCTIONS Nasir
2. REVIEW OF EXISTING TREATMENT FACILITIES (unsewered community)  
(onsite or centralized)
  - A. General & specific plant conditions *on-site systems*
  - B. Performance/monitoring results *on-site systems*
  - C. Condition of sewers (I/I) *N/A*
  - D. CMAR *N/A*} Consultant-Engineer  
Nasir
3. APPLICABLE SCHEDULES AND/OR ORDERS (*failed on-site systems*) Consultant
4. FUTURE NEEDS
  - A. Population projections (service area)
  - B. Industrial/commercial demands
  - C. Applicable standardsNasir, Consultant/ECWRPC
5. ALTERNATIVES AND COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS
  - A. Regional options
  - B. Discharge options
  - C. Treatment options
  - D. Resources Impact Summary
  - E. Public participationNasir, Mark
6. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS
  - A. Clean Water Fund
  - B. Other Funding OptionsNasir  
consultant
7. QUESTIONS AND FOLLOW-UP
8. FUTURE DIRECTION / SCHEDULE

NOTE: As appropriate, and inspection of existing facilities will be made prior to the Plan Initiation Meeting. Community representatives are urged to join this inspection.

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages	(4)
To	Steve Marmen	From	M. Nasir
Co.	FOTK & Van Dyke	Co.	DN R
Dept.		Phone #	608-267-7427
Fax #	920-497-8516	Fax #	

Date. July 14, 1999

To: Taycheedah SD #3 - File

From: Mulazim Nasir WT/2

Subject: Plan Initiation Meeting

A plan initiation meeting was held at Town Hall, Taycheedah Sanitary District, #3 on July 13, 1999 at 10:00 AM.

Representatives from DNR, Sanitary District and the consultant, ECWRPC and Fond du Lac County Zoning were present. The list of people attending the meeting is attached. The main topics discussed were needs documentation, regionalization and treatment/collector alternatives. Mr. Nasir handed over some information related to needs documentation, regionalization and Holding tanks in facilities planning. The following is the brief summary of the discussion during the meeting:

1. Needs Documentation: The Town of Taycheedah SD #3 is an unserved community. A feasibility study was done by Roth & Van Dyke. This study provides information on cost of sewers and treatment. However, the study does not address the need of the project based on the failing on-site systems. Mr. Nasir indicated that the facility plan should document the failed on system. The existing on-site systems should be divided into three categories: 1, direct evidence based on basement back ups, surface overflow, ponding, sanitation orders, surface water and well contamination. 2, Indirect evidence consists of poor soil conditions, holding tanks, lot size, ages. 3, systems with no problem from high groundwater. Mr. Nasir indicated if the drain field is within 3 feet, then this is a direct evidence of failed system. This should be confirmed by performing hand augering that water.



is high. If there is a standing water in the drainfield this is also direct evidence. The Department also indicates that if the soils characteristics are the same at the site where failed system is located, then the system even if they falls under indirect (or potential failure) could be classified as failed system. The County Zoning Staff indicated that they have not issued any orders for the failed system. The lot sizes in some areas are big and soils are suitable for replacement of on-site systems. The County Zoning Staff indicated that by inspection/digging/soil about 30% system may be classified as failed system.

2. Applicable schedule/orders: Since this is an unserved community, no orders by the County were issued as there are more on-site failed systems.

3. Future needs, a, population projections. The ECRPC has provided some population projections to the Consultant. The Consultant was advised to work with RPC. There is no sewer service area for SD #3. The planning area boundary should be delineated with the consent of RPC staff.

b, Applicable standards: The Department has received request to evaluate effluent limits at three locations. These limits will be forwarded to the consultant when received.

4. Alternatives, a, Regionalization with Fond du Lac. Should be evaluated. Mr. Nasir indicated that for the cost effectiveness analysis the incremental O/M cost and capital cost if any should be included. The connection fee should be included in calculating the user charges. Mr. Stenck indicated that the Department is reviewing the ammonia standards for lake discharges. Based on the preliminary calculation ammonia limits may become a problem and a significant cost associated with ammonia requirements will be involved. However, we do not know what would be the final outcome of ammonia policy at this time.

There is another SD called Johnsonburg which is in the planning phase. These two community can work together and determine if regionalization with Fond du Lac is cost effective over regionalization of these two communities with a new discharge.



- 3 -

The Department indicated that if the costs are same then regionalization with the Fondulac Inc. would be preferred over a new discharge.

b. Other options for the collection system such as low pressure sewer, gravity sewer or combination of gravity/low pressure should be evaluated. An option for replacement of the existing system should be evaluated.

c. Resource Impact Summary: A copy was given to the consultant and Mr. Nasir indicated that providing this information will be sufficient to comply with the environmental impacts requirements of the facility plan.

d. Public participation: One public hearing is required. The proof of the publication of the public hearing notices and the public hearing minutes/transcript should be included.

5. Financial considerations: Some funding sources were discussed. Due to the higher income, the community is not eligible for hardship or RARAD funding. The consultant will look into community Block grant but CWP would be the most likely funding source.

Mr. Phil Koth indicated that they do not feel that the mail survey to get the feedback from the homeowners is effective because people don't tell the truth. The Department indicated that they should evaluate whatever data is available and what is needed to be done in order to demonstrate the need for the project.

CC: Mark Stanek - Oshkosh/NER



been done earlier. In these circumstances, the plan preparer may rely on the previous analysis. However, it is clear that, for most interceptor sewers, this code requires a staging analysis. This staging analysis must be done regardless of whether or not the interceptor will receive a grant.

The definition of an interceptor sewer is the following and is contained in NR 110. An interceptor sewer means a sewer whose primary purpose is to transport wastewaters from collector sewers to a treatment facility.

Questions should be directed to Roger Larson at (608) 266-7653.

#### MOUND OR SUBSURFACE SYSTEMS

Recently, there have been a number of questions about the acceptability of mound and subsurface drainfield systems. While siting criteria and site evaluations are more rigorous, these technologies are still acceptable and may still be approved as community systems if they are cost-effective.

#### NEEDS DOCUMENTATION FOR UNSEWERED AREAS

Recently, we have received many facility plans for unsewered communities that have incomplete or poor presentations of the needs documentation. Since the needs documentation is an essential part of the facility plan for unsewered areas, this information should be presented clearly with supporting correspondence included in the report. In an effort to improve the quality of the needs documentation information and reduce our review time, we are asking that consultants use the following format in the facility plan to present their findings on existing on-site systems. The numbers listed in the tables should be supported with data such as county records, tabulation of questionnaires, house-to-house surveys and inspections, soil maps, etc. A map of the planning area showing the homes with problems should also be included to show trends in problem areas.

On-site systems in the planning area should be categorized according to direct, indirect, and no problem systems. Direct problems consist of basement backups, surface overflows, ponding, sanitarian orders, direct discharges to surface waters or contaminated wells (if the well contamination is attributed to on-site systems). Indirect evidence consists of high groundwater, poor soil conditions, holding tanks, lot sizes and substandard conditions or ages of existing systems. Each dwelling unit in the planning area should only be counted once. Please use the following format in your submittals.

Example:

Needs Documentation

Category I

<u>Direct Evidence of Failure</u>	<u>Seepage Breakout</u>	<u>Surface Discharge</u>	<u>System Backup</u>	<u>Well Contamination</u>	<u>Misc.</u>
26/54 Total	9	11	2	3	1
48%					

Category II

<u>Indirect Evidence of Need</u>	<u>Severe Soils Limitations</u>	<u>Holding Tank</u>	<u>Privy</u>	<u>System Does Not Meet Code</u>	<u>Misc.</u>
21/54 Total	7	3	5	3	3
39%					

Category III

No Evidence Of Need

7/54 Total

13%

If you have questions concerning needs documentation for unsewered areas, contact Russ Pope at (608) 267-7632.

NR 210 REVISIONS

The proposed revisions to NR 210 have received legislative approval. These revisions include: changes to wastewater effluent disinfection requirements, an effluent limit variance for trickling filter and lagoon systems and a variance for substituting carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD) for total biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). The revisions to NR 210 will go into effect sometime in November, 1986. Any permit modifications reflecting these revisions will not be issued until after the effective date of the code. Permit modification requests should be directed to the appropriate district office.

If you have any questions, contact Jean Collins (608) 267-7622, or Kim Walz (608) 267-7613 of the Municipal Wastewater Section.



c. All electrical level controls and switches, where practical, shall be hermetically sealed and encapsulated in epoxy resin.

d. Other than the pump motor and power cable, all other electrical wiring, switches and controls shall be grounded and shall not exceed 12 volts.

(7) EMERGENCY OPERATIONS. (a) General. Provisions for emergency operation of lift stations, except grinder pump lift stations that serve no more than 3 residential units, shall be provided to prevent the discharge of raw or partially treated sewage to a surface water or to a ground surface and to prevent sewage backups into basements.

Finally, as time permits, we will move to modify and add this change to NR 110 in the near future.

If you have any questions about this policy, please feel free to call John Melby at (608) 267-7666.

#### HOLDING TANKS IN FACILITIES PLANNING

In some cases, small municipalities are faced with extremely high cost alternatives to address their wastewater treatment and disposal needs. As the number of options available diminishes, holding tanks may be the only cost-effective solution for some of these communities. Most facilities plans for unsewered communities have included holding tanks as an alternative; however, the evaluation of this alternative has not been handled consistently. In order to evaluate this alternative properly, the following guidelines should be followed:

##### I. Service Areas

Service areas for holding tanks are well defined in NR 113.08. To summarize this chapter, holding tank waste must be hauled to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) under the following conditions:

1. If capacity has been allotted for holding tanks at the POTW (NR 113.08(1)(a)).
2. If the holding tank is in the sewer service area of the POTW (NR 113.08(1)(c)1).
3. If the holding tank is in the planning area of the POTW, the POTW will accept the holding tank waste, and the hauling/treatment cost is less than the cost designated in NR 113.08(1)(c)3.

4. If the holding tank is within 20 miles of a POTW that is willing to accept the waste at a cost less than the costs in NR 113.08(1)(c)3 and the holding tank is located in one of the 20 counties listed in NR 113.08(1)(c)4.

The service area for a POTW may include both a sewer service area and a holding tank service area. The POTW should have allotted capacity for wastewater from both areas. Both of these areas are within the planning area of the POTW. The difference between the sewer and holding tank service areas is that the holding tank service area includes areas that are not intended to be sewered during the design life of the POTW. Holding tanks may be located in both service areas.

A service area amendment is required when holding tank service areas are added to the service area of a POTW. An amendment is also required when holding tank service areas are expanded. The procedures for service area amendments are identified in NR 121. For individual failed systems, a replacement holding tank can be installed if the owner has a contract with a POTW for servicing the tank. The contract must have provisions to develop and implement a holding tank service area which includes the replacement holding tank.

## II. Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

For all unsewered communities, a detailed analysis of the condition of the existing on-site systems is necessary. Most communities can be divided into several subareas. Subareas should consist of areas with similar background conditions (topography, soil type, geology, depth to groundwater and bedrock, age of systems, etc.). A separate cost-effectiveness analysis should be conducted for each subarea. The community should contract with a consulting engineer, the county sanitarian, county zoning administrator, county health official, or DILHR to conduct a survey of all on-site systems in each subarea. The condition of each system must be documented. Information that should be provided includes documentation of ponding, discharge to surface water, backups, systems located in groundwater, depth to groundwater, depth to bedrock, lot size, distance from wells, distance from occupied dwellings, and any other pertinent information.

The results of this survey must identify the number of failing systems and the cause of failure. The types of on-site systems that are acceptable for the site conditions for each system in each subarea must also be identified. Various sewerage alternatives must also be evaluated. Based on this information, a total present worth analysis can be performed for immediate replacement of known failed systems.

The survey must also identify the on-site systems that are prone to failure and those that will require replacement over the 20-year project period. The acceptable replacement systems for them must also be identified. A total present worth analysis for the replacements should be performed. The number of replacements needed each year should be identified. For the purpose of conducting the total present worth



analysis, the number of replacements can be calculated as expenditures at years 5, 10, and 15. The total present worth of the staged replacement systems should be compared to the total present worth of sewerage each subarea.

### III. Costs

There are many factors which must be considered in the development of costs for holding tank alternatives. Initial capital costs may include the cost of the tank, cost of lateral connections, restoration costs, appurtenances to facilitate pumping, dewatering, and rock excavation. Many times the cost of inspecting the existing on-site system may need to be included in the initial capital costs, and if the system will be replaced, the cost of abandonment should be included. The expected service life of the equipment must be identified to develop future capital costs and salvage value. Operation and maintenance costs should include all costs associated with the cost of pumping and disposing of the tank contents. The intended pumping, transporting, and disposal plan must be identified when the holding tank alternative is proposed. Requirements for holding tank waste disposal are covered in NR 113 and summarized above. When land disposal is prohibited, the receiving POTW(s) must be identified, and contracts will be required. If land disposal will be acceptable, approved sites must be identified. The frequency of pumping can be easily calculated knowing the volume of the holding tank and the water use at each residence. Typical water use for homes served by holding tanks is 43 to 50 gpd/capita (Alternatives for Small Wastewater Treatment Systems, EPA 1977, Water Conservation and Reuse, Pennsylvania State University Institute of State and Regional Affairs). Water conservation practices and flow reduction fixtures can significantly reduce pumping costs. Flow conservation should receive serious consideration in the cost-effectiveness analysis for holding tank alternatives.

The Municipal Wastewater Section is in the process of gathering cost data for holding tank installation, operation and maintenance. This information will be published when complete and accurate costs are obtained.

### IV. Grant Funding

The funding policy for holding tanks is covered thoroughly in Julia Riley's November 2, 1987 memo. A copy of this memo is attached. To summarize the funding policy, holding tanks are eligible for funding if:

1. They are the most cost-effective alternative.
2. They are publicly owned. To be publicly owned the municipality must have a perpetual easement or other land covenants that would provide access to the holding tank for construction and operation and maintenance purposes. The community must also have title to the holding tank construction improvements. If an individual retains title to the holding tanks, it is privately owned.

3. Holding tanks are eligible for funding if they are intended to replace documented failing systems for residences and small commercial establishments in existence prior to December 27, 1977.

More detailed analysis and discussion of this topic can be found in Julia Riley's memo. A funding policy for the upcoming loan program with respect to on-site systems is being developed.

#### V. DNR/DILHR Jurisdiction

The design of all holding tank installations must be reviewed by DILHR. If the capacity of the proposed holding tank installation is greater than or equal to 3,000 gallons per day, DNR must approve a disposal plan for the holding tank. For new holding tanks, the disposal plan requires a lifetime commitment from a POTW to accept and treat the holding tank waste. The disposal plan for replacement holding tanks should involve a contract between the holding tank owner and a POTW. The contracts will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The POTW must amend their service area to include the development served by the holding tank.

#### RBC's 100% REPLACEMENT/MODIFICATION GRANTS

The Water Quality Act of 1987 [PL 100-4, Section 202(d)] authorizes EPA to award grants to fund all the costs associated with the modification or replacement of biodisc equipment -- rotating biological contactors (RBC's) -- if the equipment has failed to meet its design performance specifications.

Since there are several communities in the State who have experienced or are experiencing treatment difficulties with their RBC's, this provision in the Federal law appeared to be the answer to their problem: Receive a grant which will be used to replace or modify the equipment and pay for all the costs associated with the RBC equipment replacement or modification.

The answer is not that simple. There is an important qualifier -- to receive such a grant, the RBC equipment/facilities had to be funded originally by an EPA grant, be in the fundable range presently or have a open USEPA grant. Thus, if those communities experiencing difficulties with their RBC's built the treatment facilities with the assistance of a Wisconsin Fund grant, they will not qualify for an EPA 100% modification/replacement grant. In addition, the Wisconsin Fund grant program (unlike the EPA program) does not have a 100% replacement/modification provision.

In conclusion, the only communities who qualify for this grant are those who received an EPA grant to construct the facilities. To the best of our knowledge, the City of Whitewater is the only community in the State who qualifies for the RBC 100% modification replacement grant.

For additional information about the RBC 100% grants, contact Peg Rasch in the Bureau of Community Assistance Management at (608) 266-8226.



alternative limitation to aid in decision making required by the rule. It is hoped that by providing this guidance, the implementation of NR 217 will be more efficient, effective and provide the necessary baseline information to implement the new rule.

### SEMINAR DATE AND LOCATION

August 3, Madison, at the Madison Public Downtown Library, in the main lecture room, 2nd floor, 201 W. Mifflin Street, from 10:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Ramp parking is available at the Madison Area Technical college (Central Campus).

### AGENDA

1. Overview and update of NR 217 "Effluent Standards for Phosphorus"
2. Source reduction and phosphorus minimization
3. Threshold determination and compliance schedule
4. Alternative limitation 1 (Economics)
5. Alternative limitation 2 (Biological Removal)
6. Alternative limitation 3 (Nutrient Deficient Systems)
7. Alternative limitation 4 (Water Quality)

### REGIONAL TREATMENT IN FACILITIES PLANNING

Over the past 25 years, we have worked with municipalities and their consulting engineers in pursuing regional wastewater treatment facilities. In those cases where communities have cooperated in the construction of joint treatment plants, we have found the regional approach to be successful in reducing construction costs, energy consumption, administrative and staffing needs, operation and maintenance costs, and regulatory burden on communities. A net reduction of effluent discharges limits the risk of impact to surface water and limiting the total number of treatment facilities encourages orderly development. For these reasons we will continue to emphasize regionalization when it is available as a facilities planning alternative.

When addressing regionalization in facilities planning, the following topics should be addressed in detail.

Construction/Capital Costs - Economies of scale associated with shared facilities result in savings in construction costs. The costs of structures and equipment do not increase proportionally with increases in the flows anticipated for treatment. Construction costs associated with delivery and mobilization are not directly related to design flow; and many times equipment availability results in the same size of equipment being procured for various design flows. Regionalization eliminates duplication of construction costs related to delivery, mobilization, site work,



buildings, laboratory facilities and restoration. Legal, administrative, engineering, and contingency costs are typically based on a percentage of construction cost. These upfront costs can be reduced when construction costs are reduced.

O&M Costs - Significant savings in O&M costs can be achieved by regionalization. Staffing and administration costs can be drastically reduced. Chemical, laboratory, and energy costs are also reduced through regionalization. Routine maintenance of the grounds of a facility must be performed regardless of the size of the influent flow. Regionalization can eliminate duplication in costs associated with regulatory requirements and commercial testing services.

Environmental Considerations - There are many environmental advantages associated with regionalization. These can include less land commitment, less energy consumption, a reduction in the number of outfalls to surface waters, and more orderly development patterns.

Often municipalities have difficulties with plant ownership and user charge considerations when joint treatment is proposed. In these cases, the formation of a commission can be helpful in resolving ownership issues. We can assist municipalities in carrying out the procedures necessary to form commissions.

Under NR 110.08, the proliferation of small wastewater treatment plants is discouraged. In 1987 the nonproliferation policy was reevaluated at the request of the Natural Resources Board. The policy and the cost effectiveness procedures that Municipal Wastewater Section staff use in reviewing regional analyses were reconfirmed by the Board. With the reduction of public funds available for wastewater treatment plant construction and the Department's commitment to orderly development, we will continue to keep nonproliferation as a goal.

## **RENEWED EMPHASIS ON CORRECTION/PREVENTION OF WASTEWATER BYPASSING**

The Department has received a significant number of notifications for wastewater bypassing occurrences resulting from precipitation-induced infiltration/inflow (I/I) over the past several years, most recently with the persistent wet conditions throughout the state this spring. We are particularly concerned about bypassing occurrences associated with relatively common precipitation events (greater frequency than the 5-year recurrence interval). Communities which experience a definite trend of frequent wet weather bypassing will be subject to a Category 1 determination (moratorium on new sanitary sewer extensions) in accordance with s. NR 110.05(2), Wis. Adm. Code. Therefore, we will continue our efforts to meet with communities before bypassing frequency becomes serious and consider measures to reduce the likelihood of a Category 1 determination. We will also place greater emphasis on correction of any bypassing due to existing sewer defects and/or inadequate system capacity during the facilities planning review process for wastewater treatment plant upgrades. In addition, the Department strongly encourages all communities to maintain an ongoing program of I/I identification, removal and routine system maintenance for prevention of basement backup and bypassing occurrences under all conditions. If you have questions on bypassing issues, please feel free to contact Steve Smith at (608) 266-7580.

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

## 1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Proposal: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: County: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Town/Village \_\_\_\_\_

Township: \_\_\_\_\_ North, Range \_\_\_\_\_ East, West

Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

A. Why is the project needed?

B. What is to be constructed and where?

C. What area is to be served?

(service area, existing and projected populations)

D. What is the design flow and loading?

E. What are the applicable stream classification  
and effluent limits?

F. How will the project be implemented?

(construction schedules, financing and user charges)

## 3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT:

A. Physical: Describe existing resource features  
(including wetlands, lakes, streams, shorelands,  
floodplains, groundwater, soils and topography)  
that may be affected by the proposed project.

B. Biological: Identify plant and animal communities  
in the planning area with an emphasis upon those  
species likely to be impacted. Threatened or  
endangered status should be discussed if applicable.

C. Cultural: Describe zoning and land use, ethnic  
and cultural groups, and archaeological and historic  
resources that may be affected by the proposed  
project. Describe the economic setting of the area.

D. Other Resource Features: Identify parks, natural  
areas, prime agricultural land, etc.



#### 4. PROJECT IMPACTS:

##### A. Primary

- 1) Describe expected changes in surface water or groundwater quality. List stream crossings and any required Chapter 30 permits.
- 2) Describe construction-related impacts such as noise, traffic disruptions and air emissions.
- 3) Describe impacts upon flora and fauna.
- 4) Describe loss of prime agricultural land or disruption of agricultural activities.
- 5) Describe project impacts on wetlands and floodplains. Explain why such resource impacts are necessary.
- 6) Describe impacts upon scenic and other aesthetic resource features.
- 7) Describe impacts on cultural, historic and archaeological features.

##### B. Secondary

Describe the future environmental impacts resulting from increased urbanization and land use changes potentially induced by the availability of wastewater collection and treatment services. Special attention should be given to impacts upon wetlands and other surface waters including those resulting from storm water runoff and erosion. Other secondary impacts upon flora, fauna, air quality, agriculture, urban services, scenic values and cultural, historical and archaeological resources should also be addressed.

#### 5. MITIGATIVE MEASURES:

Describe measures proposed to minimize or mitigate adverse primary and secondary impacts noted above.



6. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

- A. Provide a description and cost comparison of alternatives considered. (use table format similar to that illustrated below)

<u>Alternative</u>	<u>Capital Cost</u>	<u>O/M Cost</u>	<u>Total Present Worth</u>
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- B. Describe the environmental impacts of the non-selected alternatives identified above which differ from those expected for the selected alternative. Include the "NO ACTION" alternative.

7. CONTACTS:

List agencies, environmental groups and individuals contacted regarding the proposed project. (use table format similar to that illustrated below)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Person Contacted</u>	<u>Comments</u>
-------------	-------------------------	-----------------

8. PUBLIC HEARING:

- A. Give the date and location of the hearing.  
Summarize issues.
- B. Were wetlands/floodplains issues discussed?  
Summarize such discussions if applicable.
- C. Were there any objections to the chosen alternative?
- D. Describe the extent to which user costs were discussed and the public reaction to such costs.

9. State the reasons for concluding that there will be no significant adverse impacts from the proposed project.((40 CFR 6.506 and NR 150.04(6)(f))

- A. Stimulation of secondary effects.
- B. Creation of a new environmental effect.
- C. Impacts on geographically scarce environmental features.
- D. Precedent-setting nature of the action.
- E. Significant controversy associated with the proposal.
- F. Conflicts with official agency plans or with local, state or national policy.
- G. Cumulative impacts of repeated actions of this type.
- H. Direct or indirect impacts on ethnic or cultural groups.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Community and regional maps
- Site map with topographic and other relevant resource features
- Sewer service area map
- Map locating stream crossings
- Signoff from State Historical Society
- Letter from Bureau of Threatened and Endangered Species
- Other attachments deemed to be informative



The Commission of St. Peter Area Sanitary District conducted a public meeting on Thursday, September 9th, 1999, at 6:30 p.m., at the Taycheedah Town Hall. Members present were: Chairman James Hovland, Commissioners Adolph Schneider, and Mike Freund. Also present were: Attorney Kathryn Bullon, Fond du Lac County Code Enforcement Director Spike Clarenbach, and Steve Marmen and Phil Korth of Foth & Van Dyke.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. Several copies of the meeting's agenda were available for the public, as well as notepads and pencils.

On July 13th, the WDNR conducted an Initiation Meeting, at which Adolph Schneider was the district representative, at the Taycheedah Town Hall. The main points of that meeting was shared with the Commission and the public.

Foth submitted capacity request letters to the districts downstream from St. Peter Sanitary District. Excel Engineering was the only one to respond to date. Foth is concerned about the amount of capacity to town is requesting from the City. The District's population projection-based on new home construction history-far exceeds ECWRP's and Excel's projection. (Current population of the entire town is 3542 and the 50 yr. is 4400 for the district) Foth informed the Commission that they expand their capacity request now or leave it as is and bargain for more when the need arises. Kathryn Bullon advised that requesting more capacity now would be easier. Foth will submit a letter to the district stating options after they receive feedback from the other districts.

In late May, the District mailed 577 newsletters and maps outlining a means of providing public comment. 68 property owners returned comments. Of the 68 returned, 30 were against being included in Phase I. 8 were deemed only opinion on the project.

Foth told the Commission when determining the revised Phase I area, to plan on conveying into the City of Fond du Lac. Prior to the meeting, each Commissioner was given a map and instructed to layout Phase I boundaries.

The rebate issue was again discussed. The Commission agreed that the cut-off date for any possible rebates would by June 15th, 1998, the date the district was formed, pursuant to state statutes. State statutes also assume all on-site systems have a 10 yr. life. Therefore, a rebate will not apply to systems deemed operable after June 15th. Also, a rebate will not be given to anyone having to replace or rehabilitate a current system.

The Commission discusses the impact of the Town's Land Use Plan on the District. The Commission voiced concern about providing service to property not zoned residential but are proposed for development. Two developers have requested service. Jim Hovland motioned that any future proposed subdivisions approved by the Town of Taycheedah Town Board located within the Taycheedah Sanitary District No.3 boundaries will be able to be serviced by sanitary sewer if it is cost effective and satisfies the Sewer Service Area Plan through East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning & Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources, seconded by Mike Freund. Motion carried (3-0).

The map indicating the revised Phase I (Immediate Sewer Service Area) was presented. Properties along Silica Road from Cty. QQ to Hwy. 151, Cty QQ from Hillside Drive to Silica Road, and Ledgeview Springs and surrounding area have been added. And a section (approx. 70 acres of platted lots) at the north end of Sunset Drive



has been removed. The impact of removing Sunset Drive could be minimal. In order to service the area south of the Sunset Drive removed area, the district may need to install a lift-station with a force main. However, the district would save money by not having to issue rebates. The district could also attempt an easement from Jim Emerich, therefore avoiding the lift-station.

Mulazim Nasir, the District's state reviewer from the Dept. of Natural Resources, informed the District that he is requiring soil tests be conducted. We need to test at least 33% of the sites (200+). It is anticipated that the soil testing will take 2-3 months. Kathryn Bullon advised that the District will have to politely ask permission from the property owners to hand auger bore holes. Diggers Hotline will also have to be contacted.

Next steps include: direct contact with property owners for soil testing consent, post copies of the revised map with instructions on how to submit comments by Oct. 1st. Foth stressed that the revised map may change again pending the outcome of the soil testing.

The meeting was opened for public comment. The public was instructed to approach the front and speak into the microphone. All were informed that they would be limited to two minutes and one comment.

Dennis Osterholt asked for inclusion of his neighborhood, Decorah Lane, in Phase I. A vast majority of the system are 15+ years old.

Jim Wempner questioned why we are testing now. His 'group' asked that testing be done a year ago.

Mike Colla questioned whether contaminated water tests show direct or indirect evidence of system failure.

John Rickert alleged impropriety if Foth & Van Dyke is going to do the testing.

Adolph Schneider motioned to go into Closed Session pursuant to 19.85(1)(e), for competitive bargaining, seconded by Mike Freund. Roll call vote: Mike Freund-yes, Adolph Schneider-yes and Jim Hovland-yes. Motion carried (3-0).

Mike Freund moved to accept the proposal from George & Holdt of \$75.00 per site, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried (3-0).

Mike Freund moved to adjourn, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried (3-0).

Dated: September 14, 1999

Attest: Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
District Secretary

ST. PETER AREA SANITARY DISTRICT  
COMMISSION MEETING  
Thursday September 9th, 1999  
6:30 p.m., at the Taycheedah Town Hall

Agenda

Review Facility Planning Efforts

Topics for discussion:

- I. Results of DNR Meeting
  - A. Treatment Options
    1. Separate
    2. Regional
  - B. Needs Documentation
    1. Direct Evidence
    2. Indirect Evidence
- II. Downstream Capacity
  - A. Letters to Districts
- III. Revised Phase I Boundary
  - A. Results of Survey
  - B. Revised Boundary Layout
  - C. Pros and Cons of Revised Layout
- IV. Sanitary Survey
  - A. Fond du Lac County's Interpretation of Failed System
  - B. WDNR's Interpretation of Failed System
  - C. Specifics of Survey
    1. Number of sites
    2. Access to sites
    3. Notification to residents
    4. Schedule
- V. Next Steps
  - A. Obtain feedback From:
    1. WDNR on effluent limits
    2. Downstream district on Available Capacity
    3. Residents on Revised Phase I Boundaries
  - B. Revise Sewer Layout
  - C. Revise Treatment Plant Evaluation
  - D. Conduct Sanitary Survey
- VI. Public Comments and Questions Pertaining to Sanitary District Issues
- VII. Closed Session--pursuant to Stat. 19.85(e), the Commission will go into Closed Session to deliberate the selection of a Soil Tester

Brenda A. Schneider  
District Secretary



9/9/99

## Sign in sheet

SPSD

Nameaddress

Tony Smith

Shubary Son. Dist.

James Wemmer

N8385 Sunset Dr.

Paula Jap

N8379 " "

TODD FOX

" " "

Jackie Freund

N8324 Edgewood Ln.

DARIO BRAUN

N7670 FINE VIEW RD

Lyman Powell

W3869 Bittersweet FdL

Rob CUTER

W3839 Horizon CT.

Wayne McMaster

W3868 Horizon Ct

Al Hunk

N8337 Sunset Dr.

Jim Huck

N7305 WINNEBAGO

Bill Huck

W3958 NURSERY DR

SHARON HUCK

" " "

Garry (Lester)

N8215 Billene DR Malone

Jenny Schneider

N8295 Cty RR Malone

Mary Dittus

W3612 Hillside Circle, Malone

Lillian Schneider

W4271 Ledge Rd FDL

Serg Dushy

N8071 W Ann Randall FDL

Don Belzer

W3617 Hillside Cir. Malone

John J. Dickert

W3972 Nursery Drive

Dave Wagner

W3944 Nursery Drive

Mitchell Kall

W3893 Bittersweet

Roger Schneider

N8574 Cty RR

JOHN GORMICAN

W3639 TAYNETTE CIR

Robin Hegge

N8455 Sunset Dr., FDL

mColla

N7626 Fine view Rd Malone

GERALD KILLINGER

W3824 SOMERSET ST



9/9/99  
SRSD

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Chuck Oehmcke	N8334 Edgewood Ln
Roger Braun	N8047 Rolling Hills Dr
Dan Vixmer	N8369 SUNSET DRIVE
Bruno Trause	N8048 Church Rd Malone Wa
Ben Hauer	W3591 Hwy 149 Malone WI
Jerome Schuy	W3562 HWY 149 Malone
Dick Rasmussen	N 8410 Sunset Dr
Dennis Holm	W3865 Horizon Ct.
Cyril Swen	W3748 Lincoln Rd FDL
Joel Nett	W3780 Skylark Dr. Malone
Lyle West	W3972 Linden Dr. Malone
TERRY POWELL	W3680 Hillside Circle Malone
Darlene Pease	194 Dwy FDL
Wilfred Moore	W3828 Horizon Ct.
John Quirk	W3844 HORIZON CT.
Dennis Osterholt	N8450 Decorah Lane
Judy Osterholt	N8450 Decorah Lane
George Walker	N8494 Linden Beach Rd, F.D.I.
Mark Kraus	W3848 Horizon Ct FDL

# Foth & Van Dyke Meeting Notes

## Facilities Plan Progress Meeting Town of Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 3

**Date:** 9-9-99; 6:30 pm

**Location:** Taycheedah Town Hall

**Present:** Town of Taycheedah Sanitary District - Jim Hovland, Mike Freund,  
Adolph Schneider, Brenda Schneider, Catherine Bullon  
Ernst Klarenbach - Fond du Lac County Zoning  
Steve Marman, Phil Korth - Foth & Van Dyke

**Notes By:** Phil Korth, Foth & Van Dyke

**Distribution:** Participants, Thad Majkowski

### Topics Discussed:

- I. Foth & Van Dyke reviewed the project initiation meeting held on July 13, 1999. At the meeting WDNR provided detail on the needs documentation that is required. Direct evidence of failure (water at surface, back-up toilets) and indirect evidence of failure (high groundwater, improper design) must be documented for all systems in the sanitary district. Regional treatment at Fond du Lac was also discussed. WDNR favors regional treatment and will require regional treatment even if the cost for that alternative is 10% to 15% higher than a non-regional alternative.
- II. Downstream capacity for hookup to Fond du Lac was discussed. Letters were sent out to the downstream communities requesting information on capacity for sewers, lift stations and wastewater treatment plants. Population estimates done for the Town of Taycheedah are lower than the estimates done by Foth & Van Dyke and the sanitary district. Catherine Bullon said now is the time to request additional capacity from Fond du Lac before the final contract is signed. Foth & Van Dyke will prepare an evaluation of capacity and population for the board to consider before any requests are made.
- III. The initial sewered area (Phase 1) has been modified based on community input. A map showing the modified area was presented. Foth & Van Dyke will consider providing

gravity sewer on an easement south of Sunset Dr. to Silica Road rather than installing a lift station. Comments on the revised Phase 1 boundaries will be accepted by Brenda Schneider through October 1, 1999. The Phase 1 boundaries may change again based on comments and results of soil testing.

- IV. Rebates will be given for onsite systems installed before formation of the sanitary district. The rebates will be pro-rated over 10 years with 10 years the maximum life.
- V. Next steps were reviewed. The sanitary survey inspections will begin in several weeks. People are asked to give permission for soil tests to be done on their property. Information will be sent in the mail.
- VI. Comments from the audience followed. A request was made to include properties in the northwest part of the district in Phase 1 since all have older (12 - 17 years old) mound systems.
- VII. A closed session meeting followed in which the board authorized George and Holdt to conduct soil testing in the sanitary district. Catherine Bullon will develop a consent form and a fact sheet for use in obtaining resident permission to conduct soil tests. Phil and Adolph will work on way to systematically test around the district while notifying people and Diggers Hotline.
- VIII. Foth & Van Dyke will provide Brenda with 10 small maps of the revised Phase 1 boundary.



**RESOLUTION APPROVING 1999 WASTEWATER AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE CITY OF FOND DU LAC AND THE OUTLYING SEWER GROUP**

WHEREAS, the 1977 wastewater contract between the City of Fond du Lac and various outlying entities has an indefinite term but is subject to review after 20 years; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Taycheedah and other members of the Outlying Sewer Group ("OSG") have been negotiating a revised wastewater agreement; and

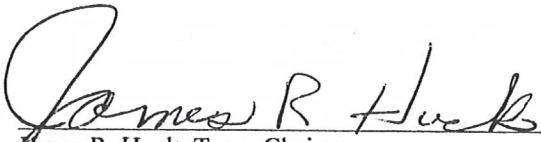
WHEREAS, all substantive issues between the City and OSG related to a revised agreement have been resolved; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Taycheedah has been provided with a copy of the final draft of the 1999 agreement, subject only to minor, non-substantive editing corrections.

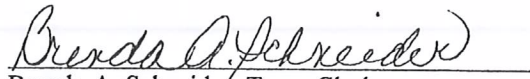
RESOLVED, that the 1999 Wastewater Agreement between the City of Fond du Lac and the Outlying Sewer Group is approved.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the appropriate Town officials are authorized to execute the Agreement provided that it is in substantially the same form as the final draft reviewed by the Town Board of the Town of Taycheedah.

Adopted this 12<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1999.

  
James R. Huck, Town Chairman

Attest:

  
Brenda A. Schneider, Town Clerk

September 28, 1999  
Town Board

Special Joint Meeting  
Johnsburg Sanitary District      St. Peter Sanitary District  
Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 1

1.

A special joint meeting of the Town Board and all three sanitary district within the Town was held on Tuesday, September 28<sup>th</sup>, at 5:30 p.m. at the Town Hall. Also present was Attorney Katherine Bullon and Ron Cunzenheim of Excel Engineering.

Excel Engineering did all the capacity allocations based upon East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning's projections and pushed them out to 50 years. The Town of Taycheedah's growth rate has been consistently equal to or greater than the county rate. Excel projects a 2020 population of 3673 and a 2050 population of 4384.

A year and half ago, TSD No.1 had 1711 patrons and currently has 604 hook-ups with an approximate 1208 patrons.

Excel's projection of a 2020 population of 3673 less 1711 for TSD No. 1 leaves 1962 users which equates to 755 new hook-ups for Johnsburg and St. Peter for the next 20 years.

755	available hook-ups currently calculated
125	estimated 2020 for Johnsburg
<u>555</u>	<u>estimated 2020 for St. Peter if entire district is serviced</u>
75	leaves only 75 unplanned hook-ups

The Town Board and the affected Commissions agreed to increase the capacity allocation by 500 hook-ups. The calculated cost of the plant capacity for 1255 connections would be \$185,000.00. There will also be a cost for interceptor capacity.

Dated: October 2, 1999

Attest. Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
Town Clerk

November 26, 1999

Special Meeting

1.

The Town Board of the Town of Taycheedah met on Friday, November 26<sup>th</sup>, at 1:00 p.m., at the Town Hall for the purpose of conducting a special meeting. Members present were Chairman James Huck, Supervisors Dan Freund and Mike Colla.

The Chairman called the meeting to order.

Jim Huck motioned to approve the borrowing of \$220,386.00 from National Exchange Bank & Trust for the reserved sewer capacity as calculated in the closing Statement of the 2000 Wastewater Agreement between the City of Fond du Lac and the Outlying Sewer Group, seconded by Mike Colla. Motion carried (3-0).

Dan Freund motioned to adjourn, seconded by Jim Huck. Motion carried (3-0).

Dated: November 29<sup>th</sup>, 1999

Attest. Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
Town Clerk



TOWN OF TAYCHEEDAH  
FOND DU LAC COUNTY, WISCONSIN

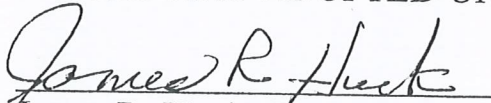
RESOLUTION

WHEREAS THE TOWN BOARD OF THE TOWN OF TAYCHEEDAH, a member of the Outlying Sewer Group and an original party to the 2000 Wastewater Agreement between the City of Fond du Lac and the Outlying Sewer Group, have been negotiating a revised wastewater agreement,

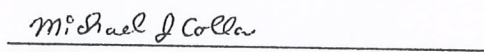
WHEREAS the Town Board of the Town of Taycheedah approved the 2000 Wastewater Agreement between the City of Fond du Lac and the Outlying Sewer Group on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1999,

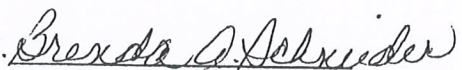
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Taycheedah unanimously approved the borrowing of \$220,386.00 from the National Exchange Bank, for the reserved sewer capacity as calculated in the Closing Statement of the agreement.

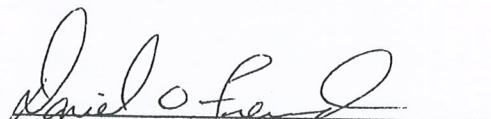
PASSED AND ADOPTED ON THE 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER.

  
James R. Huck, Chairman

TOWN OF TAYCHEEDAH

  
Michael Colla, Supervisor

Attest.   
Brenda A. Schneider  
Taycheedah Town Clerk

  
Dan O. Freund, Supervisor

December 20, 1999

St. Peter Sanitary District

1.

The St. Peter Sanitary District Commission met on Monday, December 20, 1999, at 5:30 p.m., at the Town Hall. Members present Chairman James Hovland, Mike Freund and Adolph Schneider for the purpose of making a recommendation to the Town Board in regards to boundary changes.

Parcel no. T20-16-18-29-10-002 N7804 Hwy. 151, currently owned by Jeanette Grainger-Parcel is located in Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 1. Mike Freund motioned to recommend the Town Board detach the parcel from St. Peter Sanitary District, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried (3-0).

Parcel no. T20-16-18-29-03-001 vacant 40 acres currently owned by W. Fife-Parcel is located in Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 1. Adolph Schneider motioned to recommend the Town Board detach the parcel from St. Peter Sanitary District, seconded by Jim Hovland. Motion carried (3-0).

Parcel no. T20-16-18-22-15-001-01 W3487 Hwy. 149, currently owned by Lydia Schneider. Mike Freund motioned to recommend the Town Board detach the parcel from St. Peter Sanitary District, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried (3-0).

Parcel no. T20-16-18-16-12-011 & T20-16-18-16-12-012, Lot 6 & 7, Lakeview Road. Lots 1 through 5 are included in the district. Mike Freund motioned to recommend the Town Board attach Lot 6 & 7 to St. Peter Sanitary District, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried (3-0).

Mike Freund motioned to adjourn, seconded by Adolph Schneider. Motion carried (3-0).

Attest Brenda A. Schneider  
Brenda A. Schneider  
District Secretary

TOWN OF TAYCHEEDAH  
FOND DU LAC COUNTY, WISCONSIN

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Taycheedah conducted a public hearing on Wednesday, December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1999 at 10:00 a.m., at the Taycheedah Town Hall to consider to proposed boundary attachments and detachments to Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 3 (St. Peter Area Sanitary District),

WHEREAS, the Town Board has reviewed the proposed boundary attachments and detachments to Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 3 (St. Peter Area Sanitary District) have reviewed the boundary detachments and attachments,

WHEREAS, the Commission of Taycheedah Sanitary District No. 3 has passed a resolution recommending the approval of the attachments and detachments,

WHEREAS the attachments and detachments are necessary in order to correct errors in the original boundary description,

WHEREAS, the attachments are contiguous to the original boundary, the property is zoned residential and is the northern most lots of a Town of Taycheedah approved subdivision,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Taycheedah does hereby approve the following detachments and attachments.

PROPERTY DETACHMENTS

N7804 Hwy. 151, T20-16-18-29-10-002-00, Section 29, a part of the NW ¼ of the SW ¼, commencing at the SE corner thence W 201', N 106', E 201', S 106' to the point of beginning as recorded in V550-339 V1473-521, .49 acres, owned by Jeanette E. Grainger. (Exhibit A)

T20-16-18-29-03-001-00, Section 29, SW ¼ of the NE ¼, (V1111-40), 40 acres, owned by Wm. Fife. (Exhibit B)

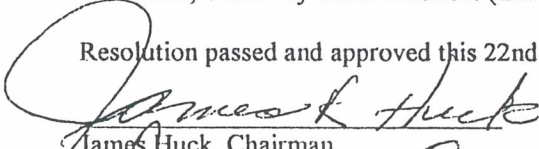
W3487 Hwy. 149, T20-16-18-22-15-001-00, Section 22, Part of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼, commencing at the SW corner of the SE ¼, thence 400' E, 575' N, 400' W, 575' S to the point of beginning, 5.28 acres, owned by Lydia Schneider. (Exhibit C)

PROPERTY ATTACHMENTS

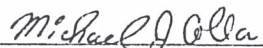
T20-16-18-16-12-011-00, Section 16, Lot 6, CSM #5560-35-54 located in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼, 10.58 acres, owned by Gerald Schneider. (Exhibit D)

T20-16-18-16-12-012-00, Section 16, Lot 7, CSM #5560-35-54 located in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼, 2.37 acres, owned by Mark Emerich. (Exhibit D)

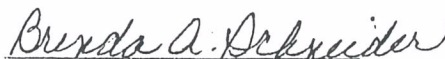
Resolution passed and approved this 22nd day of December, 1999.

  
James Huck, Chairman

  
Daniel O. Freund

  
Michael Colla

Attest:

  
Brenda A. Schneider, Clerk