

**CITY OF LAWRENCE  
UTILITY SERVICE BOARD  
MAY 24, 2022 – 4:30 PM  
Special Meeting  
George Keller Public Assembly Room**

**Members Present:** Tracy Boyd, Steven Hall, David Parnell, and Dale Tekippe

**Members Present via Zoom:** None

**Members Absent:** Zachary Brown

**Others Present:** Attorney Kaitlin Voller and Recording Secretary Tina Whitcomb

**Staff Present:** Utilities Superintendent Scott Salsbery and Director of Operations Paul Wanner


**Others Present via Zoom:** Fredric Andes, Barnes & Thornburg

**Additional Guests Present:** Brian Bosma with Kroger Gardis & Regas and Deen Rogers with Baker Tilly

Mr. Hall called the meeting to order at 4:30 p.m. and announced a quorum.

**New Business:** Mr. Hall invited Mr. Salsbery to begin the discussion regarding the Sanitary Sewer Rate Study completed by Baker Tilly. Fredric Andes discussed the ramifications of the new EPA Administrative Order on Consent, Brian Bosma discussed the sewage treatment costs under the 2017 renegotiated contract, and Deen Rogers concluded with the rate study.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting adjourned at 5:28 p.m.

  
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Steven Hall, Chair

  
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Tina Whitcomb, Recording Secretary

*These Minutes are not intended to be verbatim. They are a summary of discussions held, except for motions.*

## Sanitary Sewer Rate Increase Proposal - Superintendent's Presentation

1. In proposing this sewer rate increase, we are following Indiana law. Indiana Code requires municipal utility operations (see IC 36--23-1) to have adequate funds for the various aspects of our operations, listed below in IC 36-9-23-25.
  - i. Ind. Code § 36-9-23-1  
This chapter applies to all municipalities.
  - ii. Ind. Code 36-9-23-25  
(b) Just and equitable fees are the fees required to maintain the sewage works in the sound physical and financial condition necessary to render adequate and efficient service. The fees must be sufficient to:
    - (2) pay all expenses incidental to the operation of the works, including legal expenses, maintenance costs, operating charges, repairs, lease rentals, and interest charges on bonds or other obligations;
    - (3) provide the sinking fund required by section 21 of this chapter;
    - (4) provide adequate money to be used as working capital; and
    - (5) provide adequate money for improving and replacing the works.
    - (6) Fees established after notice and hearing under this chapter are presumed to be just and equitable.
2. The Utility has not raised sewer rates since 2009. This led to our inability to meet the obligations of the original EPA Order. This is in part because:
  1. Routine O&M costs continued to increase;
  2. Sewage treatment costs continued to rise;
  3. Other improvements such as upgrades to lift stations and grinder pumps, investments in equipment and vehicles, replacement of failed equipment like pumps, motors and controllers, along with expenses like emergency repairs are necessary. The original order called for the \$2-million to be spent on the improvements recommended as a result of the comprehensive sewer system evaluation performed as required under the first order;
  4. The onset of the recent pandemic delayed the desired 2020 time-frame for presenting a sewer rate increase proposal to be effective January 1, 2021. Even had we not had the pandemic, we are still talking about 11 to 12 years since the last rate increase. This is way too long and we need to be evaluating rates more frequently and making smaller, but more regular increases moving forward.
3. The new EPA Order received in November 2021 requires the sewer utility to address its SSO issues in a much shorter time-frame. In essence, the EPA noted that we failed to meet the obligations under the previous order and this time penalties for failure to achieve the requirements under the order will be more severe. This time we will have to perform the projects mentioned specifically in the order, such as the chronic SSO's at 46th & Post, 71st & Oaklandon and 7699 53rd Street. In addition, we will have to address staffing issues. We have already begun work to update and re-calibrate our sewer system hydraulic model, update our CMOM (Capacity, Management, Operations and Maintenance) plan and our SSORP (Sanitary

Sewer Overflow Response Plan). Once the model work is completed, we will move on to preparing a Sanitary Sewer Corrective Action Plan. Once that is reviewed and approved by the EPA, we will have a short window of time in which to get the recommended fixes completed. Mr. Fred Andes with BT Law will provide more information concerning these orders and the consequences for failure to comply.

4. The sewage treatment rates we pay Citizens Energy Group (CEG) have always been subject to annual increases. Under the 1998 contract, this amounted to annual increases based on the CPI-All Consumer rate. Under that contract, we were subject to annual shared capital cost components relating back to the construction of the East Marion County Interceptor System and ongoing capital improvements necessary for proper operations.

In 2015, under the previous administration, CEG had been required by the IURC to approach the satellite communities (Lawrence, Beech Grove, Southport) to renegotiate existing contracts. IURC had deemed these contracts unfair to CEG's customers in that they were subsidizing the satellite communities due to their not paying the applicable rate under CEG's IURC-approved rate structure. The previous administration refused to meet with CEG, in essence stating that the City of Lawrence had a valid contract and therefore had no desire to negotiate.

However, the IURC did not simply drop the matter and, when we were approached by CEG we did negotiate with them, which was actually required under the 1998 contract. As a result we concluded a renegotiated contract that resulted in our being subject to annual increases spread over time to allow us to gradually get up to the rate we are technically under, which is Sewer Rate No. 6. This negotiation was also successful in removing several other cost-points that CEG had tried to impose.

Effective January 1, 2019 we began seeing the first of the increases. Phase I of the increase will end December 31, 2025, during which time Lawrence is not subject to any additional rate increases that the IURC may approve for CEG. Phase II will commence and, starting January 1, 2026, we will again see regular increases until we reach the full amount of Sewer Rate No. 6 by January 1, 2029.

Mr. Brian Bosma of Kroger, Gardis & Regas will provide more information regarding the new contract we are under and how this all came about and where it leads.

5. BakerTilly was hired to prepare the rate study, which has been forwarded to you all and will be explained here this evening. I have appended some materials they prepared, which give you a quick reference to the three alternatives and their impacts on customer sewer bills. I would like to provide one additional bit of information, and that is an exhibit showing the remaining improvements that were not completed under the first EPA order. The original order's requirements included a SSES, or Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Study. This study included inspections, sewer modeling with flow metering and basically assessed the nature and location of system defects as well as magnitude of inflow and infiltration. The study concluded with a long list of recommended improvements, which we were to perform under the terms of the order. Some were done, but most were not. This is because other projects were necessary, although they were not specifically called out in the study due to I&I issues. So, while we were

technically performing sewer improvements projects, with respect to the EPA Order, we did not follow the obligations contained therein. Thus, we have an extensive list of projects that remain to be completed. Our engineer took this list and factored out those projects we did complete, and then updated the construction costs to 2021 dollars. While our rate increase does include funding for a \$20-million bond issue for improvements, as you can see, the project list is upwards of \$32-million with the contingency included. The importance of the contingency amount of 30% is that it has been some years since the investigative work to develop this list of projects was completed. In the meantime, one has to assume that conditions have most likely deteriorated instead of improved. We must also keep in mind that the construction industry is seeing rising costs across all aspects of the industry, from parts to labor.

Our proposed rate increase includes revenue for funds to address the chronic SSO's as well as ongoing Replacement and Improvements funding, for our ongoing sewer improvements. It is our plan to address all the projects on the attached project list in addition to addressing the three chronic SSO's mentioned specifically by the EPA in the new order. This is, of course, in addition to having adequate revenue to cover the increased sewage treatment costs and our routine O&M costs.

Finally, I would like to address the question about why we do not just disconnect from CEG and build our own sewage treatment plant. At one time, the utility was looking into this. At that time, the costs were significant, and two options considered. Even in 2011, we were looking at costs of \$80-million with an additional \$20-million for a flow equalization basin to be constructed in addition to the plant, which was going to be designed for 8 MGD. There was an alternative to build a 12 MGD plant, which would take flow from CEG's service area and treat it too. The 12 MGD plant, with flow equalization basin, was \$120-million.

The flow equalization is simply a big tank to hold sewage flow until you are able to treat it and discharge it. Why not take the \$20-million cost of a flow equalization tank and fix your collection system to remove the sources of clear water? Ultimately, even with a new plant, you will still have to fix your collection system, because it is literally falling apart and is creating collateral damage to adjacent utilities not to mention roadways and yards where sinkholes are becoming more prevalent. So, you're paying to build a new plant as well as still having to fix your system. The above does not include the additional certified sewage treatment plant operators that would be required for a 24/7 sewage treatment operation, and all the other associated costs, such as energy, chemicals, sludge removal, etc. Also, it must be kept in mind that the closest discharge from this plant is Indian Creek, at a point upstream of Indian Lake. Alternative discharge points would require significant additional costs to pump the treated effluent to Fall Creek, which is ultimately where it would end up.

Some other points:

1. There is no real good place to locate a sewage treatment plant and there would be significant costs involved in getting all of Lawrence's sewage flow to a new treatment plant, wherever it may be located.
2. There is no guarantee that a permit to construct a new sewage treatment plant would ever be approved.

3. The cost to build a plant under the two scenarios would result in a larger rate increase than what is being proposed now. In 2011, when a Lawrence sewage plant was being planned, projected rates were as high as \$55/month for a customer using 5,000 gallons per month (\$45 for a customer using 4,000 gallons per month). In today's dollars, and especially with the economic impacts seen from the pandemic, these costs would be considerably higher. Not to mention that, if we were going to be paying those rates in 2011, how much higher would they be now, with 11 years of inflation and increased operating and capital expenses factored in?

4. Fixing our aged and deteriorated sewer system is the better option. It will improve system performance, address the SSO issues driving the EPA regulatory actions, lower our treatment costs we pay to CEG and provide plenty of capacity for our present day and future needs. A system in good repair is also cheaper to operate and maintain, which also helps to lower costs.

The best option to control sewer costs moving forward is to invest the money we need to in order to address our sewer system problems and lower our operating costs. Then, with regular evaluation and proper operations and maintenance, we can greatly minimize any future sewer rate increases. And doing them more frequently will help ensure that they are smaller and more easily budgeted for by customers.

Chapter 23. Municipal Sewage Works

Select all Items No items selected

Part: 1 of 1

Chapter 23. Municipal Sewage Works

36-9-23-0.1 Application of certain amendments by P.L.236-1993

Sec. 0.1. The amendments made to section 28 of this chapter (and to IC 32-9-1-2.5, before its repeal) by P.L.236-1993 apply to deposits held by a municipal sewage works under section 28 of this chapter, as amended by this act, after June 30, 1993.

36-9-23-1 Application of chapter

Sec. 1. This chapter applies to all municipalities.

36-9-23-2 Municipal powers

Sec. 2. A municipality may:

- (1) acquire, construct, improve, operate, and maintain sewage works under this chapter;
- (2) acquire, by gift, grant, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property that are necessary for the sewage works;
- (3) issue revenue bonds to pay the cost of acquiring, constructing, and improving the sewage works and property; and
- (4) lease sewage works from a person, an entity, a corporation, a public utility, or a unit for a term not to exceed fifty (50) years.

36-9-23-3 Supervision and control

Sec. 3. The construction, acquisition, improvement, operation, and maintenance of sewage works under this chapter shall be supervised and controlled by the municipal works board. However, the municipal legislative body may, by ordinance, transfer the powers and duties of the works board under this chapter to:

- (1) a sanitary board established under section 4 of this chapter; or
- (2) the utility service board, if the municipality has such a board operating one (1) or more municipally owned utilities.

36-9-23-4 Sanitary board

Sec. 4. (a) A sanitary board established under this chapter consists of:

- (1) the municipal executive; and
- (2) two (2) persons appointed by the municipal legislative body, one (1) of whom must be a registered professional engineer.

The legislative body may not appoint any paid or unpaid municipal officer or employee to the board.

- (b) One (1) of the original appointees to the sanitary board serves for a term of two (2) years, and the other serves for a term of three (3) years.
- (c) When the term of a member of the sanitary board expires, a successor shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years in the manner prescribed by subsection (a).
- (d) Vacancies on the sanitary board shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner prescribed by subsection (a).
- (e) The municipal executive is the chair of the sanitary board.

(f) The sanitary board shall select a vice chair from its members, and shall select a secretary and a treasurer, who need not be members of the board. However, the board may combine the offices of secretary and treasurer into a single office of secretary-treasurer. The officers selected under this subsection serve at the pleasure of the board.

(g) Each member of the sanitary board is entitled to the compensation, if any, that is fixed by:

- (1) the executive, with the approval of the legislative body, in a city; or
- (2) the legislative body, in a town;

as a salary or as payment for meetings attended. Each member is also entitled to payment for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of the member's duties.

(h) The compensation of the secretary and treasurer of the sanitary board shall be fixed by:

- (1) the executive, with the approval of the legislative body, in a city; or
- (2) the legislative body, in a town.

The ordinance may also provide for the accumulation of reasonable reserves in the sinking fund as a protection against default, and for the payment of premiums on bonds retired by call or purchase under this chapter.

**36-9-23-22 Bonds; security by trust indenture permitted; terms of indenture**

Sec. 22. (a) The municipal legislative body may secure revenue bonds issued under this chapter by a trust indenture between the municipality and a corporate trustee, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company in Indiana, or another state. However, such a trust indenture may not convey or mortgage any part of the sewage works.

(b) The ordinance authorizing the revenue bonds may provide that:

(1) the trust indenture may contain reasonable provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders, including covenants setting forth the duties of the municipality and the board in relation to:

(A) the construction, acquisition, improvement, operation, repair, maintenance, and insurance of the sewage works; and

(B) the custody, safeguarding, and application of all money; and

(2) the works shall be contracted for, constructed, and paid for under the supervision and approval of consulting engineers employed or designated by the board and satisfactory to the original bond purchasers or their successors, assigns, or nominees, who may be given the right to specify the security to be given by contractors and by any depository of the proceeds of bonds, revenues of the works, or other money pertaining to the works.

(b)<sup>1</sup> The trust indenture may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and trustee, restricting the individual right of action of bondholders as is customary in a trust indenture securing bonds and debentures of corporations. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the municipal legislative body may, by ordinance or in the trust indenture, specify:

(1) the officer, board, or depository that shall collect the proceeds of the sale of the bonds and the revenues of the sewage works; and

(2) the method of disbursing the proceeds and revenues.

**36-9-23-23 Bonds; enforcement rights of holders; receivership**

Sec. 23. (a) The rights granted by this section are subject to any restrictions contained in the ordinance authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds or in any trust indenture securing the bonds.

(b) The holder of any revenue bonds or any coupons attached to them, and the trustee, if any, may, either at law or in equity, protect and enforce all rights granted by this chapter or under the ordinance or trust indenture, including the making and collecting of reasonable and sufficient fees for services rendered by the sewage works.

(c) If the principal or interest of any of the revenue bonds is not paid on the date named in the bonds for payment, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the sewage works on behalf of the municipality, the bondholders, and the trustee, if any. The receiver may:

(1) charge and collect fees sufficient to provide for the payment of the expenses of operation, repair, and maintenance of the works;

(2) pay any revenue bonds and interest outstanding; and

(3) apply the revenues in conformity with this chapter, the ordinance authorizing the bond issue, and the trust indenture, if any.

**36-9-23-24 Fees; municipality subject to fees of sewage works**

Sec. 24. The municipality is subject to the fees established under this chapter or to fees established in harmony with this chapter, for services rendered the municipality, and shall pay the fees when due. The fees are considered part of the revenues of the sewage works and are subject to the disposition authorized or required for other revenues of the works.

**36-9-23-25 Fees; factors utilized to establish; persons obligated to pay; disposition of certain fees; adoption of different schedules permitted**

Sec. 25. (a) Subject to section 37 of this chapter, the municipal legislative body shall, by ordinance, establish just and equitable fees for the services rendered by the sewage works, and provide the dates on which the fees are due.

(b) Just and equitable fees are the fees required to maintain the sewage works in the sound physical and financial condition necessary to render adequate and efficient service. The fees must be sufficient to:

(1) pay all expenses incidental to the operation of the works, including legal expenses, maintenance costs, operating charges, repairs, lease rentals, and interest charges on bonds or other obligations;

(2) provide the sinking fund required by section 27 of this chapter;

(3) provide adequate money to be used as working capital; and

(4) provide adequate money for improving and replacing the works.

Fees established after notice and hearing under this chapter are presumed to be just and equitable.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in a provision included in an ordinance under subsection (f), the fees are payable by the owner of each lot, parcel of real property, or building that:

(1) is connected with the sewage works by or through any part of the municipal sewer system; or

(2) uses or is served by the works.

Unless the municipal legislative body finds otherwise, the works are considered to benefit every lot, parcel of real property, or building connected or to be connected with the municipal sewer system as a result of construction work under the contract, and the fees shall be billed and collected accordingly.

(d) The municipal legislative body may use one (1) or more of the following factors to establish the fees:

- (1) A flat charge for each sewer connection.
- (2) The amount of water used on the property.
- (3) The number and size of water outlets on the property.
- (4) The amount, strength, or character of sewage discharged into the sewers.
- (5) The size of sewer connections.
- (6) Whether the property has been or will be required to pay separately for any part of the sewage works.
- (7) Whether the property, although vacant or unimproved, is benefited by a local or lateral sewer because of the availability of that sewer. However, the owner must have been notified, by recorded covenants and restrictions or deed restrictions in the chain of title of the owner's property, that a fee or assessment for sewer availability may be charged, and the fee may reflect only the capital cost of the sewer and not the cost of operation and maintenance of the sewage works.
- (8) The cost of collecting, treating, and disposing of garbage in a sanitary manner, including equipment and wages.
- (9) The amount of money sufficient to compensate the municipality for the property taxes that would be paid on the sewage works if the sewage works were privately owned.
- (10) Any other factors the legislative body considers necessary.

Fees collected under subdivision (8) may be spent for that purpose only after compliance with all provisions of the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the revenue bonds for the sewage works. The board may transfer fees collected in lieu of taxes under subdivision (9) to the general fund of the municipality.

(e) The municipal legislative body may exercise reasonable discretion in adopting different schedules of fees, or making classifications in schedules of fees, based on variations in:

- (1) the costs, including capital expenditures, of furnishing services to various classes of users or to various locations; or
- (2) the number of users in various locations.

(f) Notwithstanding IC 14-33-5-21, this subsection does not apply to a conservancy district established under IC 14-33 for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and other liquid wastes. In an ordinance adopted under this section, the municipal legislative body may include one (1) or more of the following provisions with respect to property occupied by someone other than the owner of the property:

- (1) That fees for the services rendered by the sewage works to the property are payable by the person occupying the property. At the option of the municipal legislative body, the ordinance may include any:
  - (A) requirement for a deposit to ensure payment of the fees by the person occupying the property; or
  - (B) other requirement to ensure the creditworthiness of the person occupying the property as the account holder or customer with respect to the property;

that the municipal legislative body may lawfully impose.

(2) That the fees for the services rendered by the sewage works to the property are payable by the person occupying the property if one (1) of the following conditions is satisfied:

(A) Either the property owner or the person occupying the property gives to the general office of the utility written notice that indicates that the person occupying the property is responsible for paying the fees with respect to the property and requests that the account or other customer or billing records maintained for the property be in the name of the person occupying the property. At the option of the municipal legislative body, the ordinance may provide that a document that:

- (i) is executed by the property owner and the person occupying the property;
- (ii) identifies the person occupying the property by name; and
- (iii) indicates that the person occupying the property is responsible for paying the fees assessed by the utility with respect to the property;

serves as written notice for purposes of this clause.

(B) The account or other customer or billing records maintained by the utility for the property otherwise indicate that:

- (i) the property is occupied by someone other than the owner; and
- (ii) the person occupying the property is responsible for paying the fees.

(C) The property owner or the person occupying the property satisfies any other requirements or conditions that the municipal legislative body includes in the ordinance.

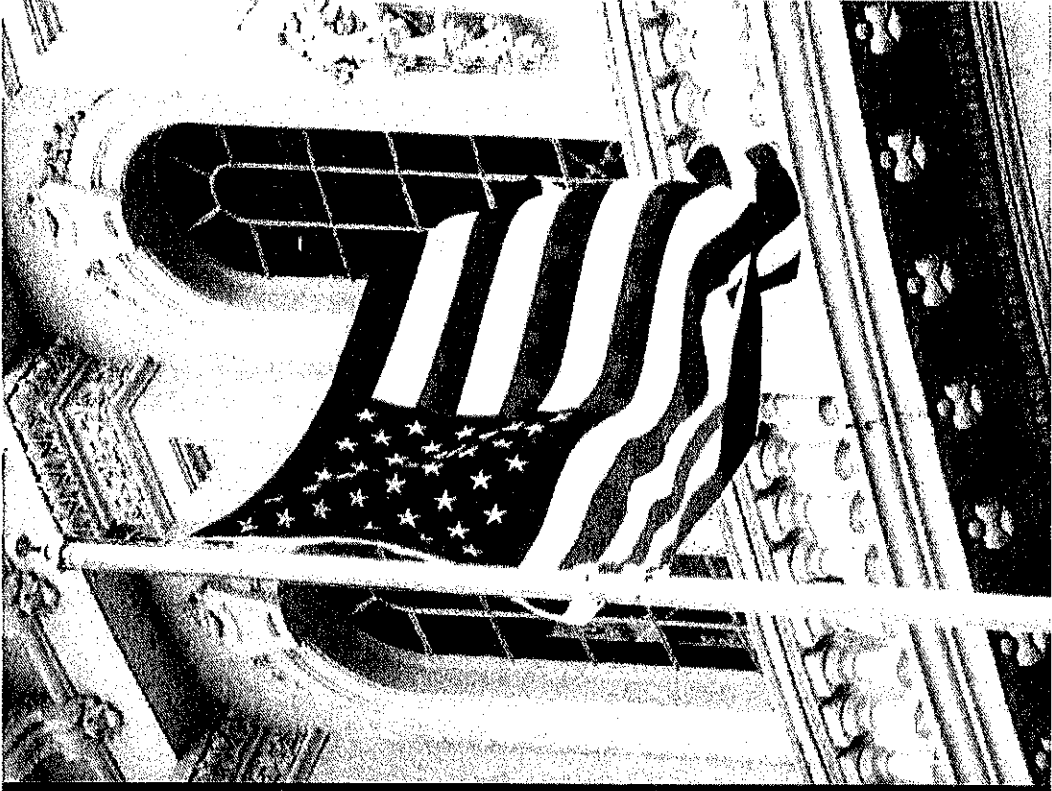
(3) That fees assessed against the property for the services rendered by the sewage works to the property do not constitute a lien against the property, notwithstanding section 32 of this chapter, and subject to any requirements or conditions set forth in the ordinance.

This subsection may not be construed to prohibit a municipal legislative body from including in an ordinance adopted under this section any other provision that the municipal legislative body considers appropriate.

### 36-9-23-26 Fees; hearing; notice; adoption; readjustment

Sec. 26. (a) After the introduction of the ordinance establishing fees under section 25 of this chapter, but before it is finally adopted, the municipal legislative body shall hold a public hearing at which users of the sewage works, owners of property served or to be served by the works, and other interested persons may be heard





City of Lawrence  
Municipal Sewage Works

Rate Study Summary

May 24, 2022



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## Why is a rate adjustment necessary?

- Declining financial position of the Sewage Works; last rate adjustment in 2009
  - Inadequate debt service coverage levels
- Provide funding for necessary capital improvement projects
  - EPA Administrative Order; must address Sanitary Sewer Overflows
  - Routine annual improvements
- Provide for necessary operating expenses of the Sewage Works
  - Increasing sewage treatment costs from CEG

**LAWRENCE  
UTILITIES**

Comparison of Monthly Residential Bills with Other Indiana Communities



\*For monthly 4,200 gallon monthly bills

## Proposed Alternatives

- Increase in Avg. Monthly Residential Bill (4,300 gals.)

	Notes	Phase I - 2012	Phase II - 2018	Phase III - 2024	Phase IV - 2030
Alternative I	R&I funding range \$2M - \$3M	\$13.16	\$8.94	\$3.44	\$3.91
Alternative II	R&I funding \$2M	\$13.16	\$7.82	\$2.32	\$2.41
Alternative III	R&I funding range \$800K - \$2M	\$8.60	\$9.33	\$3.83	\$3.91

Note: All alternatives include the estimated debt service on a \$20,000,000 bond financing.



## What can be done to help the low volume customers?

- Introduction of two new low volume minimum charge tiers
- Matches the implementation of low volume tiers in the water rates

	Minimum Charge	Present	Alt. I	Alt. II	Alt. III
Tier I (0-1,200 gals.)		\$27.05	\$27.05	\$27.05	\$27.05
Tier II (1,201-2,000 gals.)		\$27.05	\$30.98	\$30.98	\$30.98
Tier III (2,001-4,300 gals.)		\$27.05	Phase IV \$56.50	Phase IV \$52.76	Phase IV \$52.72

\* Based on current minimum charge for up to 4,300 gallons

**LAWRENCE  
UTILITIES**

## Monthly Bill Comparison (5,000 gallons)

	Current	Phase I - 2022	Phase II - 2023	Phase III - 2024	Phase IV - 2025
Alternative I	\$30.92	\$45.96	\$56.18	\$60.12	\$64.59
Alternative II	\$30.92	\$45.96	\$54.91	\$57.56	\$60.31
Alternative III	\$30.92	\$40.75	\$51.42	\$55.79	\$60.26





**AMERICAN  
STRUCTUREPOINT  
INC.**

**QUANTITY COST ESTIMATE**

City of Lawrence Remaining SSES  
Rehabilitation Work

Project No.: 2021.00722

**ESTIMATED PROJECT COST**

Total: \$25,179,000.00

30.0% Contingency: \$7,554,000.00

**ESTIMATED TOTAL: \$32,733,000.00**

ID	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Item Total
0001	MOBILIZATION / DEMOBILIZATION (10% - INCL. CONSTRUCTION ENG.)	1	LS	\$2,248,417	\$2,248,417
0002	MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC	1	LS	\$1,069,993	\$1,069,993
0003	6-INCH DIAMETER CIPP LINING	477	LF	\$30	\$14,310
0004	8-INCH DIAMETER CIPP LINING	59,107	LF	\$40	\$2,364,280
0005	10-INCH DIAMETER CIPP LINING	15,794	LF	\$45	\$710,730
0006	12-INCH DIAMETER CIPP LINING	8,663	LF	\$55	\$476,465
0007	15-INCH DIAMETER CIPP LINING	3,289	LF	\$75	\$246,675
0008	18-INCH DIAMETER CIPP LINING	634	LF	\$90	\$57,060
0009	ROOT REMOVAL	87,964	LF	\$1	\$70,331
0010	CUT PROTRUDING TAP	377	EA	\$180	\$67,920
0011	SANITARY SEWER, LATERAL REINSTATEMENT IN CURED-IN-PLACE PIPE	2,383	EA	\$113	\$268,171
0012	LATERAL LINER USING EITHER BRIM STYLE OR FULL MAINLINE CIRCUMFERENCE CONNECTION, 6", UP TO 5 FEET	2,383	EA	\$3,500	\$8,340,500
0013	SANITARY SEWER, PARTIAL REPLACEMENT UP TO 5', 6" PVC	3	EA	\$9,493	\$28,478
0014	SANITARY SEWER, PARTIAL REPLACEMENT UP TO 5', 8" PVC	120	EA	\$12,657	\$1,518,827
0015	SANITARY SEWER, PARTIAL REPLACEMENT UP TO 5', 10" PVC	27	EA	\$12,945	\$349,519
0016	SANITARY SEWER, PARTIAL REPLACEMENT UP TO 5', 12" PVC	14	EA	\$18,985	\$265,795
0017	SANITARY SEWER, PARTIAL REPLACEMENT UP TO 5', 15" PVC	9	EA	\$23,733	\$213,593
0018	SANITARY SEWER, PARTIAL REPLACEMENT UP TO 5', 18" PVC	3	EA	\$28,478	\$85,435
0019	SANITARY SEWER, 8" PVC PIPE SDR 35, GRANULAR BACKFILL	8,312	LF	\$205	\$1,703,960
0020	SANITARY SEWER, 10" PVC PIPE SDR 35, GRANULAR BACKFILL	1,834	LF	\$210	\$385,140

Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Checked By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ID	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Item Total
0021	ASPHALT PAVEMENT REPLACEMENT, INTERMEDIATE	3,233	TON	\$144	\$466,984
0022	ASPHALT PAVEMENT REPLACEMENT, SURFACE	1,082	TON	\$138	\$149,025
0023	PAVEMENT REPLACEMENT, AGGREGATE BASE	4,301	TON	\$69	\$295,557
0024	LINE MANHOLE	7,130	VF	\$236	\$1,682,432
0025	REPLACE MANHOLE LID AND FRAME	167	EA	\$1,245	\$207,946
0026	MANHOLE INFLOW DISH	20	EA	\$250	\$5,000
0027	INTERNAL CHIMNEY SEAL	391	EA	\$289	\$113,054
0028	REPLACE MANHOLE	56	EA	\$10,413	\$583,155
0029	LINE LATERAL, 6", ADDITIONAL LENGTH	23,830	LF	\$21	\$508,915
0030	MANHOLE CHIMNEY REPLACEMENT	29	EA	\$929	\$26,939
0031	MANHOLE BENCH REPLACEMENT	62	EA	\$258	\$15,980
0032	REPLACE MANHOLE CONE	64	EA	\$3,000	\$192,000
0033	RESET MANHOLE LID AND FRAME	230	EA	\$1,262.43	\$290,358
0034	RAISE BURIED MANHOLE	90	EA	\$1,000.00	\$90,000.00
0035	REPAIR PIPE CONNECTION	216	EA	\$300.00	\$64,800.00
0036	CONCRETE EXTERIOR REPAIR	2	EA	\$500.00	\$1,000.00
0037	PLUG ABANDONED PIPE CONNECTION	2	EA	\$250.00	\$500.00