

Public Information Meeting
Project 24-02 Ridgeway
Drive Pavement Rehab

Wednesday, Jan 31, 2024
5:00 PM

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Meeting Overview

- Introductions
 - Eric Rakers - City Engineer
 - Scott Thoresen - Director of Public Works
 - Chase Kuffel – Assistant City Engineer
 - McKenzie Thomson—Engineering Technician
- Project Overview – Project 24-02
- Construction Impacts and Timing
- Assessments
- Inflow and Infiltration – Full Lateral Replacement
- Storm Water Management
- Questions



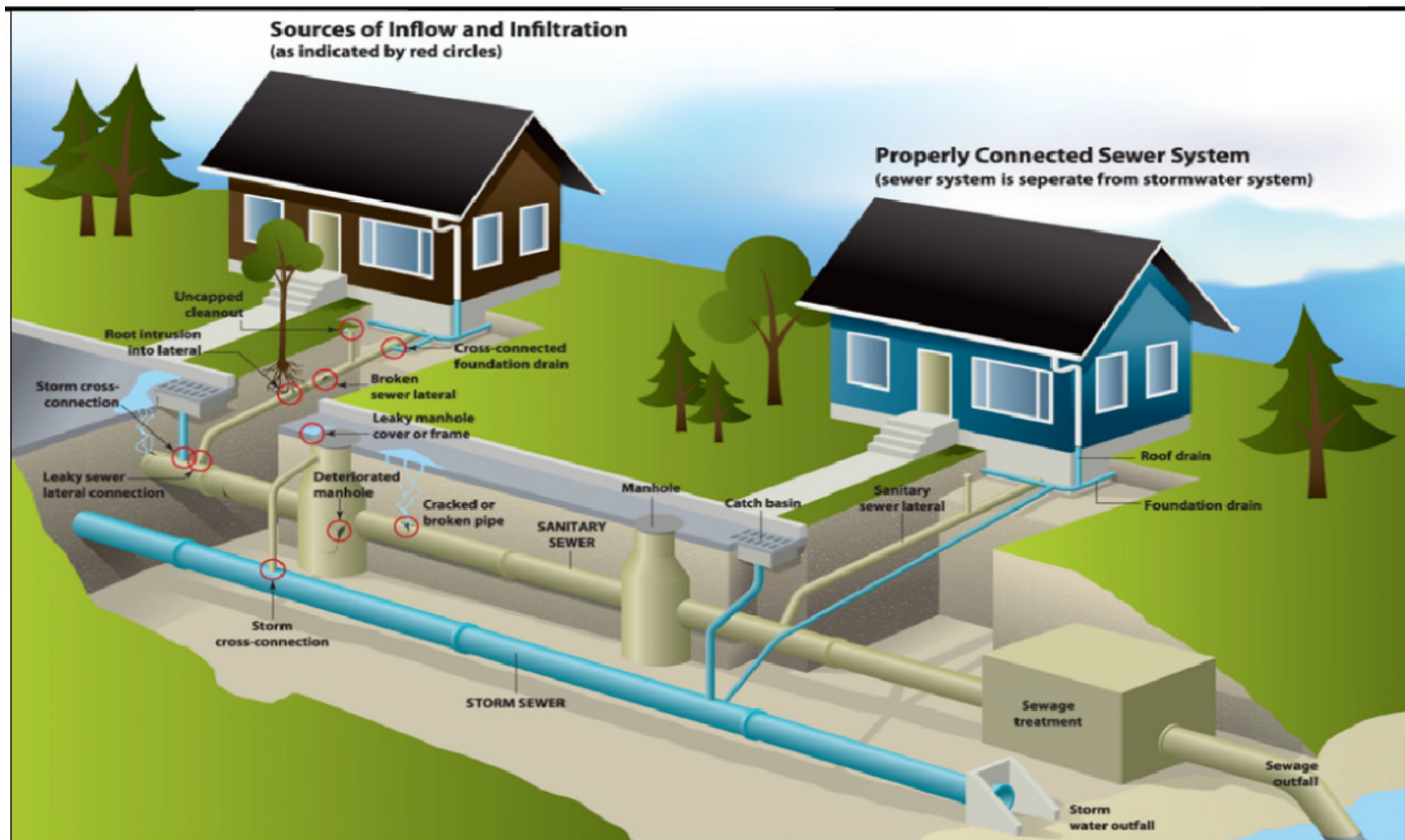
Project Terminology

- Sanitary Main, Storm Main, and Water Main
- Sewer Laterals and Water Services

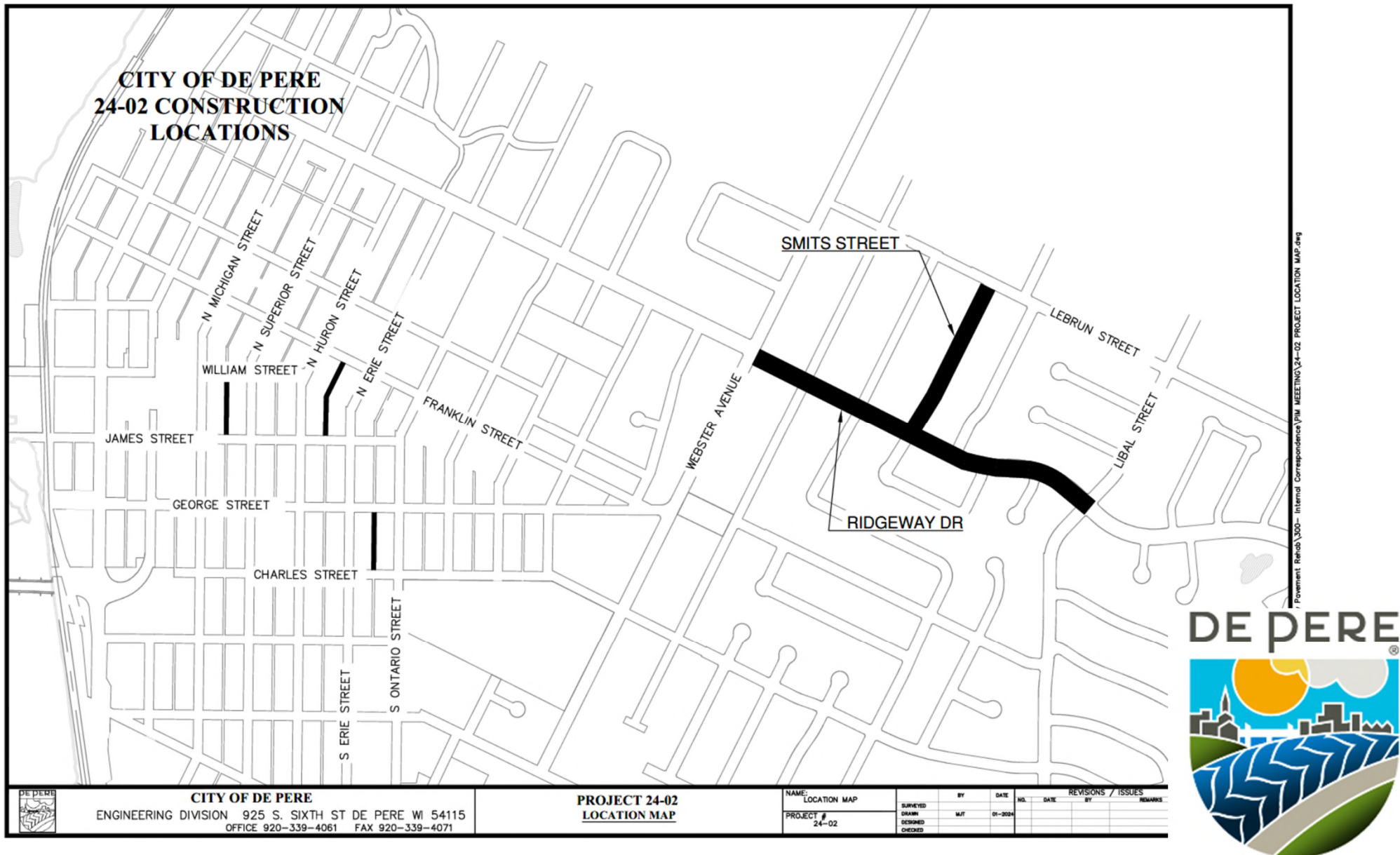


Project Terminology

- Sanitary vs Storm
- Main vs Laterals

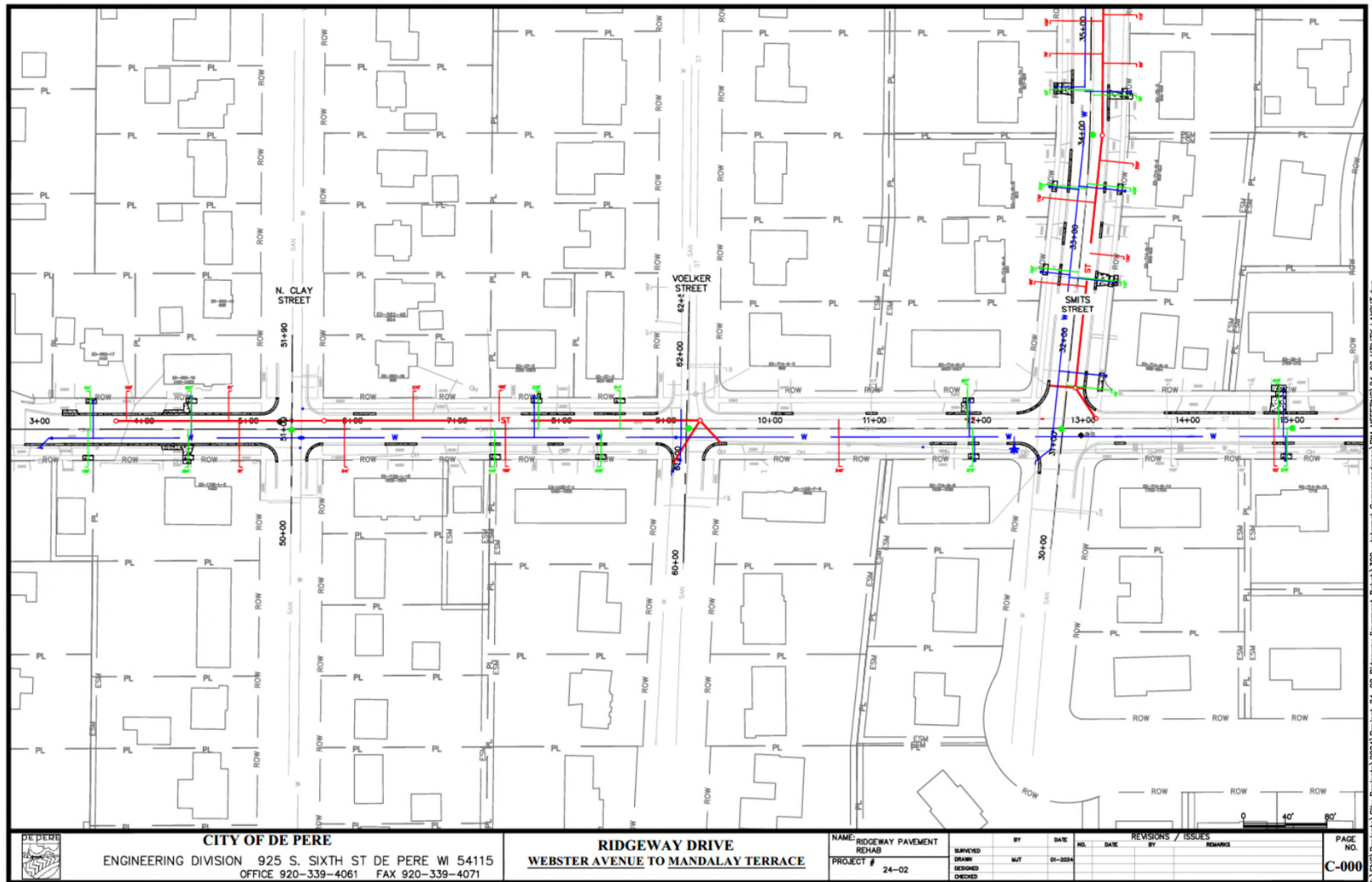


Project Locations



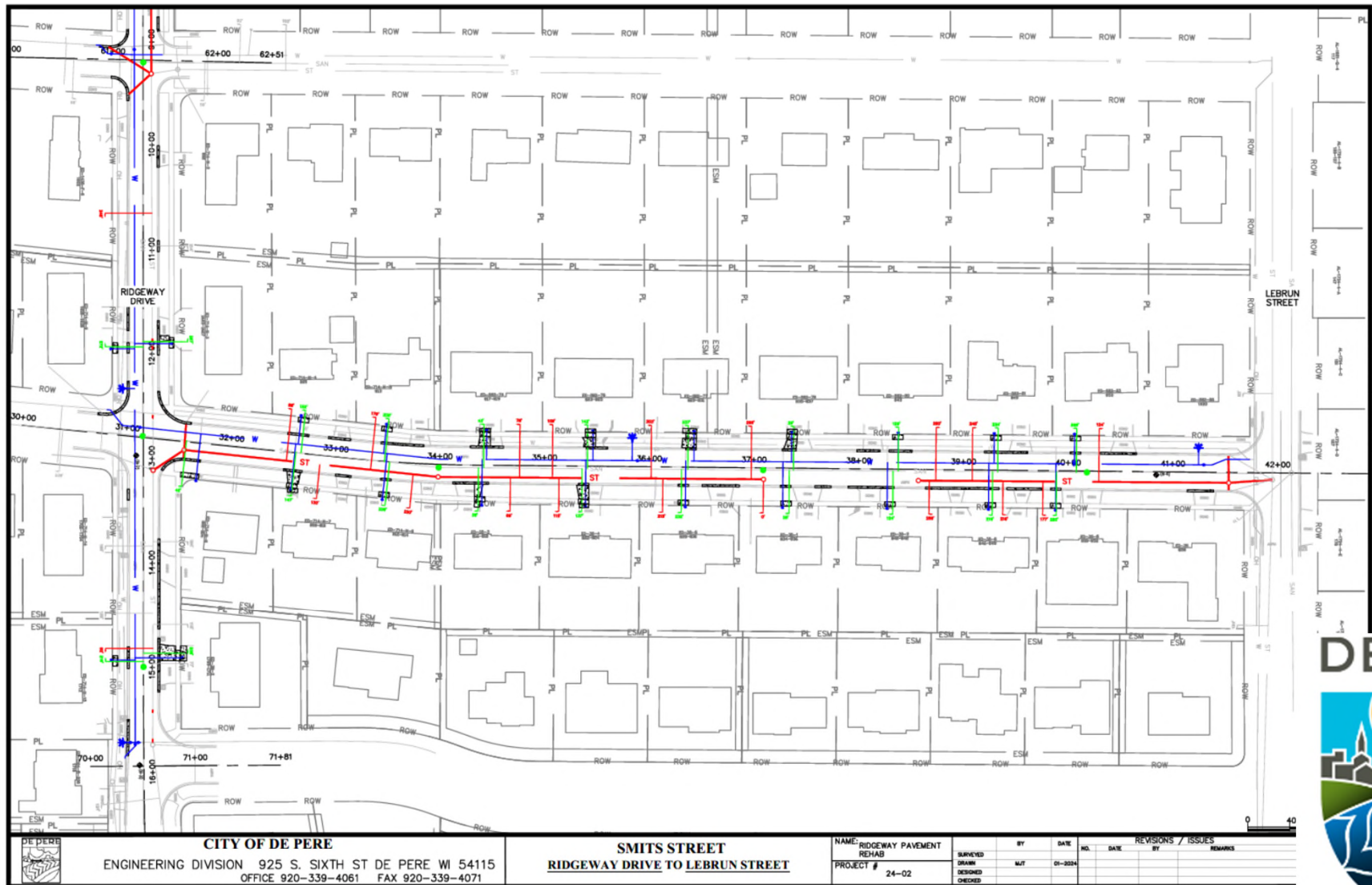
Project Overview

- **Ridgeway Drive Pavement Rehabilitation**
 - **Ridgeway Drive – Webster Street to Mandalay Terrace** – Relay water main, water services, sanitary laterals, new storm sewer and/or laterals spot curb repair, pulverize pavement, and resurface
 - **Ridgeway Drive – Mandalay Terrace to Libal Street** - Spot curb and gutter repair, pulverize pavement, and resurface



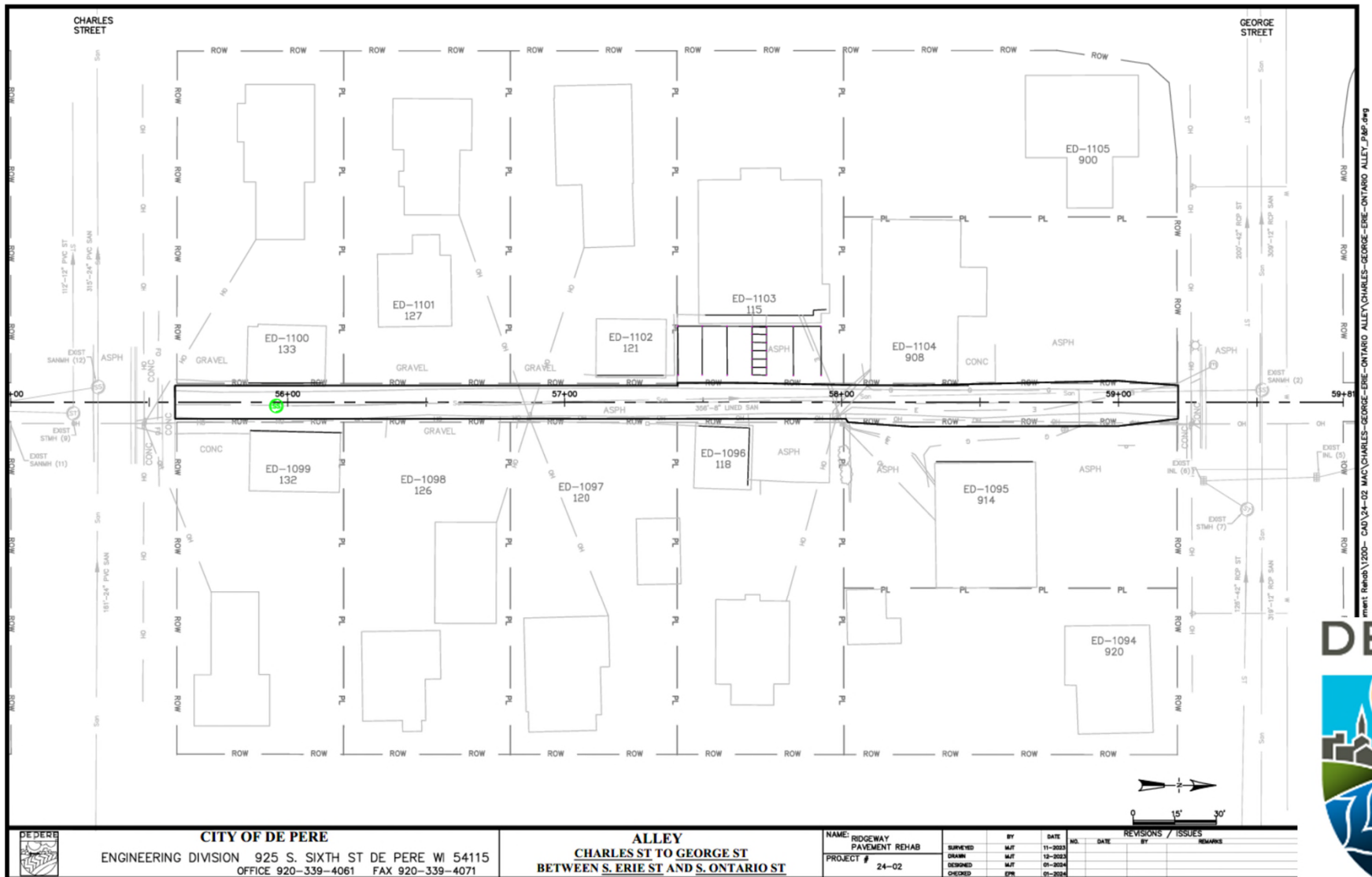
Project Overview

- **Smits Street – Ridgeway Drive to LeBrun Street** - Relay water main, water services, sanitary laterals, new storm sewer and/or laterals spot curb repair, mill pavement, and resurface



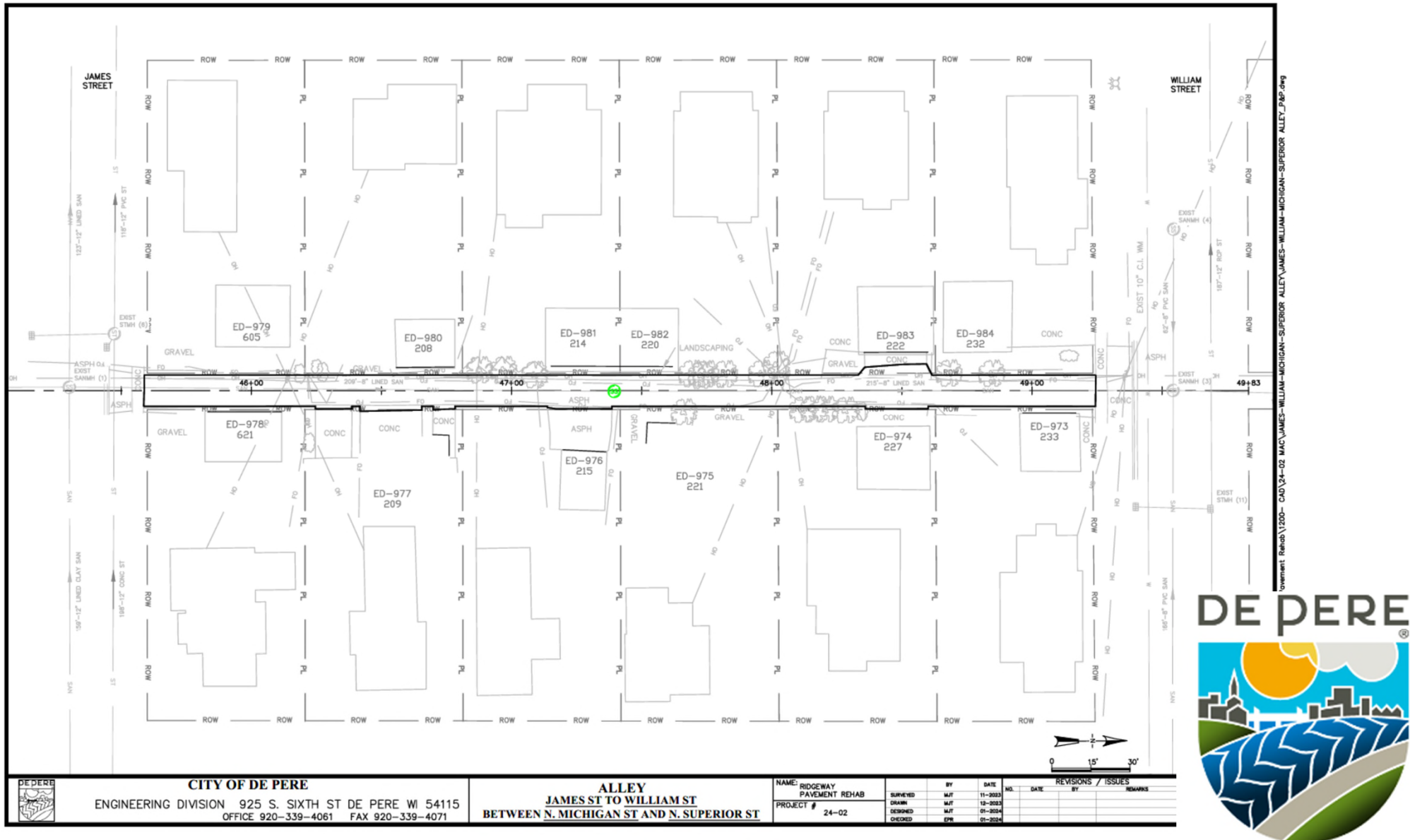
Project Overview

- **Alley** – Erie/Ontario – Charles Street to George Street-
Reconstruct with new base course and asphalt surface



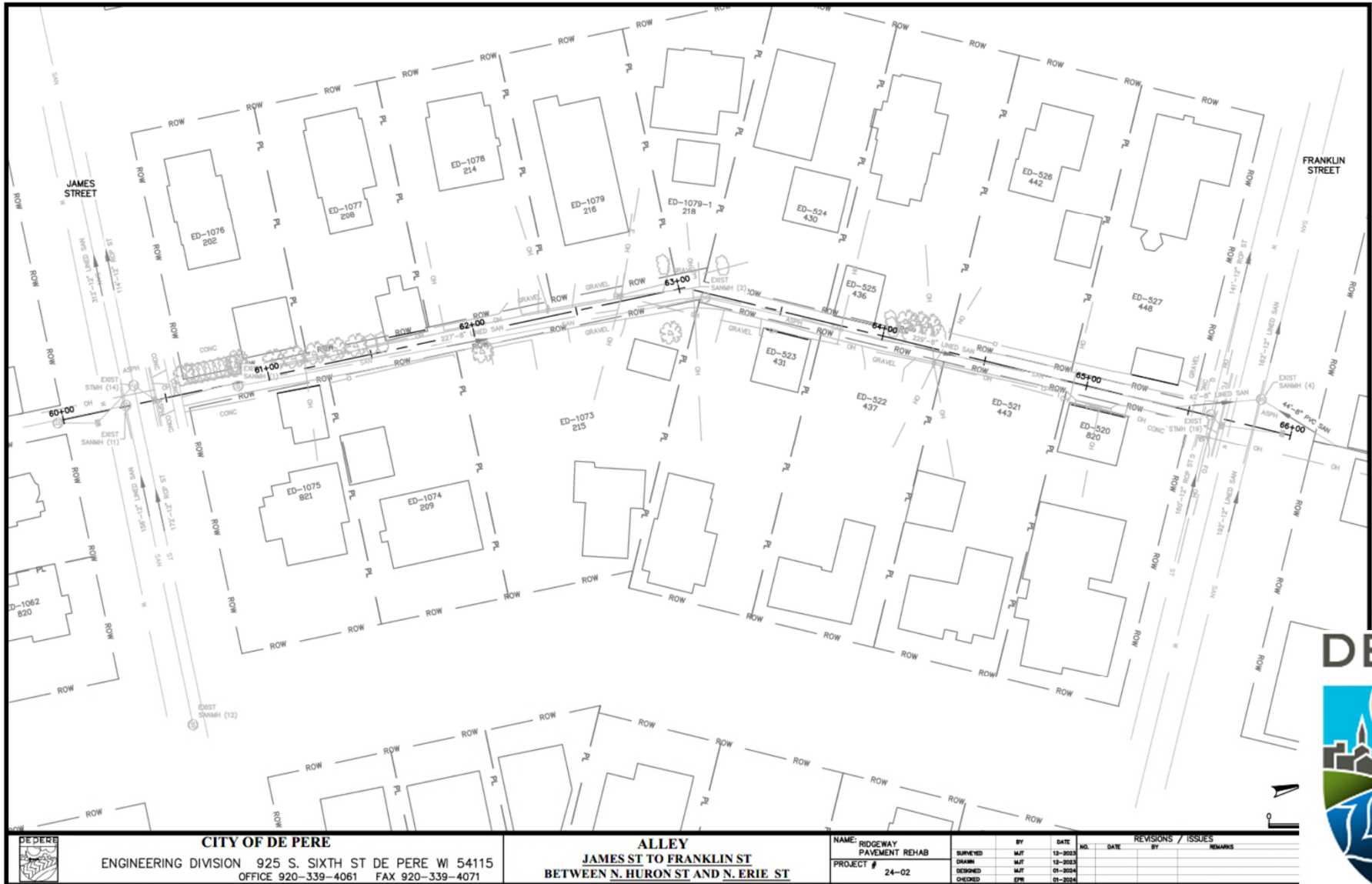
Project Overview

- **Alley** – Michigan/Wisconsin – James Street to Williams Street - Reconstruct with new base course and asphalt surface



Project Overview

- **Alley** – Huron/Erie – James Street to Franklin Street -
Reconstruct with new base course and asphalt surface



Construction Impacts

- Ridgeway Drive and Smits Street
 - Closed to thru traffic – Local traffic only
 - Drive Impacts
 - Access to drives at night and weekends
 - Approximate two-week closure **IF** there is concrete work on driveway
 - Temporary closures during utility construction
 - Temporary construction permits required
 - Multiple water outages on Ridgeway and Smits (2 to 3 minimum)
 - Notifications via door hanger
 - Water main breaks
 - Trees in conflict with utility construction
- Alley Reconstruction
 - Access closed during excavation and gravelling, and during paving
 - Approximate two-week closure if concrete work at side streets
 - On street parking will be permitted
- Construction Time Frame – Late Spring and through November
 - Ridgeway Drive – June through August
- Storm Assessments
 - Ridgeway Drive – Webster Street to Mandalay Terrace
 - Smits Street – Ridgeway Drive to LeBrun Street
 - If your already connected to the storm, there is no assessment. Let us know.



Construction Impacts

- Storm Lateral Placement
 - Installed up to your property line (back of sidewalk if applicable)
 - Staff to provide wood lathe for location
 - Final connection from your property to the new storm sewer lateral will need to be made by a licensed plumber and you will need to obtain a plumbing permit with the City's Inspections Department. The 2024 fee for the plumbing permit is \$125.



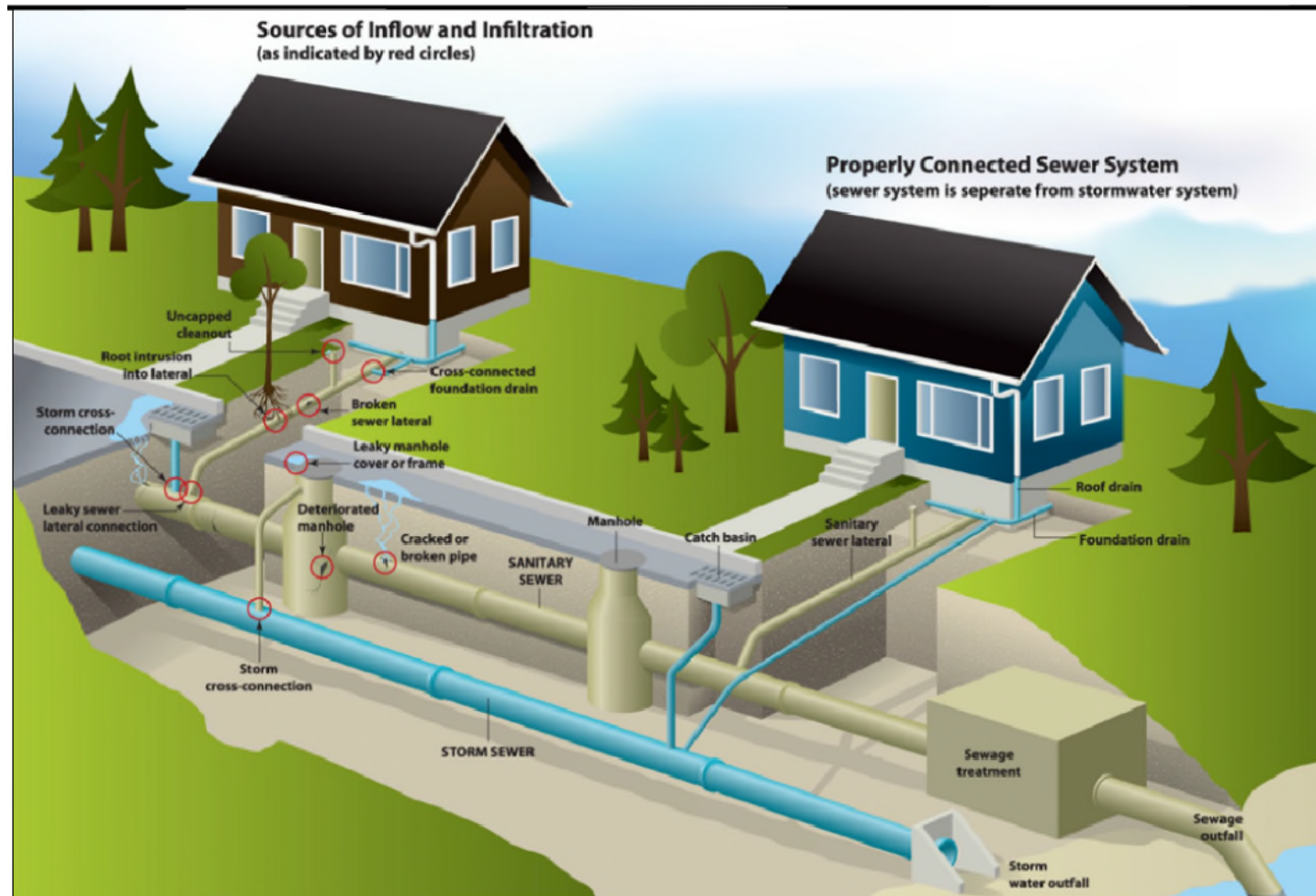
Assessment Information

- Special Assessments - New Storm Sewer and /or Laterals Only
 - The assessments are as follows:
 - Residential Properties - Storm Main and Lateral - \$2,852.65
 - Residential Properties - Storm Lateral Only - \$2,246.27
 - The assessments will be going to the Board of Public Works on March 11th and April 8th
- The storm lateral assessment will be due in full when one of the following conditions is triggered:
 - When the property connects to the newly installed storm sewer lateral.
 - When the property is transferred (sold).
 - When the property is subdivided.
 - 25 years from when the final assessment resolution is passed.
- No interest will accrue if the assessment is paid in full within 30 days from when the assessment is invoiced. After 30 days, interest will accrue for a period of 10 years.



Inflow and Infiltration (I&I)

- I&I - Clear water (rainfall or groundwater entering the sanitary sewer)
- Inflow – Direct connections to the sanitary sewer
- Infiltration – Groundwater in the sanitary sewer



Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) Discussion

- Why are we discussing?
 - Reduce treatment cost
 - Eliminate sewer system overflows
 - Reduce peak flows to Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District Wastewater Treatment Plant
- What is the City doing?
 - Televising sanitary sewer main.
 - Inspecting manholes.
 - Lining and replacing sanitary sewer main.
- Ongoing additional steps:
 - Smoke testing.
 - Lateral televising.
 - Sump pump installation (Foundation Drain Disconnection Program)
- What's next for I&I?



I&I Next Steps

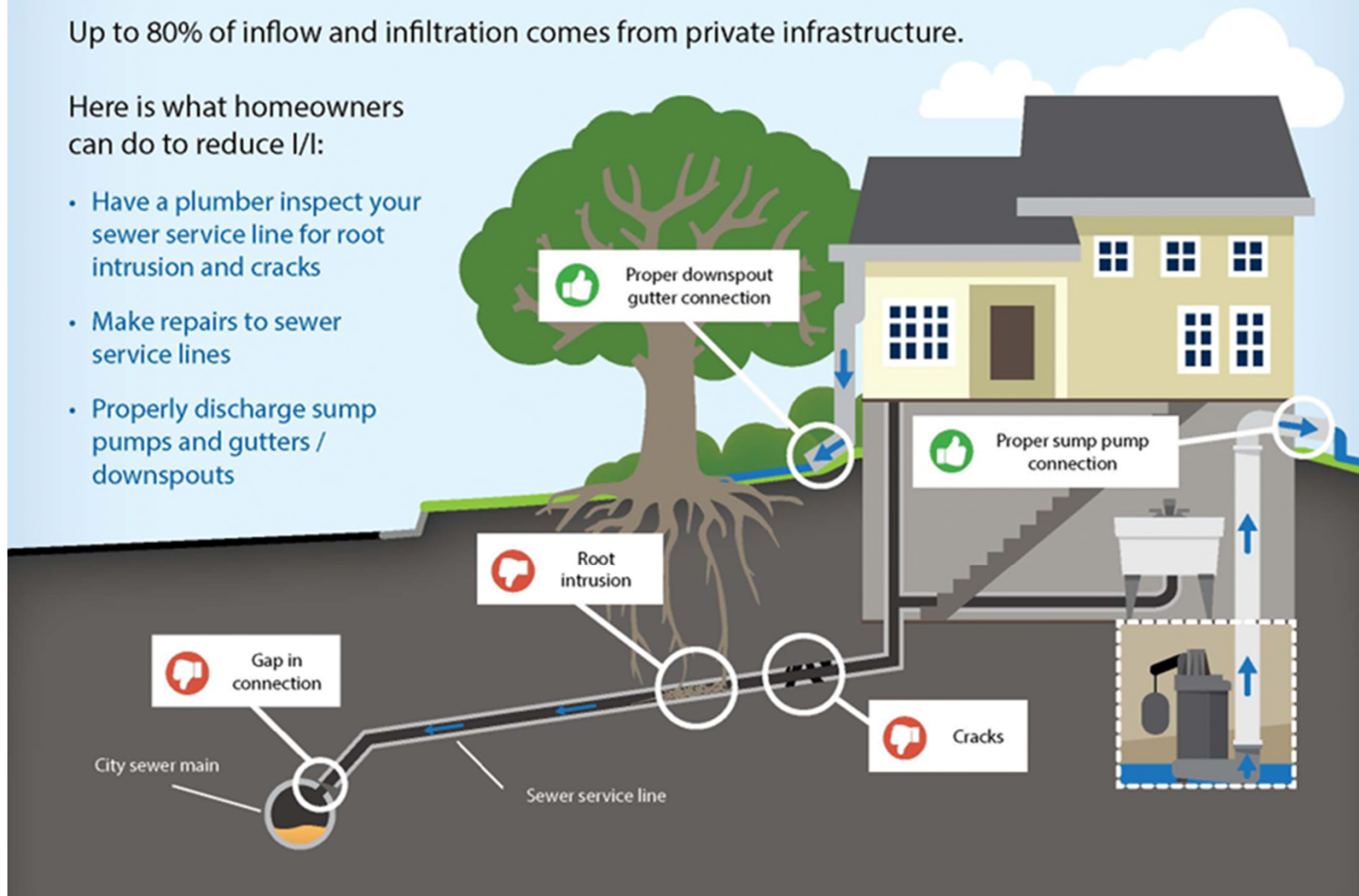
- Public Education
- Foundation Drain Disconnection Program - Ongoing
- Full Lateral Replacement – Pilot Program

You can reduce inflow and infiltration

Up to 80% of inflow and infiltration comes from private infrastructure.

Here is what homeowners can do to reduce I/I:

- Have a plumber inspect your sewer service line for root intrusion and cracks
- Make repairs to sewer service lines
- Properly discharge sump pumps and gutters / downspouts



Full Lateral Replacement Discussion

- Standard versus Full Lateral Replacement
- Potential Pilot Program

STANDARD LATERAL REPLACEMENT

FULL LATERAL REPLACEMENT

CITY OF DE PERE
ENGINEERING DIVISION 925 S. SIXTH ST DE PERE WI 54115
OFFICE 920-339-4061 FAX 920-339-4071

LATERAL REPLACEMENT
STANDARD VS FULL

NAME: LATERAL REPLACEMENT		BY		DATE	NO.		DATE		REVISIONS / ISSUES	
PROJECT #		SURVEYED	MUT	01-2024						
		DRAWN								
		DESIGNED								
		CHECKED								

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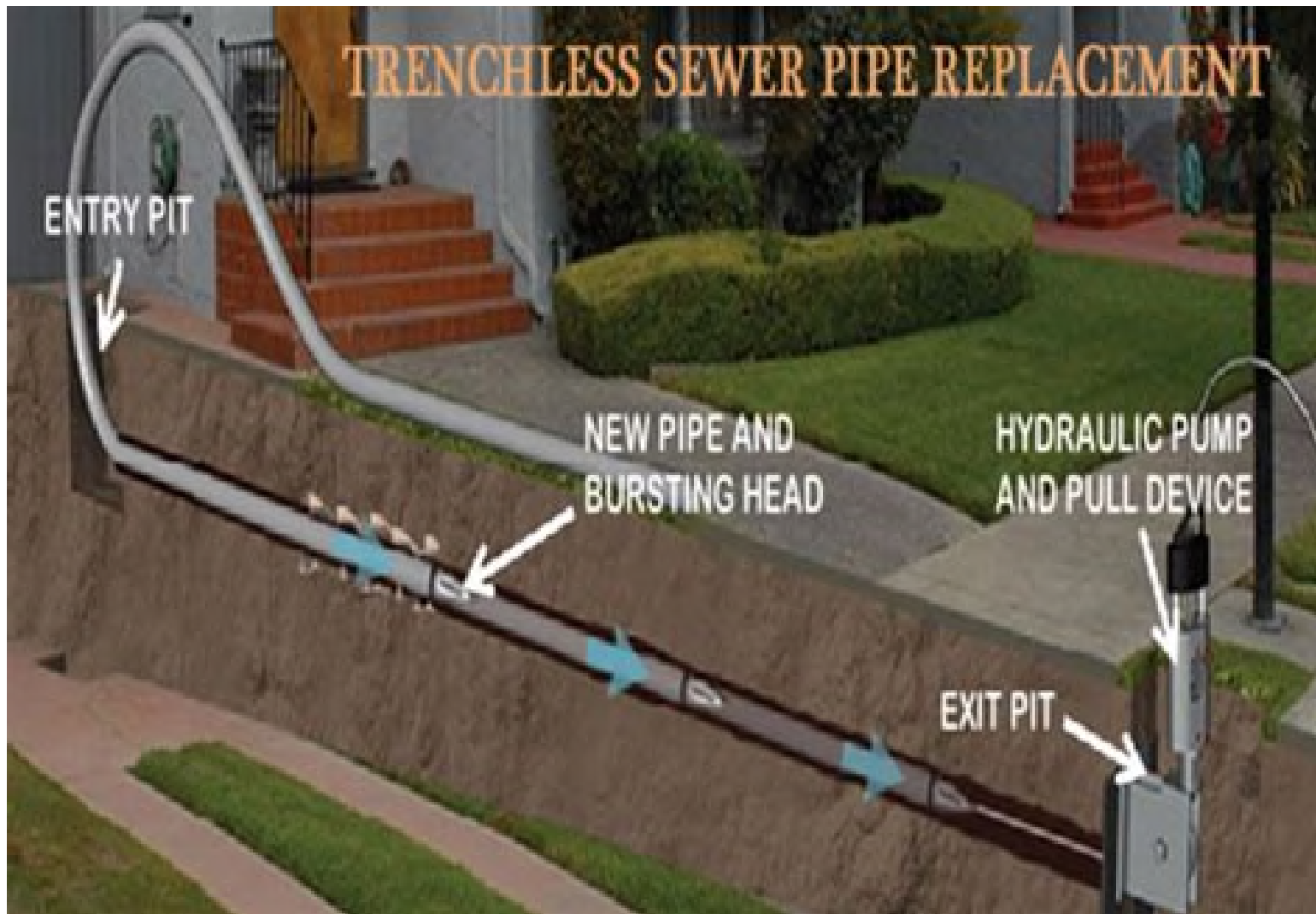
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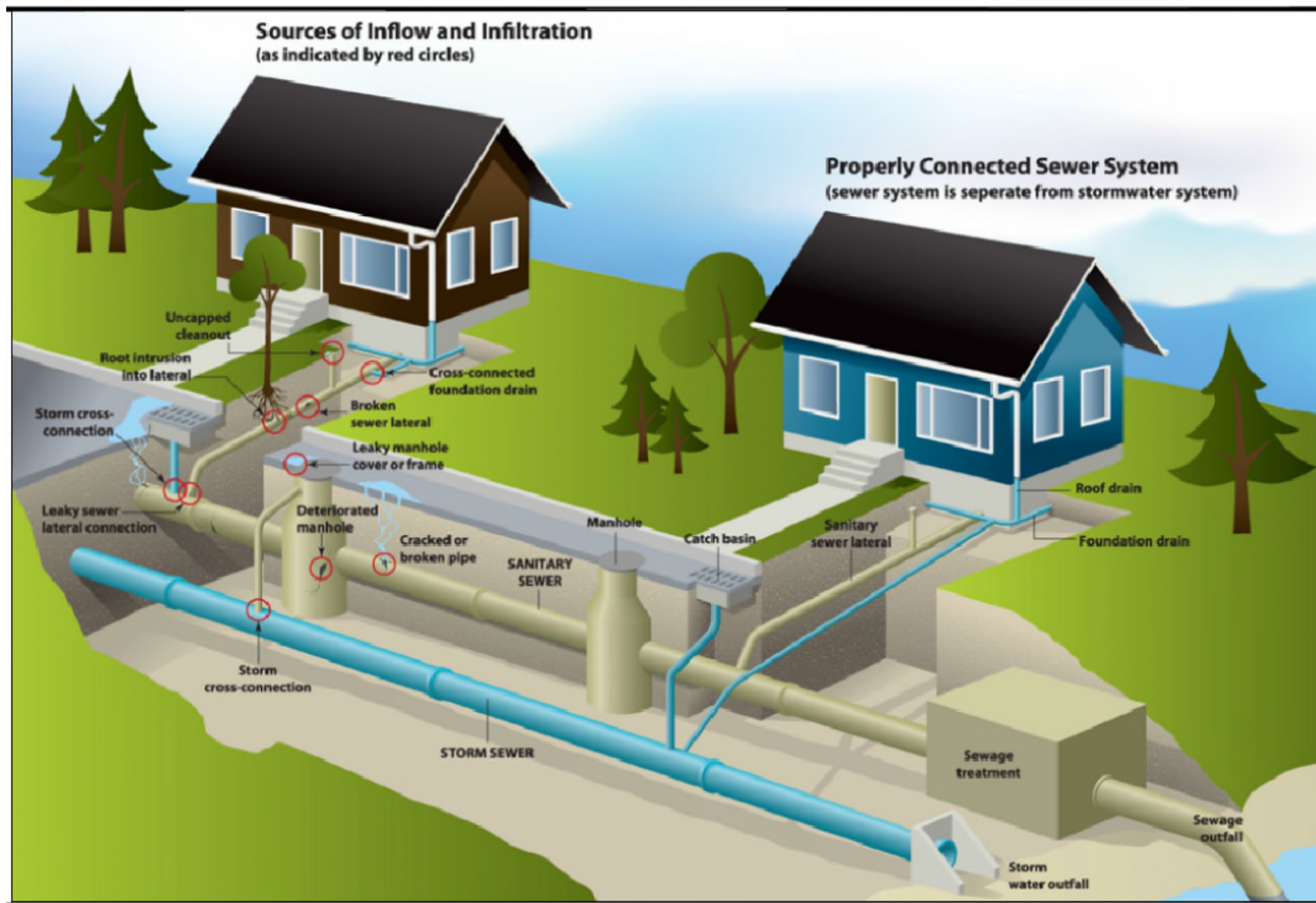
Pipe Bursting Overview

- What is pipe bursting?
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y6R2d_fqFt8
- How do they access the house?
- If interested, please notify us.



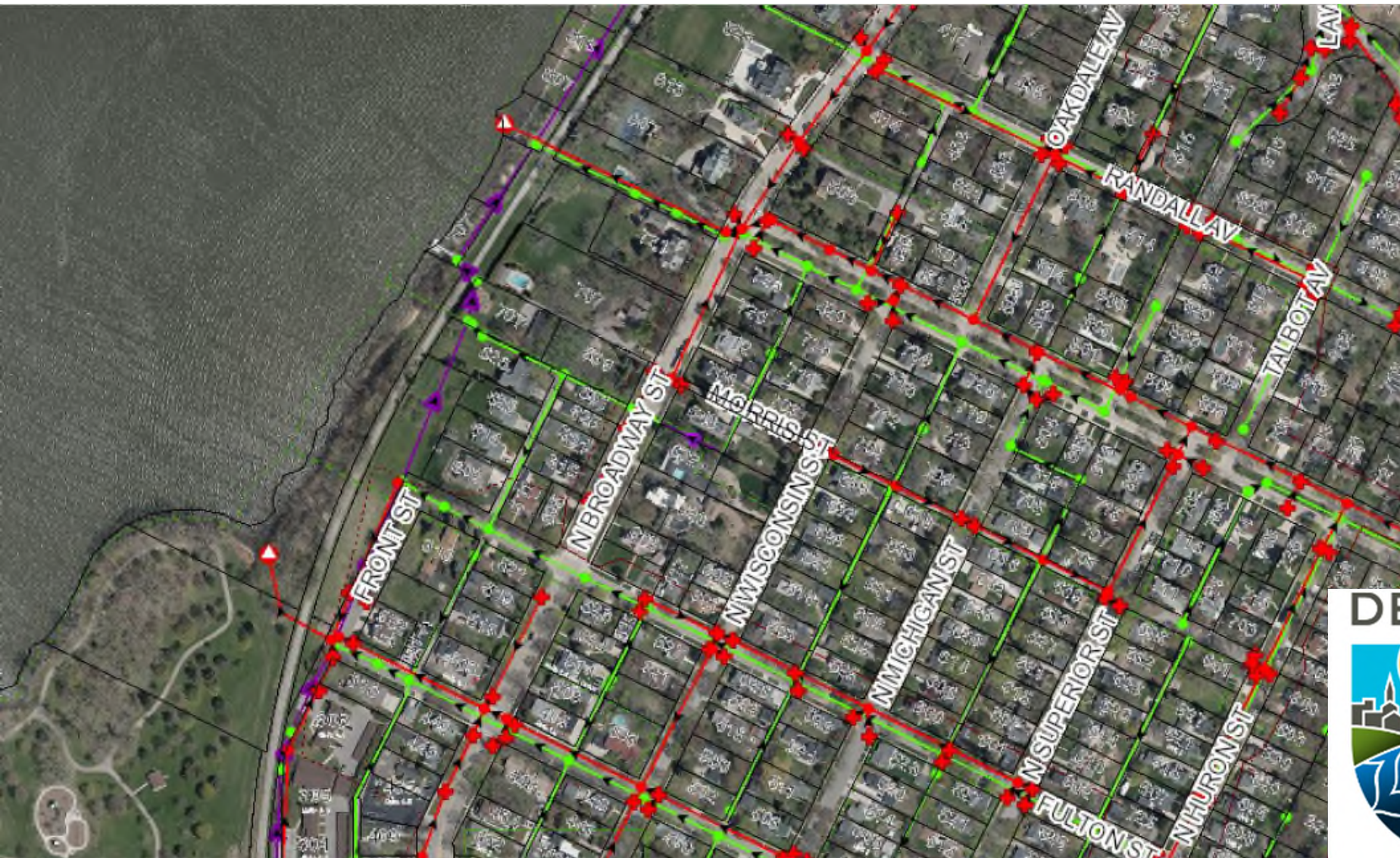
Storm Water System/Management

- Did you know the City operates two separate sewer systems?



Storm Water Management

- Did you know that a large portion of the City's storm sewer discharge directly to local waterways?





Renew Our Waters

Every choice counts.

ICE AND SNOW CONTROL

We can have safe walkways in the winter and cleaner water all year round.

Winter in Northeast Wisconsin is a great time for outdoor fun, like ice fishing, ice skating, sledding and skiing. Here, winter also means mountains of snow to shovel and layers of ice to remove from driveways and sidewalks.

We often try to make ice removal easier by using products like salt and sand to melt the snow and ice. Many people do not realize that these products are harming local waters and the animals that rely on them. When the ice and snow melt, the salt and chemicals flow into street drains that lead directly to rivers and lakes.

SHOVEL OFTEN AND EARLY

Shoveling often during and immediately following the storm removes the snow from walkways and driveways before it gets packed down by tires and feet. The most important part of deicing is removing as much snow as possible before applying salt or sand - it's also great exercise!

Use only the recommended amount. Throwing down more salt will not speed up the melting process.

MAKE THE MOST OF THE SALT YOU USE

It is not always necessary to see bare pavement to have a safe winter surface. Ask yourself if it is necessary that the snow or ice be removed. For salt to be effective, air temperature needs to be warmer than the surface temperature of the area you want to treat. A little goes a long way. Use only the recommended amount. Throwing down more salt will not speed up the melting process.

Use only enough deicer to break the bond between the ice and the pavement, then remove the remaining slush by shoveling.

LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF SAND YOU USE

Sand provides traction. It does not melt ice. Sand, although not chemical, contributes to polluting our local waters. It adds to the excess sediment that is entering waterways, eliminating important habitat for aquatic plants and animals. Sand does play a role in winter road management. It is often used by municipalities on roads to help maintain traction. Since ice removal is typically the concern of homeowners, sand may not be necessary.

Stormwater is rain or snowmelt and water from things people do, like overwatering the lawn or washing the car on the driveway. This water runs off our properties, into the street and down the storm drain - picking up pollutants on its way. Once it reaches the storm drain the water and the pollutants it carries is discharged into local waterways.

Untreated runoff is the biggest threat to our nation's water quality, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Let's make the small, important changes that will reduce that threat and improve water quality and our lives!

Realize

What touches the ground enters the water

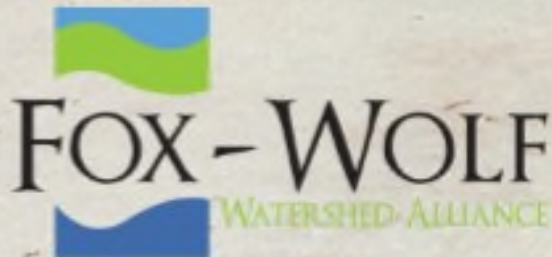
RenewOurWaters.org

Northeast Wisconsin Stormwater Consortium
P.O. Box 1861 Appleton, WI 54912 | 920.915.5767



GRASS CLIPPINGS

Sweeping grass clippings off of the road and sidewalk helps to keep them out of our storm drains. The phosphorus in grass clippings feeds the algal blooms in our lakes and streams. Remember — ONLY RAIN IN OUR DRAINS.



LEAF COLLECTION

Fall leaves provide beautiful color on trees, but in local waters they contribute to green algae blooms—not so pretty. There are a few different options for dealing with leaves:

1. Mulching—you can mow over your leaves & leave them on the land
2. Composting—mix leaves in with other lawn trimmings to create a rich soil
3. Raking & Collection—be sure to follow community collection policies & cover your leaves with a tarp between pick-up times



Renew Our Waters

Every O



Closing

- City Contacts for Projects
 - Project 24-02 – Ridgeway Drive Pavement Rehabilitation
 - Ridgeway Drive and Smits Street
 - Eric Rakers – City Engineer (erakers@deperewi.gov)
 - McKenzie Thomson – Engineering Technician (mthomson@deperewi.gov)
 - Alleys
 - Chase Kuffel – Assist City Engineer (ckuffel@deperewi.gov)
 - Phone (920) 339-4061

