1	STATE OF MICHIGAN
2	COUNTY OF OTTAWA
3	
4	
5	IN RE: CORY BISHOP DRAIN
6	BOARD OF DETERMINATION
7	
8	Proceedings commenced at 10:00 a.m., on Tuesday,
9	January 30, 2018, at the Georgetown Charter Township,
10	1515 Baldwin Street, Jenison, Michigan, held before
11	Rebecca S. Renzema, CSR-1435, Certified Shorthand
12	Reporter and Notary Public.
13	
14	APPEARANCES:
15	Mr. Joe Bush, Ottawa County Water Resources Commissioner
16	Ms. Jennifer Vandenberg, Secretary to Water Resources
17	Commissioner
18	Mr. Bill Cargo, Board Chairman
19	Mr. Glenn Nykamp, Board Secretary
20	Mr. Ron Brink, Board Member
21	Mr. Rod Weersing, Assistant Superintendent for
22	Georgetown Township
23	Mr. Brian J. Cenci, PE, Eng. Engineering & Surveying
24	Mr. Jerry Olman, Ottawa County Road Commission
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Jeniso

January 30, 2018; 10:00 a.m.

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PROCEEDINGS

WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: Well, good morning, everyone. It's 10:00 and welcome to Georgetown Township. My name is Joe Bush and I'm the Ottawa County Water Resources Commissioner, also known as Drain Commissioner. I changed the name in 2013 when I got elected because this is just one part of my job that I do and this is part of the drain code and people said, "What does the drain commissioner do?" Well, a lot of people thought we clean out drains, but we actually do a lot more than that.

And this is part of the legal process is to have a public hearing and today we're here for the Cory Bishop drain. Most of you got notices and you're probably wondering, "What's a board of determination and why are we here and is there a project and is there an assessment?" Basically your question probably is, "Who's going to pay for it and what does it got to do with me?" Well, you all got the notice because I'm sure you all live in this red drain district.

Everybody lives in a drain district or watershed we call it and everybody's water runs somewhere. So everybody in this room, plus 600 others, got a notice and that is that we're going to have a public hearing, board of determination

today. Not to determine a project. We don't have a project yet. We don't have a cost. We don't have any of that yet. But by drain code, I have to have a public hearing to get public testimony from you folks and property owners who have had issues, had concerns, flooding or whatever other issues that may arise.

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This is the time for public comment on the Cory Bishop drain district. This particular drain -- and some of you have been by 22nd and Barry Street and noticed the culvert and the blowout there and all the erosion. Then we've tried to fix that, my office, I believe it was 2009, my predecessor, and then in 2011 tried to fix it, so twice, and it blew out both times. So some of you know that Georgetown Shores has paid on their own dime from their own association and they cleaned out the sediment over by Van Buren Street. Now there's two homes on both sides, but a few years back there was an excavator out there digging and dredging the outlet because all the sediment ended up in Georgetown Shores.

So the reason we're here today is I got a petition because drain maintenance, for the water resources commissioner to do maintenance on a drain is limited to \$5,000 per mile per drain per year. That's not much money. You don't do a lot with \$5,000, especially when you have these kinds of issues. So in order to move forward with something, I have to hold a board of determination. And that's to send

out a notice and have a public hearing and so here we are.

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In order to do that, I've got to pick a three-panel board, these three gentlemen. It's not my decision. I'm neutral in this. This three-panel board, per drain code, will share their -- listen to your concerns and then they will make a motion later for me to move forward with the project. So as of today, I have no project in mind. I have no costs because we haven't done a thorough evaluation on what the fixes are.

Now, we do have some options because MDOT stepped up to the plate about six months ago and said, "Joe, we'll pay for a study because guess what, a lot of our water from M-6 and 196 comes down that drain and ends up in Georgetown Shores." So MDOT did pay. I put an RFP out and they paid for me to do a study with an engineering firm who will be presenting today, ENG, and he'll go through a PowerPoint. Some of you got some of the hard copy of it and the pictures and what they saw, because MDOT is part of the, I say, problem and they're part of the solution. They're one of our partners.

The township has been awesome. They said, "Joe, we've got concerns with all the residents in that drain district with sediment coming down, water issues down through the drain with erosion and then we got sediment in the lake." So there's multiple things going on and they said, "Well,

we'll give you a petition to move forward." So in order to do that, they had to go to the board meeting, get a petition, their board approved it and here we are.

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So there's a process to all of this and so that's why we're here today. So I do appreciate everybody's time at 10:00 in the morning. Some people say, "Well, why don't you have it at night?" Well, a lot of times at night I don't get any more than what I have right now because people have homework, their kids are in sports, it's suppertime, people work second. I get more turnout at 10:00 than I do at night. So I try my best to do what I can do. Because I can't make everybody happy when it comes to the time, so I try. So once the board gets appointed, I get to go. They'll actually run the meeting.

By law I don't have to have a court recorder, but I do hire one and that is so that you can go back to miottawa.org later and you can look up the minutes. So I do have a court recorder and everything is word for word. So when you come up and give testimony, whether you don't think a project is necessary or whether you've got issues, be sure to come up, speak your name, address, speak loudly, so she can hear it and make sure you address this board because that's the board that's going to make a decision for me to move forward or not.

They can say, "Joe, we don't see it necessary.

Don't move forward with anything." Or they might say, "Joe, move forward and figure out what you need to do to fix the problems." That's going to be up to this board. These three gentlemen have no affiliation with Georgetown Shores, properties in Georgetown or basically nothing to do with Georgetown or the Hudsonville or Jenison area.

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So I picked three people who usually know drainage, they know drain code, and they usually sit on another township board and understand because I've been in their township and they understand the process. So they want to hear everybody's concerns and then they can try to answer those, you know, promptly.

So I'll go ahead and do introductions. And, again,
I'm Joe Bush. I have my secretary running around making sure
everybody's signed in. She's from my office. Then we have
Rod. Some of you know Rod. He's from the township. He's the
assistant --

MR. ROD WEERSING: Superintendent.

WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: -- superintendent.

And then my three-panel board. From your right is Ron Brink.

He's from Zeeland Township. In the center we have Bill Cargo.

He's the manager of Grand Haven Township. And then we have

Glenn Nykamp, who is the supervisor of Zeeland Township. Now,

again, I picked a three-panel board that understands drain

code, drainage, and the process.

So they understand. So they want to listen to your concerns. They do not say, "Joe, you're going to do a million-dollar project" or "Joe, you're not going to do a one-dollar." They don't have the project scope, cost, anything to do with that. That's not why we're here today. We're just here to hear testimony on the issues and then they decide whether to move forward or not.

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And then Rebecca is my court recorder today. And then, like I said, everything is court recorded word for word. And that's not by state law, but I do that to protect me and to protect the people who said, "Well, I said this" or "I said that." You can always go back later and look it up once it's on miottawa.org in about four to six weeks it takes to get the transcript.

And then Jerry Olman. He's from the road commission. He comes to all these BODs and they're another partner that we partner with and we have a great relationship with the road commission. And then Brian Cenci with ENG. He's been out there. He knows this area very well. Maybe some of you've seen him walking the drains several times. He's making sure that the district is what it is.

And MDOT is not here, but they have been a huge partner in this because they want to be a part of the solution, not the problem, because there is a lot of water coming off from upstream and they know that. And Brian will

go in detail on that later. And then we have Rich. He's also on the Georgetown Township board.

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We have a good representation of people here who understand, you know, moving forward if that's so choose -you know, why we're here. So if there's any questions, be sure to address the board. They'll pick a chair and a secretary and they'll do all that when I give them the oath. But be sure to ask any questions. There's never a dumb question or there's never -- you know, don't be afraid to ask and I'm pretty transparent. If it's really -- if I can't answer it, the engineer will. Or at least try to. He'll try his best.

So that's why we're here today. Again, thank you for coming. And I'll give the oath. Gentlemen, please rise. Do each of you solemnly swear to faithfully perform and discharge the duties imposed upon you as members of the Board of Determination appointed by the Water Resources Commissioner of Ottawa County to determine the necessity of drainage improvements on a certain drain to be known and designated as the Cory Bishop Drain in the Townships of Georgetown and Jamestown in the said county, as required by law? Gentlemen?

MR. BILL CARGO: I shall.

MR. GLENN NYKAMP: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Yes.

WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: Thank you.

1	MR. BILL CARGO: The first thing we have to do
2	tonight or this morning, I should say, is elect a secretary
3	and chairperson. Do I have a motion to elect a chairperson?
4	MR. GLENN NYKAMP: Yes.
5	BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: I will elect Bill as the
6	chairperson.
7	MR. BILL CARGO: Okay. We have a motion from Ron.
8	MR. GLENN NYKAMP: Support.
9	MR. BILL CARGO: And supported by Glenn for
10	appointing me as the chair. And all in favor say aye? Aye.
11	BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Aye.
12	MR. GLENN NYKAMP: Aye.
13	BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: And so there are no
14	objections to that. And, also, I need a motion to elect a
15	secretary and I would make a motion that Glenn Nykamp be
16	elected as secretary of this.
17	BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: I will support that.
18	BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: So, again, we have a
19	motion on the table by myself, supported by Ron, to elect
20	Glenn Nykamp as the secretary. All in favor say aye?
21	BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Aye.
22	MR. GLENN NYKAMP: Aye.
23	BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Aye. And then we're
24	going to just briefly go over the rules for the public
25	hearing, which is the same for most public hearings. We would

simply ask that you go to the podium, state your name and 1 2 address. And then what we're trying to determine here is whether there are problems with this drain that requires some 3 4 sort of a project. We're not going to determine the scope of 5 the project. That's not our purpose here. But we are going 6 to listen to comments as to whether problems exist with this 7 current county drain. 8 Because of that, we normally put a limit on the time 9 for public comments. Anybody could summarize the novel "War & 10 Peace" in three minutes and that's kind of what we use. Wе 11 try to limit the public comments to three minutes. So do I 12 have a motion to limit public comments to three minutes per 13 person? 14 BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: So moved. 15 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I have a motion from 16 Ron. Do I have support? 17 BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: Support. BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: And support from 18 19 Glenn to limit public comments to three minutes per person. 2.0 All in favor say aye? 2.1 BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Aye. 22 BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: 23 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Aye. And so that is 2.4 moved forward. And like at any public hearing, we always

start with hearing what the local governments want to say

about that. Is there anybody here from Jamestown Township 1 2 that would like to speak first of all? Okay. So there's 3 nobody here from Jamestown Township. You're not an official 4 of the township? 5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm from Jamestown Township, 6 but I'm in the drain. 7 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. You'll have a chance for public comments later on then for that. Then we 8 9 have both Rod and Rich here from Georgetown Township and were 10 you going to take any comments? Rod, again, if you would just 11 give your name, your title, that would be appropriate. 12 MR. ROD WEERSING: Good morning. I'm Rod Weersing, 13 the Assistant Superintendent for Georgetown Township. 14 real quick, we've been dealing with issues with this drain for 15 many, many years, going back before Joe's tenure. We've 16 worked with the water resources commissioner and the drain 17 commissioner on issues of sediment build-up in Georgetown Shores. We get lots of calls from residents of Georgetown 18 19 Shores asking us to help with that issue and have been 2.0 working, like I said, with Joe's office for many years 2.1 trying to alleviate those issues. 22 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Did this come from a 23 public petition or from Georgetown Township's board? 24 MR. ROD WEERSING: From the township board.

Okay.

I appreciate

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO:

Thank you. Anybody else from Georgetown Township want 1 that. 2 to speak? Okay. Then we're going to begin. Also, we have 3 the Ottawa County Road Commission here. Is there anything 4 that you would like to add? If you do, please just come to 5 the podium. 6 MR. JERRY OLMAN: Not at this time. 7 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Not at this time? we're going to start with the engineer. And I see we have 8 9 what looks like a 29-page slide show on this. So this is a 10 little bit more than typical. But Brian Cenci, if you could 11 give your presentation, we would appreciate that. 12 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Does everyone have a printout 13 or handout that I printed for you? Just because it's a little 14 easier than looking up here all the time. Okay. Thank you. 15 As Joe said, I'm Brian Cenci. 16 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Just a moment here. 17 BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: Can you move that 18 back just a little ways so we can see from here? 19 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Oh, is that in your way? 2.0 Yeah. 2.1 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: He has a mic here. 22 Would you like a mic? can hold it up when he -- yep. 23 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Can everyone hear me? I can 2.4 talk loud. All right. Thanks. I'm Brian Cenci with ENG.

We're located in Lansing and also in Grand Haven.

specifically do drain projects for water resources commissioners throughout southern Michigan. And I cover pretty much from Monroe County down in the very corner of the state all the way over to here in Ottawa County. So there's about nine different counties that I work in regularly, so --

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BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: The person behind you.

You can come in the room if you'd like to and take a seat.

types of meetings and so we try to quickly go through some of the items as part of it. This just tells you the purpose of the engineering review. Again, as Joe explained, they wanted to do a study and the nitty-gritty of it was MDOT offered to pay for it because they wanted to see -- there was a culvert installed, a new one installed under M-6, or excuse me, 196 when they put M-6 in. And so they wanted to know if there were changes in the watershed area or changes that they made that might cause this increase in sedimentation out into the lake.

So they asked -- Joe asked a couple engineering firms to submit a proposal and we were selected. So we did a review of what we think are the main reasons that they're getting sediment. And there's significant amounts of repair that have been done on this system in the last 30 years. There's been several BODs. There was one that was in 1990 actually on this when they made some improvements to the

Barry Street culvert. In '99 there were improvements to the culverts on Van Buren and Barry Street.

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So there's been a lot of work done on this. And a good thing is we were able to go back in history and try to see what changes have been made and occurred. This just tells you the work that we performed. The basic thing was we're trying to find out what are the causes of this and why has it gotten worse or not. There's been fixes, but it hasn't been improved, so --

The existing drain district -- and when I say drain district, so on page 4 of your map, that's this red line around here. What that basically means is it's an area of -- a watershed area we'll call it, but it means if rain falls inside the red line, so between these two red lines, for example, all the way up, it makes its way one way or another to some part of the drain, which the drain actually begins on the very northwest end of Georgetown Lake here and goes all the way down and stops just on the south side of Barry Street.

So this red line we put together from field verification and mostly contour data and then Ottawa County has updated a lot of their maps to actually firm up accurate districts, because up until a few years ago we weren't allowed to change these district lines without having this meeting here and now there's a way to do that and make them accurate so -- the entire district of the contributing watershed area

into this drain is just about 1,550 acres. So it's a fairly large drainage district. There's about 600 properties, give or take a few, in the drain district as part of it. And everyone in that district received a notice for the meeting.

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So this is what we got into a lot with the study.

We were trying to take a look at current conditions, current
land use conditions, and tried to formulate those with past
land use conditions. So one thing that's nice is both Ottawa
County on their GIS maps online, they have past aerials and
also Google Earth has past aerials in this area that go
back to '94 that we could get.

But this gives a good representation because this is really to a point where you can just see here, here's 196. There isn't even M-6 in place. So this is really a good representation because it's going to show. The biggest thing that MDOT was concerned about was what have they added into this district and is it making this problem worse, so -- we basically took the land uses and tried to compare them and what we end up getting is when water hits a parking lot, obviously, it runs off more water than an acre of parking lot and an acre of grass or lawn, for example.

So when it hits your roof, more of it's going to run off your roof than it would run off your lawn or your yard or would run off into just a wood lot that's inside a district that's not developed. So the biggest thing that we looked at

is what impervious areas had been added to the district. In this 1,550 acres, we had a huge increase in development that have made the amount of impervious land significantly rise in acreage and the amount of impervious land come down.

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What that does is it basically puts more water into the system. So this is just an example. But if you had a hundred gallons, you may have -- 20 of that may run off your lawn, for example, and 80 of it is going to get evaporated, evapotranspirated from plants, and then most of it is infiltrated into the ground. Now, if you have a parking lot, you're going to get about 90 percent of that. So about 90 gallons of that water. So it's four or five times greater when looking at it. So that's the biggest thing we try to compare and we do that in subsequent years to see what changes have been made and if there was a sticking point of, okay, this finally became a problem and this is what it is.

Down at the bottom here, this is what we were trying to get into. This is basically what I was calling the amount of gallons that runs off. Let's say a hundred gallons. So this is roughly saying of a hundred gallons, 47 of it is going to run off when you take this entire watershed area and apply a factor to it, as compared to .26, so about a quarter of it. So 25, 26 gallons out of a hundred. And that's just a rough way to put it. We use these for engineering values to determine the amount of water that goes to different culverts

and sizing the culverts and drains, too, as well. So that's a good indication of we may have items that are undersized culverts, undersized parts of the drain or drain system.

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The other thing -- or excuse me. This was -- the current one is .4. So it's gone up. And then what we do is we take between Jamestown and Georgetown Township, everyone has future land use maps, which are, like, the best available use that they -- the township's put out, so that if all development takes place and they get all the zoning in place, what would it look like in the future. And that could be five years or it could be 20, whatever they set their future plans for. So we then look at that in the future and say, okay, this is going to get a lot worse or are we about at the peak of where we're at, so --

This is starting -- so in this -- right here. We're going to start right here at the outlet into Georgetown Lake in here. So we can skip over to page 7. So there has been already -- as Joe mentioned, Georgetown Lake had paid a contractor to essentially dip out the lake. A fancy term, what happens in here we call it sedimentation. Basically it's kind of like the lakes are good bathtubs and when we push a lot of water into them, the heaviest thing in water is typically sediment and that's what settles out if it's not moving very fast.

So if it's not moving fast like in a lake, it just

drops immediately out and you kind of get this delta out into the lake like this. Everyone remembers the pictures a couple years ago, actually it was two years ago, when the Grand River watershed had the big heavy rains and there was those pictures online of the water going out into the lake like a half a mile where a big sediment plume went out into Lake Michigan there. It was brown water and then blue water. That's the same thing that it does here.

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So the water is moving down very quickly until it gets to a point where it's not able to be carried enough in the water from the velocity of the water and it settles out and that's what we have in through here. It always had been manageable because there was an area to access this and there is an existing easement over the drain. But the issue is now there's two houses on either side of the drain. So simply cleaning it out is not as simple as what they've done prior because we can't access it off of Van Buren Street to do that now.

So this is looking north towards the lake. This is just from Van -- taken place from the Van Buren Street box culvert. This is the crossing that's under Van Buren Street. It's a 7 x 16 box culvert. And like I said, that was actually replaced in '99. Some work that the road commission had done. This is going to be a -- I shot this with my cell phone, so we'll see how good it is, but we actually were able to get the

drain in a -- it doesn't want to play. Okay.

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Well, this was a video that we had taken. It's a little pixilated anyway, but this was just of the Barry Street crossing. Because the main issue that was going on in the south part of the system is a little bit different than when it gets to the lake. I'll explain that in a second. So we were just up here at Van Buren Street crossing. The drain actually stops right here. When we say the drain, you know, people may have gone by here on Barry Street and saying, "Hey, there's a drain going farther south here."

That's just kind of a legal term that we use, the drain commissioners and water resources commissioners use. That means what they physically are able to legally work on. Not every ditch is a county drain. Not every creek is a county drain. And it has to have an easement over it. It has to have gone through a process like this to be established as a county drain or to be extended or improved as a county drain.

So there's a whole process to do that and this drain actually ends at Barry Street. So what is -- anything upstream of Barry Street is going to be under someone else's jurisdiction, typically road crossings or typically road commissions. In the case of MDOT, they have several culverts and crossings. Those are going to be under theirs. But we kind of have this no man's land between Barry Street and 196

in through here that is considered what we would call private. There's no ownership over it. MDOT doesn't have an easement over it. They push water in there since they put in 196 in '71 with a fairly large culvert, but the drain does stop in through here.

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So the biggest issue -- there's two issues going on in the system and I think they've been pretty evident. We've got a significant amount of bank erosion taking place just about a thousand feet south of Van Buren Street. It gets all the way up and it's pretty consistent all the way to about Barry Street. Just down from the wash-up from Barry Street. And this is typically what we have. There's large sections of the drain that has basically sloughed in.

A couple reasons for that. One is the soil.

There's different series of loam soils. Usually loam soils, without getting too technical, are leftover glacial deposits. So they usually drain fairly well, but they do have a high silt content. And what that means is when they get built-up of sediment in through here and they get a large rain, that silt, which is super light, will get taken away and that's what erodes the bottom of the drain in through here. So kind of the underside of what we call the toe of the bank, the bottom of it, gets washed out when we get a big rain and that's what causes -- one of the reasons it causes these banks to fold in like this.

So sediment has a big thing to do, obviously, with erosion. This is not -- a lot of times we look at these types of drains and typically the problem we have is flooding. So we're trying to take care of a flooding issue or an amount of water that people might get in their basement or something. This is more of an erosion issue and, obviously, what goes out into the lake.

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The other reason, vegetation. Trees are good and bad. They're good because they help hold the banks in, depending on where they're located. There were a ton of ash trees in here. So, obviously, the Emerald Ash Borer, if they weren't dead, they were going to die as part of it. So that's -- they were subsequently removed over the years. So there, loss of vegetation or tree vegetation and all the roots that help hold in the banks is part of it as well. So that's kind of like a lose-lose situation. They could have waited and maybe some more of these wouldn't have gone down into the drain and have to be fixed as part of this or, eventually, they're going to be having to deal with this part of it, so --

This is getting closer to Barry Street crossing.

And again, you know, there's some fairly large sections where you're on -- usually on the easthand side here where, you know, here's a 60-foot section of that bank where it's entirely gone because basically, again, that toe is getting

worn away at the bottom and that's what starts to slough in.

It's the same thing. Like, Lake Michigan is way up. About
the highest I'm sure anyone has seen it in the last 25 years.

So it's up near the bluff in a lot of areas. I do a lot of
work down in Allegan and just south of Saugatuck and Douglas.

It's all the way up onto the bluff area and it starts eating
away at the bottom of it and you basically get air space
underneath it and that's what causes it to slip down.

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So in the bottom we've got -- in the bottom of the drain, we kind of see remnants. This is actually remnants of a past fix that was done on Barry Street crossing. We do have debris down in there. That's very common. That's usually what is done with maintenance. That type of thing is a lot easier and cheaper to take care of. But as part of that, that does contribute a little bit to the system. What that does is, remember I talked about velocity or how fast the water is moving, it was very important as it relates to erosion and carrying that sediment through the system and not causing it to pull, cause worse erosion? When we have debris, that actually holds back some of the water in through there and it slows it down at different times.

And when we get to the Barry Street crossing, that's exactly why there's the big washout on the downstream side of Barry Street crossing because the upstream side acts kind of like a lake or a faucet in the bathtub. It doesn't have a big

enough outlet in the bottom of the bathtub at Barry Street to push the water through, so it pulls it way back and kind of squeezed it through even though it's a huge culvert at Barry Street and that's what causes the massive flush-out and undercutting on the north side of Barry Street.

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We're on page 12 here. Just some more pictures.

We get right up to the Barry Street crossing. This has been fixed, as Joe explained, at least twice in recent history and I would say it obviously needs to be fixed again. I don't know if anyone has driven by there and seen, but there's a massive amount of erosion. In some of the pictures you'll see here -- this is a good representation. So this is just standing on the north-hand side of Barry Street here, looking back down south, down the culvert, and you can see this is actually the south side. So this is looking up. This is where we would call the private drain starts from here going south.

So you can see there's a fairly -- I call it more of a swale, but there's a large area. Basically, there's no vegetation in the bottom of this ditch. There's a lot of sedimentation again because what's happening is a lot of water is getting held up there and when we hold water, sediment comes down in. And then when we hold a lot of it and we push it through, we increase our velocity and it's picking up all that sediment. Eventually it kind of gets to a tipping point.

When you get so much water pushed in through here, it gets a lot of pressure and it starts to do this. Basically it comes through here and there's a five-foot -- this entire toe wall is based -- of this box culvert is all the way undercut as part of it. And what that is is just that the water coming up over the culvert and coming down, because there's so much pressure coming down that it's actually eroding away just on the downturn side.

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Now, there is a fairly significant elevation drop as you go south -- or north of Barry Street crossing that contributes to part of it, but this is a fairly large box culvert that they had put in in 19 -- originally in 1991 as part of the drain petition at that time. And it hasn't changed, interestingly enough. When we went back, back all the way to '71 on the MDOT plans for 196, this hasn't changed. I think this was a 5 x 11 or 5-1/2 x 11. So about a foot difference on both the height and the width. It does make about a 100 CFS difference and that's just the volume of water that it can push through. But this hasn't changed a lot, you know, over the last 40 years.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Brian, a quick question. With regard to the area south of Barry Street, you say that is an orphan drain even though it's part of the district?

ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yeah.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Has there been any

attempt on the part of the county or township to bring this 1 2 drain into the county water resources under their control? 3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Not that I know of, no. 4 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Not anything as of yet. No. 5 I think it's something that if this proceeds forward we would 6 look at because there's work that would need to be done in 7 through there and then, obviously, these drain petitions are fairly vague in a sense, but they allow adding or extending of 8 9 the drain and that was something we would look at as part of 10 this. 11 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. So it's part of 12 the drainage district in terms of the natural drain --13 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yes. 14 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: -- but it's not part of 15 the drainage district in terms of the legal responsibility for 16 Ottawa County? 17 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Right. 18 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. Thank you. 19 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: And it kind of plays into 2.0 this is one of the things that MDOT wanted us to look at, part 2.1 of it. So this is actually going up in this private drain. 22 We're just to the north of the 196 crossing and we get to 23 this huge 12-foot crossing under 196. You can see what's 24 happening here is this ditch in through here eventually at one

time, I'm sure, was a couple feet wide and there was about a

four or five feet drop from here all the way down to Barry Street. So that was when it was designed.

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But what's happened is it's the same thing on the bottom end of this crossing and they have lowered it over the years. The 1971 crossing was about two and a half feet higher than the one that's there now. So they cut down on the grade. And the other thing they had is if they push more water through, it's cutting into the bottom of the ditch and actually carving that out. So that's what you see here through the trees.

And this is fairly prevalent all through there.

There's a lot of roots and trees way down in the bottom of that ditch, which is normal because it's not a county drain so it's not like someone like Joe has gone in there or some past water resources commissioner cut down the trees or removed those trees as part of that or done maintenance work.

They wouldn't be legally allowed to without this petition process.

So this is actually two different crossings. We looked at the entire watershed and all the crossings of the MDOT system. We did put together a report. We met with Joe and then some of the residents at Georgetown Lake to go over that. It will be available on, as Joe said, miottawa as well so you can review it. But one of the things we did, too, was we looked at, you know, have these crossings changed over the

years? Is MDOT continually putting the same one back in? Are they increasing the size? And we have found, yes, they obviously have increased. Obviously, M-6 in 1974 was the year. So anything in through here, additional roadway, additional road surfaces, an impervious area, that all increases more water into the system.

2.0

So you can see in the system, we've got a lot of sediment and these are in the private portions of the district. There's a lot of sediment in these crossings.

We've got just about a foot of accumulated sediment in one of the walk-throughs we did under the one under 196 and then here's six, eight inches of accumulated sediment. And, again, that's an entire amount sediment that's -- you know, we're talking this amount for 200-and-some feet all the way -- of a 12-foot wide culvert all the way across 196. And for all intents and purposes, this is what gets out into the lake.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Now, with regard to upstream from this, has MDOT done any work on the private drain itself or is it just responsible for the culvert?

ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: They're just responsible for the culvert. It was kind of something odd in the original plans in 1971 because they had elevations listed all the way down in their maps, which they don't -- they don't go outside their right-of-way unless they're doing work, but they had elevations listed, but it wasn't anything where it showed

they did work in through here. And the MDOT representative that we deal with in the drainage department indicated that there was no work done as part of it. They just wanted to make sure they were putting this culvert when it was originally constructed at a good elevation. But that, again, gives us a good representation of, you know, maybe they've lowered it and increased the size and maybe that's impacting it. But nothing down in through here as part of it.

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So this is kind of a summary in through here.

One thing I didn't mention in these slides at least is this private portion of the drain has a significant reduced amount of capacity. Capacity is just the amount of water that can move through the system without flooding over the banks, for example, or flooding onto adjacent property. So in this area we're talking to the likelihood of two and a half to three times more water that can be moved through this section of the ditch if we take a cross-section through here than can be moved in through here. Because this is less of a ditch. It's more of a swale so it's wider. It doesn't have a firm base or a firm slope, say like a 1-to-1 or 2-to-1 slope. It's fairly wide and so the water basically gets pushed out and kind of a little lake in through there.

This is just a summary of the overall condition if you want to go through it. I don't like to read slides word for word, so -- so this is some cross-sections. We took

survey elevations to determine -- okay. Typically when we deal with flow and we start dealing with sedimentation, we're trying to find an equilibrium of -- there's a couple ways to deal with sediment, but the biggest way is we've got an area, a flat area here in the lake that doesn't move the water. So can we push that? This does proceed forward as one of the ideas we looked at for a solution because that was a part of the study was, is there another area where we can drop that sediment out prior? So there's a lot of ways to do that. Some were pretty expensive, some were fairly cheap, but they don't always work.

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So one of the things to get to that point is we had to kind of take a cross-section of the drain and see what's our limitation here. Can we handle a ten-year event, which in this case we're talking a little over three and a half inches in this area in a 24-hour period? And that's just a design tool that we use and we looked at different subsequent rain events all the way up to --

MS. REPORTER: We look at what? I'm sorry.

ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Sorry. Subsequent rain events. So we looked at a hundred-year, which was, like, a little over six inches in this area and to see at what point can this not pass that amount of water. Most drains are along a ten-year design. Some rural areas, I work a lot in Livingston County and also in Barry County, they use two-year

designs on their ditches. The reason behind that is usually a quarter acre of crops with water in it for two days is not as bad as, you know, a flooded basement for two days. So that's the general premise behind it.

2.0

So you can see the cross-section. You can go back in through here. It's actually getting a little bit smaller as we go through the system. Now, part of that's due because this was probably getting some interference in through here with the wash-out, but look at this one. We're just upstream and they probably surveyed this right at one of the carve-outs near one of those trees where it kind of cuts way under.

Well, you can see in through here much significantly reduced amount of passing. That's what we're dealing with all the way up in that private section.

This was a good way to look at the grade, which is basically the slope or the pitch of the bottom of the drain in through here. And you can see. Here's the north side of the 196 crossing and that's right now the current elevation. We did tie everything in, elevation, all the way down to the lake with MDOT's elevations that they used. Unfortunately enough, the M-6 when they put it in and merged here with 196, MDOT was in a metric phase, so there was a little more conversion in doing everything, so --

There's a large amount of fall in the first thousand feet in through here, but this is where we get this large area

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that backs up. So we're talking all the way for about three,
 1
 2
     four hundred feet just south of the Barry Street crossing
 3
    where we're getting a lot of water backing up and that's
 4
    what's holding a lot of sediment in the system. And then once
 5
     it gets to a certain point, you get so much water coming in
 6
     through here it starts to -- you get so much head pressure,
 7
    which that basically is the amount of elevation difference
    between one side of, like, a crossing and the other side of a
 8
9
    crossing.
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               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Brian, am I reading this
11
     correctly that within a thousand feet, you're having almost 20
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     feet of fall?
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               ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: We've got 8 -- or 637 and
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    we're going down to, like, 628. It's like 9. I think it's
15
     9 --
16
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO:
                                          When you go across to
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    Barry Street, though, you have quite a bit of fall there just
18
     in the beginning.
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               ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yeah, there are. Yep.
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               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: So from Barry Street
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    north -- well, for a couple hundred feet south or north of
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     Barry Street to the other side is about 20 feet of fall?
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               ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: These are five-foot
24
     increments on through here. So we've got just over -- I think
25
     just over ten feet of fall.
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1 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: 2 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yeah. So those are five-foot 3 increments in between the horizontal lines. But that's still 4 a significant amount only over a couple hundred feet. 5 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: So what I'm looking at 6 is it goes from 638 at the 0 to about 619? 7 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yeah. 8 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. So you're --9 Okay. Thank you. 10 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: 11 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Is that unusual to have 12 such an amount of fall in such a short area? ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yeah. 13 And that's not 14 something that you aim to have. That's just going to create a 15 Open ditch, we don't like lot of problems in the system. 16 the -- you know, typically a minimal is about a half percent. That's like six inches of fall over a hundred feet. 17 18 have a thousand feet. You know, we might be dealing with, 19 like, five, six feet of fall in through there. But in this 2.0 case, we don't like to get over about two and a half percent, 2.1 That's when we start getting a lot of scour. And that 22 just depends on the type of soil that's in through there. 23 BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Was that created or was 2.4 that natural over time? 25 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: I think it has been just

created over time because that was one of the things we tried to look at. I don't -- it's in the report, but I didn't put it in here. We took the '71 profile and kind of reassimulated all the elevations so we're working off the same system here in comparing all of them. So the 1971, the crossing was up here about two and a half feet higher, but the Barry Street crossing they had identified, it was only about four and a half feet of fall in through that system all the way through there.

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So the grade line was way up in through here. So this has come down. And I think as they've changed this in through here, that's cut a different route in through here.

And, also, we have increased the district of the watershed area downstream of that area and the amount of imperviousness is getting into the system. So we've got more water going in through here.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: So typically if you have this amount of scouring occurring now, the scouring will become worse over time, not better, I would think?

ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yeah. Unfortunately, mother nature is not very forgiving with erosion. So once it starts, it usually doesn't stop until it's eroded whatever amount of material all the way away. You know, erosion causes, water and wind are the two biggest factors. So, no, once it starts, it's not going to solve itself. You will get some things

where, you know, over time you'll get the buildup of sediment in through here. You'll get some of the heavier sediments, rocks, gravel, larger sediments, but anything that's silty, anything that -- again, a loamy series, which the majority of the district is the loamy series, that's got a high silt content in it because it's the bottom of, like, a glacial deposit and that stuff is the lightest thing in any kind of -- when you look at the soil.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: What I'm hearing you say is because of the amount of scouring, nature isn't going to solve it. It would require some manmade intervention.

ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yep.

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BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. Thank you.

ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: So these are just some notable changes in the drain district. Again, the original drain, we actually went back and pulled that permit now that the State DEQ has all their past permits online, but we looked at the permit that they got for when they established the lake because the drain actually went all the way through there and still does, the legal outlet of the drain and where it's described.

So 1997 is generally when the expansion of Georgetown Lake began. 1999 to 2017, we got a lot of residential development around the lake. Most of the development in the rest of the district, other than the little

on the east side between Van Buren and Barry Street, that was added in that time period. Most of the changes, anything south of 196, has basically been MDOT in the system as part of it.

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these are those land use maps which we then correlate to the amount of imperviousness, which then correlates to the amount of water that we're dealing with. So we can kind of take the amount of water we're dealing with, how much flow, and that was when we were doing those cross-sections and where that water is going to go to and then we can actually calculate the velocity that's going through there during those types of events. And different soil has release velocity or catchment. So we look at general ranges for different types of soil and we can get a good idea of how much of that is going to get carried into the system and carried down.

The USDA has a great tool online. It's used in rural areas, mostly agriculture, but it's a great calculator they use for sedimentation off of agricultural fields, but it actually works very well for these types of things, too.

Not in super urban areas like downtown Grand Rapids, it wouldn't work, but this area it would be fine. And we're able to calculate how much sediment would get into the system in any given year. I mean, we're talking hundreds of tons, hundreds, hundreds of tons in this system.

So these -- normally at these BODs, we generally 1 2 present the problem. Because we did do a study, I don't like 3 to ignore some of the things that we came up with. 4 there isn't anything decided at this point. I want to make 5 sure that's very clear. The board isn't here to say, "Do 6 this, do this, do this." Joe at this point is not here to 7 say, "We're going to do this, this, and this." We wanted to present to MDOT really for an idea of 8 9 what their involvement may be in this. And by involvement, I 10 mean how much are they going to pay for it as part of it, to 11 see some of the things, hey, are there tools that we can use, 12 man-made tools that we can use to mitigate this and greatly 13 reduce it so we don't have this problem continuing on for 14 years and years. 15 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: You know, Brian, one 16 of the things, though, for this meeting, you have a lot of 17 proposed design options and you have some information on But because that's well beyond the scope of this board 18 those. 19 of determination, I'm going to ask that you skip over that 2.0 portion of the presentation. 21 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yeah, that's fine. 22 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I don't feel for us to 23 go through all the proposed design options --24 (Overlapping and inaudible discussion.)

ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yeah.

25

I was actually going

to run through and say that without going through each side 1 2 that there are several things that we can do, tools in the 3 toolbox to take care of this as part of it and that part --4 (Overlapping and inaudible discussion.) 5 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: And that part I 6 appreciate, yes. 7 ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: -- MDOT wanted us to look at. So I think that gets us to the end. So does the board have 8 9 any specific question? I mean, you can ask them later or --10 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I think you gave a very 11 good presentation as to the studies that have been done by 12 MDOT and your company's involvement in that. I do appreciate 13 that. At this stage, though, we're really here also to hear 14 from the public, both whether they see that there's a 15 necessity or problems within this drain district or whether 16 they do not believe there is an issue that needs to be addressed and resolved. And that's kind of the scope of what 17 this board does. We're here to either determine there's a 18 19 problem that needs to be solved or that there is not a problem 2.0 that needs to be solved. Is that a fair summary? WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: 2.1 That is. 22 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: And so given that, I'm 23 going to ask that the public be able to talk and I'm going to 24 start from one side of the room, going up the rows, and just

ask that you hold your comments, come up to the podium.

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that you state your name and address, identify whether you have lands within the district.

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And besides that, I also want to point out that not only are we going to determine whether there needs to be a solution to any problem that may be addressed at this stage, we're also going to address whether those costs should be shared among the municipalities. And so if we do determine that there is necessity for a drain project, we'll also then have a second motion as to whether the cost should be in part passed onto the local units of government.

That said, I'm going to start just at the second row to my left, your right. The gentleman in the red shirt, do you have any comments?

MS. CINDY HELSEL: I don't think so, other than how would this affect --

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Can you come up to the podium just so that it helps with our hearing the comments and our court reporter hearing? Yes. And, again, your name and address?

MS. CINDY HELSEL: Cindy Helsel, H-e-l-s-e-l,
2117 Van Buren. The only question I have right now then is,
how would this affect individual addresses other than how
it's affecting the lake in Georgetown? Would it affect our
plumbing at all, drains in our house? We occasionally get a
small sewer smell coming into one of our half bathrooms. It's

only started recently. I don't know if that would have 1 2 anything to do with this or not. 3 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Typically sanitary sewer 4 and storm sewer -- in fact, I know in this area they are 5 separate. So they are a separate system. So if you're having 6 a little bit of sewer smell that's coming into one of your 7 drains, I would talk to the county -- excuse me -- the township about that. Typically that means that one of your 8 9 S traps has gotten dry and is allowing some sewer scent to 10 come into your house. That's something that's normally easily 11 solved, but talk to the township and they should be able to 12 give you some direction on that. 13 MS. CINDY HELSEL: Okay. Thank you. 14 BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: How close to this stream 15 are you? MS. CINDY HELSEL: Well, we have a -- we're on 16 Victory Lake. We have a small culvert which comes out 17 18

directly between our house and the one next door, but I don't -- I don't know. We're right on Van Buren.

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BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Okay. Thank you.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I'm going to go across the aisle here.

MR. TOM PARRISH: My name is Tom Parrish, P-a-r-r-i-s-h, 1512 Ponstein Drive. I am one of the seven elected officials for East George -- East Georgetown Township -- or East Georgetown Shores Association. We represent the 243 residents around the lake, as well as the pond that's on the side of it. We've been actively involved with the drain commission with regards to this. We, the residents and the association, paid for the dredging out at the mouth of the drain and quickly realized it was ineffective because, essentially, what we took out is already redeposited, plus a little more.

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So at the time of that dredging, the drain commission threw in some boulders and rocks to try to act as weirs to try to precipitate that sediment out before it got to the lake. It's, obviously, not been effective. Essentially the money was wasted because literally in three years it's come back in. I also noticed that based on the presentation, it looks like the amount of water volume is essentially double or will be doubled in the near future from what the drain was initially done for with this calculation.

It also looked at the elevation studies that he did and shows that the drain was actually getting narrower and shallower as you go down. Anyone with a hydraulics background knows that that means that that's going to increase the velocity of the water and, therefore, more erosion, which means more sediment in our lakes.

We need something done with this. It's a home -- two homes were built at that mouth of the drain just recently.

So we no longer have that easy access off of Van Buren to make that happen. And so now for us to take any kind of action in the lake we need to get a type of barge. A significant amount of monies that we don't have. So we would ask that that be in consideration to fix this issue so that we continue our quality of life. These are not inexpensive homes and we represent a pretty good volume of people that pay taxes and we'd like to have some action on that part. Thank you.

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BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I appreciate it. Thank you very much. I'm going to go to the second row, the gentleman at the end. You're good? Okay. I'm going to go immediately behind him on the third row. The gentleman in the cap? Okay. The gentleman next to him.

MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: I'm Darle Ponstein. I own the land that's right on Barry Street just to the north. I'm on the east side of the road there.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay

MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: I've farmed that land. In fact, I've farmed the land where Georgetown Lake is my whole life. And from what I see on that life experience, most of the water that causes the problem is with a heavy storm and most of that water comes from the south side of 96 and M-6. And when it comes through there, it comes through in a hurry because it's all pavement and it comes fast. So it's got to be slowed down on the other side in order to make something

happen.

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Now, it's true that right by my brother Ray's house, right there on -- by the culvert right by Barry Street, there's like a five-foot drop right there in an elevation that comes pretty fast. But that five-foot drop is because when that water comes through there, that whole culvert will be full of water. I mean, literally right up to the roof. And that's what's washing it out. They tried putting concrete in there and it will wash it right out. It's had mat in there and it's -- it's washed it right out because it just -- it will fly through there. Literally, you could not be in that creek and survive. You would be down in Georgetown Lake when it comes through there.

Now, I own that property there and I have the trees there and I've seen some stuff that makes me think that you're thinking of taking the trees out. That would be a huge mistake. The trees hold that bank. And when you get down to the bottom half toward Van Buren there, they've already taken all the trees out. And what you're seeing — they show like an eight-foot wall there where all that sediment they think is being washed into the lake and maybe some of it is, but you've got to realize that whole bank is sediment off the bottom of the creek. That's been put there every time it's been dug out and it's — that bank is sediment off the bottom of the creek.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay.

MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: If you take the trees out by 1 2 me, you will have a ton more sediment in there. 3 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: So as I understand what you're saying is, first of all, you agree that there's a 4 5 problem with the volume of water that's moving through there 6 and the design, but you are also concerned with what type of 7 solution that the drain commissioner may come up with and --MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: Yeah, I'm very concerned about 8 9 that because that creek will just get wider. 10 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: And I understand that 11 and I think that's a valid point. Our point, of course, and 12 what we're trying to determine is whether there's a problem. 13 Obviously, you're saying there's a problem, but you're also 14 concerned with the solution. 15 MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: Yeah. 16 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: And all I can do is 17 encourage you, after this public hearing if we determine 18 necessity, is to stay in contact with the drain commissioner, 19 the water resources commissioner, to make sure that your 2.0 concerns are addressed. 2.1 MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: I would very much like to be a 22 part of that decision, yes, I would. 23 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. 2.4 MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: And, like, right there by Barry 25 Street, there probably needs to be concrete for quite a while

because it flies through there. There's a five-foot drop 1 2 right after that cement culvert that's under Barry Street. 3 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I understand your 4 concerns. 5 MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: And if you don't put concrete 6 there, it's going down creek. That's where it's going. 7 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. I appreciate 8 that. Thank you very much. 9 MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: All right. I like the trees. 10 I would like to save the trees. And the trees, you can look 11 at it, but they slow down the water, which is what we have to 12 do. 13 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: That's part of the 14 issue. I agree with that. 15 MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: We used to farm on Barry Street 16 and when I farmed there, I could dig down three feet where the 17 lake is now and there would be water in full scope. BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Yeah. 18 19 MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: Where I am now on Barry Street, 2.0 I can dig three feet down and there will be no water in there. 2.1 The water table has dropped and that's why everything has sped 22 up through there and there's been some erosion. But I think 23 if you look at his pictures from M-6, the culverts that are 24 under there, all the sediment that is in those culverts,

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that's what comes downstream.

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               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I'm not disagreeing with
 2.
    that at all.
 3
               MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: Yeah.
 4
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I've given you more than
 5
     the three minutes, though, so I'm going to ask for the next
 6
    person to come on up here.
 7
               MR. DARLE PONSTEIN: All right. Thank you for
 8
     listening.
9
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I appreciate the time.
10
     The person at the end of the aisle, on the third aisle there?
11
               MR. TOM WALTERS: Good morning. Tom Walters,
12
     5010 12th Avenue. We live on the dead-end side of
13
     12th Avenue that dead-ends into the Ford, 196. We have
14
     about -- I think there are 18 houses on our road. Over
15
     90 percent of them all drain south down across 12th Avenue
16
     and into a deep something [sic]. And I'm wondering if the
     engineer can tell me, where does all our water go?
17
18
               ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: So you're over here?
19
               MR. TOM WALTERS: Basically 12th and Jackson.
2.0
               ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Sorry. I deal with streets
2.1
    all over. I'm not -- is that right here?
22
               MR. TOM WALTERS: No. We're actually -- we'll be
23
    east of M-6 --
24
               ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Oh, you're down here.
25
               MR. TOM WALTERS: -- and Jackson.
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1	ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Okay. Yeah. There's
2	actually a culvert that comes like this underneath 196 and
3	then loops around here and you can actually see these blue
4	lines on slide 4. These are some of the currently the
5	private drains in through here, ditches, all the way through,
6	but then there's a culvert under M-6 and then that makes its
7	way back up. And there's another culvert in here and that
8	drains the middle of 196 and the large area between east- and
9	westbound and then the culvert under here. So it actually
10	comes around like this and then back up. (Indicating)
11	BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: So, Brian, if I
12	understand, if you're within the red boundaries, your storm
13	water, at least the surface water, is impacting this issue?
14	ENGINEER BRIAN CENCI: Yeah.
15	MR. TOM WALTERS: So we're basically contributing
16	to the cause.
17	BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: You're contributing to
18	the issue if you're within the red boundaries.
19	MR. TOM WALTERS: Sorry everybody (inaudible.)
20	BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. Across the aisle
21	in the third row.
22	MR. ROBERT KIEKOVER: I'm Robert Kiekover. I live
23	at 1930 Edson Drive. I've lived there for 56 years. I never
24	realized we had a problem until I got here now, so I'm not
25	saying there is a problem. But I personally don't realize why

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when they developed around me and they have a problem, that's
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 2
    my problem. That's my only thing. And maybe this isn't the
 3
    place to bring that up. I didn't cause the problem.
 4
    happy the way things were, you know. There were no lakes
 5
     there. There was -- we own quite a bit of the land there,
 6
    also, but we never had a problem with water. The water
 7
    problem is due to the development and I personally don't feel
 8
     that's my problem, okay?
9
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO:
                                           Thank you.
                                                       I'm going to
    go to the fourth row, the gentleman from Jamestown? Okay.
10
11
    Next to him. I'm on the fourth row. I'll get to the fifth
12
    row after this.
13
               MS. STEPHANIE VERWOERT: I'm Stephanie Verwoert,
14
    V-e-r-w-o-e-r-t, and I live at 1889 Van Buren. My home is to
15
     the right of that first picture you showed and my parents'
16
    home is to the left. And I have four pictures on my phone,
17
    because that picture looked real pretty. But I have pictures
    of all the logs that just came shooting through last week.
18
19
     I don't know if you wanted to look at them.
2.0
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: We'd be glad to take
2.1
     a look at it and also then you can talk to the engineer.
22
    Maybe you can e-mail them to the engineer or to the drain
23
    commissioner.
24
               MS. STEPHANIE VANWOERT: I took them a week later,
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25

so --

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1
              BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. So those are logs
 2
     that are coming out there?
 3
               MS. STEPHANIE VANWOERT: Yeah. Like, some are,
 4
     like, four feet long.
 5
               BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: And this is in the lake --
 6
               MS. STEPHANIE VANWOERT: That was just taken this
 7
    week and that was what was spewed out last week into the lake.
 8
    And we get that a couple times a year.
9
               (Inaudible comment made by Mr. Brink.)
10
               MS. STEPHANIE VANWOERT: Yep.
                                              And it comes rushing
11
     through.
               MS. REPORTER: I didn't hear Mr. -- the comment by
12
13
    Mr. Brink at all.
14
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: He said it wasn't a big
15
    rain?
           Is that what you said?
16
               BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: No. I said when you get a
17
    big rain, it comes --
18
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: When you get a big rain.
19
               MS. STEPHANIE VERWOERT: Okay. Thanks.
2.0
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO:
                                          And you'll want to
2.1
     e-mail those pictures. Talk to Joe after the meeting and he
22
    can take those from you. And at the end of the aisle? No?
23
    Okay. Across the aisle, fourth row.
24
               MR. RON MOELKER: Ron Moelker, 1584 McClelland.
25
    right at the top of the hill above all this. I just want to
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make comments on responsibility. When I heard Brian talk, he talked 40 percent of the time about M-6 changing the world, which they did. I can drive my four-wheeler through that culvert. It's that big. But it's right in this (inaudible.) That wasn't there. The natural resistance of that drain, as the gentleman that talked about living there, always held that water back and created a bathtub. So now it has no place to go but down into that bathtub.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay.

2.0

MR. RON MOELKER: Ten percent of the time he talked about the ditch, which I think we all know is in dire need. The other 40 percent of the time he talked about the lakeshore community, which is private, which has the problem with sediment. A couple things you should know. Was there an environmental study done to put that in? Yes, there was. They mentioned this. Read the study.

The second thing is, the contractor redredged that creek two times before he even finished the job. They knew all along this was going to happen. He was back in there two times -- I watched him do it -- cleaning out that creek mouth as they developed to make this expensive community. It was well-known by those contractors that this was going to happen. This is not a surprise to the local people that live around there.

Basically when you remove all that, they dewatered

for months. I can't tell you how many wells went down. Those wells never came back. So the water level of all that was lowered so much that everything else forced at a much higher rate to go in that direction. Those wells and the folks that are mentioning this, that water level is way down because that lake was put in there. That affected our community greatly.

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The folks that live around it that don't live on the lake, again, I don't know how they're impacted as a part of this. The lake people, that's private. It's a private lake. I can't use that lake. They have a problem. They put houses where the drain was. Upstream, M-6, they have a problem. They fed tons of gallons of water down a big pipe down our little drain.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. And the gentleman, next gentleman in the fourth row.

MR. BILL BROUWER: Bill Brouwer, B-r-o-u-w-e-r, 1814 Van Buren, but it should be 1790 because I'm east of 18th, that dead-end. You see that little peninsula? I'm right across from that, so -- as far as do we have a problem? When I bought in 1980, no, there's no problem because there's no lake. And Ron mentioned it earlier. He said it all. It's a private lake. We can't touch it. But is there a problem? Yeah. Sure, there is a problem. It did water -- did lower the water table immensely. We ran into problems ever since they started digging the lake.

As far as the drain, does it benefit me? No, because in 1990 when they redid the road, the drain commissioner came to me and said, "We will not have to put a ditch in by you." I said, "Okay, fine." They start on the road and all of a sudden they come in with a grader and they're digging a ditch on my side of the road. Because I'm at the high point, he said I did not need a ditch. And it's true. Every time it rains I have yet to see water in them ditches because I flow both ways, to the west and to the east.

2.0

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So does this drain benefit me, only me? No. My neighbor next door, yes. Yeah. Is there a problem? There is. But since they did that ditch, I was upset at first, but now I was thankful later because it kept the kids off the road. But anyway, that's the situation I'm in. Does it benefit me? No. It doesn't matter to me one way or another because I have no water in the ditches by me, like I said. But since the lake? Yeah, it is a problem, I guess.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Appreciate it.

MR. BILL BROUWER: Thank you.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. The next gentleman in the fourth row? And next to him in the blue? At the end of the fourth row on my right-hand side.

MR. MICHAEL HANKINSON: Good morning. My name is Michael Hankinson. I live at 1651 Jackson Street on the

gravel road that's been gravel forever. We owned a trail horse from 1999 until 2014. I rode that circle between 196 and M-6 almost every day with that horse. When they built M-6, it changed the drain program in our whole area there. Everything south of 196 changed. We lost agricultural fields. We had a sand hill out behind our property. It was actually on my neighbor's property where cactus grew. That's totally gone. The whole drainfield out there changed.

2.0

And so I personally think it's a lot of the M-6 and also, you know, the development. I'm sitting on the top of a hill. I think my elevation is about 700-and-something feet. The drain is not going to affect me. But, again, the development that came in down there, anybody that bought a lot on that lake, and you can tell the lake gets bigger and bigger, I don't see for somebody that's lived there since 1978 why all this came about recently.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. I appreciate it.

And I can't answer that question. And one thing I should

point out, though, is that if there is a project, if it's

determined that this is a necessary project, that something

needs to be done to correct a problem that I think most

everybody here has acknowledged, the drain commissioner will

be responsible to establish what, if any, assessments are

applied to different property owners depending on where they

live in the district. And so that's something that's a few

steps down the line, but I understand your concern and the people who have spoken before you.

MR. MICHAEL HANKINSON: Thank you.

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BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. I'm going to go to the next row, which would be the fifth row back on what is my right.

MR. DENNIS SIKKEMA: Good morning. My name is

Dennis Sikkema, S-i-k-k-e-m-a, 2041 Cory Drive. I'm on

the board of directors for the West Georgetown Shores lake,

55 members. And we can see there's a problem there, too. I

live in the southeast corner and I can look where the water

discharges from the east lake into the west, which ultimately

ends up at 22nd and Edson. You can see a plume every time

it rains. So it's not only affecting the east lake, it's

affecting the west lake as well.

It does get through the drain culvert or the connection -- connecting pipe. There was a barrier put in there several years ago because when they pulled those cement pipes probably about 14 years ago, I think it was about a 36-inch diameter pipe and about probably less than a foot was open. The rest was completely filled with silt.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay.

MR. DENNIS SIKKEMA: And I know there's a barrier, but it's probably going to happen again, so -- we of the west lake do support it.

1 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. I appreciate your 2 comments. And next to him? No? Okay. Go to the gentleman 3 with a cap. 4 MR. DAVE VICTORY: Dave Victory, 5952 Cory Point 5 Court. I have some photos I'd like to show you. 6 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Sure. And what are 7 these photos of? 8 MR. DAVE VICTORY: Those photos were taken in 1981. 9 That is the corner of 22nd and Van Buren. And this was 10 prelake. And you can see the water is flowing overtop of 11 Van Buren Street there. 12 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. 13 MR. DAVE VICTORY: And Mr. Schut's greenhouses are 14 inside that lake. So what I'm trying to -- my point is that 15 this was before the lake was there. Because our farm used to 16 be where the lake was. 17 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: 18 MR. DAVE VICTORY: And before that we had heavy 19 rains. Our farm and some of the Kiekover farms would flood, 2.0 would quickly flood. Since the lake has been dug, now the 2.1 pressure from the creek is gone so now -- in the five feet of 22 fall which was in the property there, so now it can come down

the creek that much faster. What I'm trying to slow you in

those pictures is that water has been coming for years on the

other side of the expressway and it's going to get nothing but

23

2.4

25

worse as they develop it. 1 2 So you can build all the controls you want down in 3 front of Van Buren. You're never going to stop it unless you 4 slow that water down there and back the water up behind the 5 expressway so it does not release so fast. Because the speed 6 of the water is what's dumping all the garbage into the lake 7 so (inaudible). As you can see, that water was flowing across -- actually, it was flowing through their house. 8 9 (Indicating) This was before the house was built. 10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes. 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Ours, though, flooded. BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I appreciate --12 13 (Overlapping and inaudible discussion.) 14 MR. DAVE VICTORY: And Mr. Schut's flowers 15 were floating in the greenhouse that was there. That was 16 happening. I'm just showing you, there's a lot of water on the other side of I-96 [sic]. And I do agree since M-6, I 17 18 think it got worse. 19 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I appreciate it. Okay. 2.0 And who is the individual next to him in the end of the fifth 21 row there? Anybody on the aisle, would you like to speak? 22 MR. RAY PONSTEIN: Ray Ponstein, 1919 Barry Street. 23 I own the property right by Barry Street there. 24 MS. REPORTER: Can you speak up a little bit, 25 please?

MR. RAY PONSTEIN: Ray Ponstein. And this -- yeah, it's a problem. It's always been a problem. But the problem didn't arise until 96 got in. When you opened up 96, that created that -- stopped the backflow of the water. Before that, the ditch by my house was maybe six, maybe eight foot deep. And when they put 96 in, the water -- like everybody has said, the water just comes so fast that it's just taking the water out. And right by my house now, the ditch is 12 to 15 foot deep.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay.

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MR. RAY PONSTEIN: Ninety percent of the year, there's not anything coming through the creek. It's only when we have a rain event that anything comes through that creek.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay.

MR. RAY PONSTEIN: So it's like Mr. Victory said, unless we do something to stop it before it gets past the expressway, I don't see how anything that we do on this north side of Barry Street is going to help without being reconstructed every time we have a rain event.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. Appreciate it.

Thank you. And going across the row, the fifth row back, any comments?

MS. SHIRLEY KELLY: Shirley Kelly, 1643 East Shore Court. We are on the corner of East Shore Court and 16th on the lake. And what we've said about what happens off that

Van Buren drain is totally accurate. We've been there from the right beginning when that lake opened up. But on our corner, we have another big drain and I'm confused as to whether or not that drain is connected to this. It's a big drain -- I don't know -- 36 inches wide maybe. Do you know, Joe, is this part of that drain system or -- WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: I do believe it,

WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: I do believe it yes.

MS. SHIRLEY KELLY: Okay. So --

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BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: It sits within the drainage district so that would be part of the -- taking water from some other part of the drainage district, yes.

MS. SHIRLEY KELLY: Okay. So now I really get confused because we have a similar situation where the sediment comes in and my husband has been trying to work with it. He's put rocks in. Between us and the neighbors, we tried different things to control that. But we have the same sediment coming out and we have -- our beach is actually now 12 feet wider than when we bought the house because of the sediment. It's gone out 12 feet past the drain.

And when we asked about that drain, we were told that we needed to extend the drain. One of the options was for us to extend that drain at our cost. So now I'm confused as to why this drain is not part of this whole discussion because you have the same sediment, you have the same issues

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coming out, only we've always taken care of it ourselves.
 1
 2
    We've never asked for anybody to come to look at it and say,
 3
     "What are our options here?" So is this going to be part of
 4
     the discussion now or are we just looking at this?
 5
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: If it is part of the --
 6
     it is part of the drainage district. And so if you're having
 7
    a problem with that area, it will be now made part of the
     official record and when they look at solutions to this as
 8
9
    deemed necessary, they should look at the drainage by your
10
    house that's coming out and causing sedimentation, also.
11
     that a fair summary, Joe?
12
               WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: That's a fair
13
     summary.
14
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay.
                                                  Thank you.
15
               MS. SHIRLEY KELLY: So it got missed in the
16
      engineering evaluation --
17
               MS. REPORTER:
                              I can't hear you very well.
18
               MS. SHIRLEY KELLY:
                                   So it got missed in the first --
               WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: If we didn't know
19
2.0
     about it, we would have never heard it. We wouldn't have put
2.1
     it in the study.
22
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: It was not part of the
23
     study, but that doesn't mean that it cannot be looked at at
24
     this time.
25
               WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH:
                                                Correct.
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MS. SHIRLEY KELLY: Okay. So please ask for the study. And then just for giggles and grins, when we moved on the lake, the lake was about -- my husband has a depth finder on the boat. So it was 22 feet when we moved there 15 years ago, 16 years ago, and it's now 17 feet in 15 years. Just for a headsup. That number didn't come up anyplace on the overall effect on the lake. But 5 feet in 15 years. That's quite a bit. Thank you.

2.0

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. I appreciate it.

Okay. The gentleman with the cap in the fifth row.

MR. KURT VAN OVERLOOP: Good morning. Kurt

VanOverloop, V-a-n-O-v-e-r-l-o-o-p, 1900 Jackson. I'm

actually -- I live in Jamestown Township. Jackson is the

dividing line between Georgetown Township and Jamestown

Township. I have a lot of valleys and hills in my backyard

and I agree with Mr. Ponstein. A lot of that sediment comes

from my property, goes underneath Jackson and underneath 196.

And in the last six years, we've had some very big rains and my hayfield absolutely fills up with water, has got to go underneath a culvert on Jackson and it gets backed up, you know, pretty decently. There's a cornfield there, but, I mean, we get flooding. In the last few years, I would say in the last six years, we've had it probably four times where all that sediment ends up in Georgetown Lake. So anyway, that's all I've got to say.

1 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. Thank you. 2 MR. KURT VAN OVERLOOP: You bet. 3 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Then I'm going to go to 4 the very back row. That gentleman? Okay. Across the aisle, 5 over to this side, the very back row. MR. LARRY LUCIANI: Larry Luciani, L-u-c-i-a-n-i. 6 7 Thank you for your time today. I live at Good morning. 5790 Nelson Drive on the Georgetown Shores lake. Sediment is 8 9 an issue. I'd like to see a solution to the problem, but a 10 long-term solution, not something temporary that has to be 11 fixed every time we have a large heavy rain. Thank you. 12 BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I missed the individual 13 No comment there. Okay. Next, the back row and the -- okay. 14 very last person, the very end. Okay. Is there anybody else 15 in the room who has not had an opportunity to speak? In that 16 case, I'm going to close the public comment portion of this 17 hearing and we're going to begin to take some -- have a conversation among ourselves in front of you, of course, about 18 19 whether there is an issue here that should be addressed by the 2.0 Ottawa County Water Resources Commissioner. Anybody want to 2.1 volunteer to go first with their questions or with their 22 comments? Ron, do you have anything you'd like to say? 23 BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Well, obviously, they have 24 a problem. I think some of the comments I'm hearing because 25 of the history involved is MDOT, M-6, and that seems to be a

large contributor to what the problem is.

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BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Yes

BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: From what I'm hearing.

What else have I written down here? Long-term solution. I

5 | agree with that. They definitely have a problem.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. Glenn, anything you'd like to add?

BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: I agree. It's not just one issue that seems to be a problem here. There's a number of issues. The lake has issues. The people that live away from the lake have issues, but I agree with Ron that basically it's because of the highway that came through there and it's going to take probably quite a bit of effort and work to try to take care of everything that did happen. But it sounds like that's probably where it's going to have to go sooner or later.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I tend to agree that there is an obvious issue and problem that needs to be addressed by the water resources commissioner, although it's not our decision at this meeting. And one thing I did want to get on the record was I would encourage the property on the other side of the highway that's not part of the Ottawa County drainage district now, it's an orphan drain from what I understand, that that should be brought into the system. It's difficult for you to assess or to address all of the problems

if you can't have it part of the overall solution. And being an orphan drain means you can't spend public moneys on that area.

2.0

Now, much of it is owned by MDOT, I understand that, or is under MDOT's control, but when you just took a look at that loop that goes all the way from one side all the way across and across again the highways, there seems to be a need to extend this drainage district to correspond with the boundaries that exist, the red boundaries that we talked about earlier today. And so I would encourage Georgetown Township or the residents to send a petition to the water resources commissioner to include this orphan drain into the system so that they can be assessed and they can be part of the solution. Would you have any objections to that, Joe, or am I missing something?

WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: No. I think you're right on-track. Brian and I looked at that already. So, yeah, we want to add a branch to bring MDOT into it.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: I think that's necessary. Everybody agrees that MDOT is part of the problem, but right now there's not a mechanism to make them part of the solution with regard to the orphan drain portion of this problem. So I'm also in agreement that this is necessary and so you can have -- I'm sorry. I'm going to open the public hearing for a moment because I forgot to take the written

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comments. So unless there's objection to me --
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 2
               BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: I have one more thing to
 3
     add here, okay --
 4
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO:
                                           Okay.
               BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: -- on our part. Everybody
 5
 6
     seems to think this has got to be a long-term solution.
                                                               This
 7
     can't be something, dig the ditch out, clear it out and it
    will be okay.
 8
9
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO:
10
               BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Just for the record, okay?
11
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: And I agree with you.
12
     So I'm going to, for the purposes of taking written comments,
13
     open the public hearing again. And, Glenn, you had an e-mail
14
     from somebody?
15
               BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: Correct.
                                                        This
16
    came from Ken Bergwerff from Jamestown Township and he's
     saying that, "While I was not able to attend the board of
17
18
    determination meeting, I'm in support of it. If you need
19
    an official letter to that effect, please let me know." So
2.0
     this is -- the township supervisor from Jamestown is also in
2.1
     accordance with everybody else. We need to fix the problem,
22
     so --
23
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: And we have no other
24
    written comments, correct?
25
               BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: No, that's it.
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BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: So, again, I'm going to close the public comment portion of this hearing since we've taken all the written comments, also. Glenn, thank you for reminding me of that. And that said, I think that I'm going to make a motion that the drain is deemed necessary. In other words, there is a problem that should be addressed. Do I have support for that motion?

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BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Yes, supported.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: So the motion has been made by Cargo and supported by Brink that the drain is deemed necessary. Any other questions or comments on the motion?

BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: No.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Then all in favor say aye. Aye.

BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Aye.

BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: Aye.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Opposed? And so that motion carries. Now, as I had talked to the public earlier, there's going to be some follow-up motions. One of them is I'm going to make a motion that the drain is deemed necessary for the protection of the public health in both Georgetown and Jamestown Charter Townships and that a portion of the cost shall be apportioned to the municipalities at large. In other words, we are saying that they are also responsible. Do I have support for that motion?

1	BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: I'll support that.
2	BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: So the motion was made
3	and supported. Motion by Cargo, supported by Nykamp. Any
4	discussion on that?
5	BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: No.
6	BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: All in favor say aye?
7	BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Aye.
8	BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: Aye.
9	BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Aye. And so that is
10	also approved. And, finally, I'm going to make a motion that
11	the drainage district boundary be adjusted as necessary and
12	lands be added and deleted as determined by the water
13	resources commissioner as recommended by the engineer. This
14	allows for some adjustments to be made to the boundaries to
15	make sure that everybody is involved in this. Do I have
16	support for my motion?
17	BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: Support.
18	BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Support.
19	BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Since you guys said it
20	simultaneously, I'm going to give that support to Brink over
21	here, Ron. So motion has been made and supported. Is there
22	any questions or comments from the board members on this?
23	None? So all in favor say aye?
24	BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Aye.
25	BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: Aye.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Aye. And at that stage that motion is also approved even without objection. At this stage I'm going to ask for the water resources commissioner to speak briefly on the appeal process and also make your closing comments. Joe, do you want to make some comments?

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WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: Yeah. So the appeal process on the agenda, what that means is, you know, we have a project and then there's a cost that comes out and you don't think the cost is fair or equitable, then you can appeal the process. And that's down the road. That's not in the near future. But just letting you know that you can appeal your assessment down the road. We don't know what that is right now. That's all in drain code.

You can go to miottawa.org. If you don't know what drain code is, there's a link on there. You can -- for your reading entertainment, it's a book about maybe that thick and that's State law. That's what I go by. So that's just the appeal process. Now, I just want to make it clear and for the record that I did approach MDOT because I knew that to be part of the problem. If I didn't do the study before this hearing, you all would have looked at me and said, "Well, why didn't you do a study before we had the hearing for MDOT?"

So MDOT did pay for that. There was no cost to the township or the county or the township or road commission.

MDOT funded that a hundred percent and had me hire ENG to get

some of the facts out there. And MDOT has stepped up to the plate and they are going to be sharing the cost. And what that is right now, we don't have a project, but I think they're willing to contribute quite a bit of the cost because they know they are part of the problem.

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When it gets to the lake people -- I've been hearing this, right? You've got the lake people and you've got the nonlake people. And it's the lake people -- you know, yeah, it is private, but they have cleaned it out. They spent \$50,000-plus a couple years ago and had it cleaned out. Nobody got charged for that except for people on the lake.

Are they looking for a free clean-out? I don't think that's what they're looking for. I think what they're looking for is some kind of a solution to say there's a problem. "If we go and clean this and clean it out again, Joe, are we back in two years again cleaning it out again?" So I think they're willing to work with me on figuring out how do we fix the problem upstream.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We agree with that.

WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: What's that?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We agree with that.

WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: So it's not like the lake people want a free clean-up. That's what I'm hearing. So on my end, I have to deal with the whole

25 district. I just don't deal with one or the other. I deal

with the whole community and I've got over 900 county drains, almost a thousand now. So I've got a lot of maintenance to do on all these issues.

2.0

And I've heard some people say, "Well, it's not my problem" or -- you know, I'd love to speak to you and make sure you should be in the drain district because maybe there's errors that we make. The engineers could reevaluate that.

That's why the last motion whether or not you're (inaudible.)

If you feel that you shouldn't be a part of it or your land doesn't drain to it, then I'm more than happy to have that discussion with the engineer. If you're not in it, you're not in it. There is -- there is errors.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: And, Joe, just as a final comment to bring this to a close, Jerry, from the road commission, Jerry, did you have any other thing -- I came to you earlier, but the road commission hasn't actually given any official position on this. Do you have any questions or comments?

MR. JERRY OLMAN: Well, it just looks to me like there is a couple of different issues with the drain and we would be in favor of something, some kind of a solution.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: Okay. I appreciate that.

WATER RESOURCES COMM. JOE BUSH: So I will follow up quickly with the assessment portion of it, whatever MDOT

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covers, which I think will be a big amount, and then it will
 1
 2
     be the county, the road commission, the township, Jamestown
     Township. When I say township, Jamestown is part of this,
 3
 4
     too, and he has agreed to be in favor of it, and Georgetown
 5
     Township as well.
 6
               So there's a lot of people, a lot of players in this
 7
     working together to try to come up with a solution.
                                                           Because I
     don't want it to be a temporary and come back to you people in
 8
9
     five years and go, "Well, that didn't work." Because we know
     what we put in there, it did not work. And we know that
10
11
     there's an issue. So, anyway, feel free to see me afterwards
12
     and then we can go ahead and finish up.
13
               BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: Motion to adjourn.
14
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: We have a motion to
15
     adjourn.
               Is there support?
               BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK:
16
                                        Support.
17
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: There always is for this
18
     motion.
              So all in favor say aye?
19
               BOARD SECRETARY GLENN NYKAMP: Aye.
2.0
               BOARD MEMBER RON BRINK: Aye.
2.1
               BOARD CHAIRMAN BILL CARGO: And we are adjourned at
22
     this time.
23
               (Meeting adjourned at 11:35 a.m.)
2.4
25
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF MICHIGAN)
3)
4	COUNTY OF KENT)
5	
6	I, REBECCA S. RENZEMA, Certified Shorthand Reporter
7	and Notary Public, do hereby certify that the foregoing matter
8	was taken before me at the time and place hereinbefore set
9	forth.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that this matter was taken in
11	shorthand and thereafter transcribed by me to the best of my
12	ability.
13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
14	9th day of February of 2018 at Caledonia, Michigan.
14 15	9th day of February of 2018 at Caledonia, Michigan.
15	9th day of February of 2018 at Caledonia, Michigan.
15 16	9th day of February of 2018 at Caledonia, Michigan.
15 16 17	
15 16 17 18	REBECCA S. RENZEMA, CSR-1435
15 16 17 18	REBECCA S. RENZEMA, CSR-1435 Notary Public for Kent County
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	REBECCA S. RENZEMA, CSR-1435 Notary Public for Kent County
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	REBECCA S. RENZEMA, CSR-1435 Notary Public for Kent County
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	REBECCA S. RENZEMA, CSR-1435 Notary Public for Kent County
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	REBECCA S. RENZEMA, CSR-1435 Notary Public for Kent County
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	REBECCA S. RENZEMA, CSR-1435 Notary Public for Kent County

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