THE VILLAGE OF

EST. 1881

RIDGEWAY

PUBLIC WORKS, SAFETY, AND HEALTH COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

July 20, 2023 at 5:00 PM

Ridgeway Community Center - Room 101/102 208 Jarvis Street, Ridgeway, WI 53582

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

CONFIRMATION OF OPEN MEETING

ADOPTION OF MEETING AGENDA

ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION AND ACTION

1. Grove Street Parking Resolution
2. Snow Removal Policy
3. Fire Siren and Noon Whistle
4. Water Tower/Hydrant Fencing
5. Dog License Policy
6. Compost Site, Illegal Dumping, and Site Signage
7. Chapter 10 Section 8 Regulation of Fires and Review of Burn Permit Policy including applicable ordinances and fees
8. Sign Ordinance
9. Grease Ordinance

ADJOURNMENT

SNOW SHOVELING

Wisconsin Statute 66.615 and Chapter 5.08 of the Municipal Code requires all property owners to keep public sidewalks cleared of snow and ice. The sidewalk must be cleared of snow and ice the entire width and length. Wisconsin Statute 66.615 also authorizes the Village to have unshoveled sidewalks cleared and bill the property owner for snow removal costs. If the bill is not paid within 30 days, the bill goes on the tax roll with penalty.

Municipal ordinance states that all sidewalks shall be cleared of snow and ice within **twenty-four** hours after a snow storm. After **twenty-four** hours, the Director of Public Works may cause the sidewalks to be cleared. Clearing will start after consideration has been given to local conditions (amount of snowfall, street conditions, weather reports, etc.).

PLACING SNOW AND WASTE ON VILLAGE STREETS IS NOT PERMITTED

Wisconsin State Statutes 86.01, 86.07, 346.94 and/or 941.03 makes it unlawful to push snow onto or across roads from private driveways. Village Ordinance Chapter 5.11 makes it unlawful to plow or push snow onto the pavement of any public street, road, alley, or highway.

Direct any questions to the office of the Director of Public Works, 608-341-5834, or e-mail at publicworks@ridgewaywi.gov.

WINTER MAINTENANCE: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. **When will my street be plowed?** It depends on the priority of the street. It could be very soon if you are on a major street or could be up to 12 hours for a small cul-de-sac. If we have continuous snow over a long period of time, it could be even longer. Our goal is to have all roads passable within 24 hours.
2. **Why did you plow snow at the end of my driveway?** This is always a touchy question. The plows are responsible to move the snow off the public street. The property owner has the option to remove all or part of the snow at the end of the driveway as needed for access to the house or business.
3. **Will the Village remove the snow from the end of my driveway?** No. The owner must remove the snow.
4. **Can I put the snow back in the road to have the plows take it somewhere else?** No. It is illegal for owners to place snow back in the street. The fine for a First Offense is $50.00. The only exception is in the 600/700 Main Street area where owners are allowed to place snow from the sidewalk at the curb for removal.
5. **Where can I park during a snow storm?** The best place to park is in your driveway. If there is no room, the next best place would be a wide street that has alternate side parking or a village lot available for public parking.
6. **Do I have to shovel my sidewalk?** Yes. You are responsible to keep the entire width and length of the sidewalk free of snow & ice. This includes shoveling out to the cleared portion of the street at intersections. The Village will have a contractor shovel snow for any owner that does not comply within 24 hours after the snowfall has ended. There are no notices or courtesy calls. One way you can help is to throw the snow from the sidewalk back into the yard. It will clear the walk, plus leave more space between the sidewalk and curb for the snow plows to remove snow from the street. It will also minimize the amount of snow that may be pushed back onto the sidewalk.
7. **What will you do about a damaged mail box?** If you have a mail box that meets US Postal Service guidelines (6" behind the curb) and we damage it, the Village will attempt to repair the box/post or provide $30 to the affected resident per village ordinance 5.14. If your mail box is in violation of the guidelines and is hanging out beyond the curb and it is damaged, it will be your responsibility to replace it. Please check it now to make sure it is behind the curb. Postal service guidelines are available on the village website and from USPS.
8. **What if my lawn is damaged by snow plows?** In the spring, the Street Department will look for obvious areas that were damaged and repair them. If you notice something, please call the Village Office at 608-924-5881 or email info@ridgewaywi.gov so we can check it out and if we damaged the lawn, we will fix it.

WISCONSIN OUTDOOR WARNING SIREN BEST PRACTICES

1/31/2019

Recommendations for best practices

To create best practice recommendations for outdoor warning sirens to improve public safety and public warning effectiveness in Wisconsin by encouraging statewide adoption of one simple, clear, consistent and credible outdoor warning siren policy.

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Wisconsin Outdoor Warning Siren Best Practices

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BEST PRACTICES

Background

Outdoor warning sirens are just one tool used by officials to warn the public of an immediate threat to life safety from hazards and threats. Outdoor warning sirens, also known as air raid or tornado sirens, were originally designed to warn the population of large cities to seek shelter in the event of incoming enemy bombers during World War II. The siren system was later upgraded and expanded during the Cold War for warning of incoming missiles by the Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) Act in 1950. During the Nixon administration, there were several significant natural disasters including Hurricane Camille in 1969 that put the Federal Government under pressure to allow the use of the outdoor warning sirens already in place to be used for more than bomber or missile attack warning. The earliest documented used of an outdoor siren to warn of a tornado is 1970. Sirens in Wisconsin have been used to warn people primarily of tornados but there are several types of dangers that the siren systems in a given area or municipality may elect to use the siren system for.

Public Warning System

Outdoor warning sirens should be just one element in an integrated public warning system that uses many methods to provide immediate, potentially life-saving warning and actionable information to the public as quickly as possible. Other elements of this integrated public warning system include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Weather Radio (NWR); Broadcast radio, Broadcast television, and Cable TV providers that participate in the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) systems, Telephonic notification services (Reverse 911), and digital message boards along highways. **No single piece of public warning technology is capable of alerting all people at all times.** People engage in various activities throughout the day and these warning tools may, or may not, be effective for reaching an individual at any particular moment. Having a variety of warning tools provides redundancy and resilience against failure of key systems such as cell phone towers, the internet, or electrical service; which happens often when disaster strikes.

Siren Organization

Outdoor warning sirens in Wisconsin are not part of a centralized statewide system. Siren site selection, equipment choice, installation, maintenance, upgrades and funding are typically the responsibility of municipalities, counties and in some cases, private ownership. In rare instances, special jurisdictions such as major airports, private corporations and nuclear power plants, own and operate sirens. Siren policies have never been coordinated in Wisconsin in part due to Wisconsin's Home Rule status. Policy scope in Wisconsin ranges from operators that own a single siren, to city-wide policies, to county-wide policies. Due to the variety of siren equipment used and differences in organization and capabilities between jurisdictions, siren activation methods vary. Some sirens must be manually activated at each location. Other siren networks are automated and can be activated from a single control point which is often a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) or Dispatch Center. The result has been that vital public warning signals are very different across the state and can and have created warning conflict in or near community, county and even state boarders.

Siren Capabilities

Outdoor warning sirens are tools to warn people who are outdoors to take immediate, potentially life-saving action by finding shelter from an imminent threat, then seeking further information. Though some people who are very close to an outdoor warning siren may hear it while they are inside a building, the sirens are designed and only intended to warn those people who may be outside during a potential threat. Older siren systems are mechanical while many newer varieties are electronic. Either type works well to provide outdoor warning. The planning range for hearing most outdoor sirens is ½ to 2 miles from the siren location. In addition to differences in sirens models, many other factors may increase or decrease the distance over which the sound may carry including wind, vegetation, hills, buildings and other noise in the area such as highway road noise.

Siren Education

Most outdoor warning sirens now in use in Wisconsin do not have the capability to provide a voice message. Even when voice messages can be provided, siren tones carry across much further distances than an amplified human voice. Therefore, people need to know what to do when they hear a siren tone without any further explanation. Public education is an essential component of a successful outdoor warning siren capability. If people are unaware of what action to take when a siren sounds, some will seek shelter, others will run, and still others will stick around to find out what is going on. In the absence of any specific guidance provided for a special circumstance, emergency managers in Wisconsin want the public to immediately move to shelter when outdoor warning sirens are heard, and then get information from a reliable source about the threat. People should always “get inside, then get information” when sirens sound. Education about sirens and other warning methods reduce public confusion, which is a major contributor to inappropriate and possibly fatal actions when disaster strikes.

Situational Awareness

Another important part of public warning, especially with outdoor warning sirens, is situational awareness. Situational awareness is different than just knowing what to do when a siren sounds. Situational awareness is making sure people are aware of the increase and decrease of hazards and threats over days and weeks. This is especially important during severe weather season in our state.

Advances in technology and the skill of National Weather Service (NWS) meteorologists mean that typically there are days of indications that severe weather will form. This information is outlined in the Hazardous Weather Outlook from the NWS office for your area. Furthermore, there are often hours of notice that the development of dangerous weather is imminent such as; when Severe Thunderstorm or Tornado Watches are issued by the Storm Prediction Center. Finally, there are usually only minutes of warning to take shelter when a Severe Thunderstorm or Tornado Warning is issued by the local National Weather Service offices.

Citizens should understand that sirens are the last link in the warning chain, not the first. A very small investment of a few minutes of time each day can ensure proper situational awareness and better decision-making for the safety of families, groups and businesses. People should take a moment to check weather forecasts daily for any mention of severe weather. Extra attention should be paid on days with severe weather potential. Situational awareness prevents surprise. Surprise often causes unnecessary delay in taking appropriate life-saving action – sometimes with tragic results.

Siren Operation Issues

While outdoor warning sirens are useful, siren owners can be much more effective with their implementation as part of an overall public warning strategy. Simple policy updates and changes statewide would make sirens more trusted as a warning tool and improve public safety without requiring expense. Recent studies about public reactions to outdoor warning sirens in such deadly tornado events as Joplin, Missouri (2011); Tuscaloosa, Alabama (2011); and Moore, Oklahoma (2013), show that many people don't trust sirens to be accurate, and therefore, do not take shelter when they hear them. Instead, many begin to call or text friends and family when sirens are activated to verify conditions and discuss options before taking any further action, yet others will dial 911 looking for information or complaining that the sirens have sounded. These studies show that overuse of sirens leads people to ignore them, a condition known as "siren fatigue". Overuse includes testing them too often, using sirens for non-warning reasons, such as for lunch/dinner signals, curfew sirens and fire department member alerting. People have difficulty sorting out all the sirens they hear and tune them out from frustration and annoyance. Another problem happens when sirens are sounded in too large of a geographical area when the hazard is only threatening a small portion of the area. People far from an actual threat may think everything looks fine, but have sirens activated near them. These so called 'blue sky warnings' do not match the smaller polygon warnings that are now possible and in wide spread use. This produces a lack of confidence in outdoor warning sirens and results in a lack of urgency when they are heard.

Intent of this Best Practice Recommendation Document

The siren workgroup is striving to create best practice recommendations for outdoor warning sirens in order to improve public safety and public warning effectiveness in Wisconsin by encouraging voluntary statewide adoption of simple, clear, consistent and credible outdoor warning siren policy and practice. This will help foster a statewide understanding of the purpose of outdoor warning sirens among emergency personnel, our media partners and the public we serve. It also describes a standard way to employ them across our state. We are working reduce public confusion and a reduction in, or elimination of siren fatigue. These steps should lead to increased confidence and trust in public warning systems in general and sirens in particular.
These recommendations are offered for the use of emergency managers and municipal officials as guidance to help influence local siren policy and practice decisions. It is not the intent of the workgroup for these recommendations to be mandatory.
As a Home Rule State the ownership, maintenance, operational decisions and control lie with the local jurisdiction. The workgroup is striving to develop and promote a siren policy and practices we believe will promote a safer and more resilient Wisconsin. These best practice recommendations are, therefore, goals that we encourage jurisdictions to work towards.

It is not the intent of this group to make these recommendations to suggest implementation of an enforceable statute or rule. The recommendations represent the professional judgment and advice of emergency managers throughout Wisconsin, together with meteorologists' input from the National Weather Service and from our Media Partners. Together, we believe this is the most appropriate approach for strategizing outdoor warning siren use and improving public warning in hazardous weather events.

Legal Authority

Wisconsin has no statute or administrative rule that dictates the use, ownership, maintenance or requirement that any municipality, city, village or township must have sirens or follow any common practice or procedure. As such it is a home rule issue and is completely left to the individual local unit of government to decide if they will have and operate outdoor warning sirens and under what conditions and criteria.
Thus making the need for clear and concise guidance for statewide dissemination to encourage voluntary acceptance and use even more apparent.

Principles

In order to move toward one simple, clear, consistent and credible outdoor warning siren policy for Wisconsin, the following overarching principles are recommended as best practice.

Protection of Life

The sole purpose of outdoor warning sirens is for the protection of life.
Sirens should be used to warn of immediate threats to life and safety. They should not sound when the predominant hazard is for property damage. They also should not be used for any non-life safety purpose such as time-of-day notification (“noon siren”) or for celebratory reasons (welcoming a winning sports team home).

Public Warning

In order to reduce confusion, outdoor warning sirens should be sounded for public warning purposes only. Using outdoor warning sirens for calling firefighters to the station can result in public confusion because these sirens do not fit a predictable pattern. While using sirens to alert volunteer firefighters is traditional and has a life-safety objective, technology improvements make siren alerts to firefighters less and less effective or necessary. Many fire departments in Wisconsin have phased out sirens for firefighter recall. The practice of using sirens for fire calls has also dropped dramatically across the United States. Use of sirens for non-public warning purposes as a practice should be phased out.

Take Shelter

The public should know that hearing an outdoor warning siren is a call to take immediate life-saving action. The desired action is to take shelter.
Shelter does not just mean going inside any structure or vehicle. It means finding a sturdy, permanent building in a place that offers the best possible protection. The phrase “get inside then get information” are memorable words to describe the essential actions that people should take when they hear an outdoor warning siren. There are a very few special circumstances in small areas where sirens may mean something else (described later). If people have no other information however, they should always take shelter when hearing a siren. Public education must also go further to give people the ability to identify the most protective areas in buildings.

All Hazards

Outdoor Warning Sirens are not "tornado sirens." Sirens may be used for all types of hazards where emergency officials want people in a defined area to "get inside then get information."
Besides severe weather, other situations such as the release of hazardous materials or an immediate security threat may require that sirens be used to tell to people take shelter. Outdoor warning sirens are also an important part of the National Alert and Warning System {NAWAS) that warns of imminent attack and other national security emergencies. These uses need to be accompanied by a well thought out policy/procedure and significant efforts in public education so residents in these "All-Hazards" use area know the differences in siren alerts and the actions they should take

Multi-Mode Warning

Sirens are just one element in a larger public warning system. No single warning element is effective at all times and in all circumstances. Many tools must be used to make sure that people get proper timely warning to take shelter or other appropriate action dictated by the hazard. Outdoor warning sirens are the tool of choice to warn those people who are outside to seek shelter then information.
According to a recent national survey, 20.9% percent of Americans prefer outdoor sirens as their method to get warning[1]. This data shows a fundamental problem in perception of sirens and of public warning in general. Warning method is not a matter of favorites, but instead is a function of the activity a person is doing at the time of the warning. Sirens warn those outside. Television screen crawlers warn those watching TV. Digital message boards and radios warn those driving. Weather alert radio awakens those who are asleep or warn those doing work inside a home or office. Wireless Emergency Alerts warn those who are mobile and maybe outside of their local area. People always should have and need several warning systems available to them as they go about their day. As people go about their day, they should always have access to at least one of these warning systems.

[1] 2012 Third Annual Public Safety Survey – http://www.federalsignal-indust.com/sites/default/files/attachments/ANS104_2012_Survey-lowRes.pdf

OPERATIONAL STANDARDS RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific recommended operating standards and best practices for outdoor warning siren use in Wisconsin:

Two Siren Tones

There are two basic sounds or tones used by outdoor warning sirens; 1) Alert and, 2) Attack.

1. Alert is a steady 'wail' tone

2. Attack is a rising and falling 'wavering' tone

These long-established tones are a national standard under a system established by the Federal Government. Across Wisconsin, the public should only have to understand the meaning of two separate siren sounds. Any other tones used are only for very specific circumstances inside small and often restricted areas {discussed later). People should understand that some jurisdictions are currently only able to offer the alert tone for public warning. It is also important to know that some fire services utilize siren signal to notify firefighters of a call.

Best Practice Recommendation: Jurisdictions that operate outdoor warning sirens should attempt to have both the alert and attack tones available for public warning. The alert tone should be used for local emergency warning i.e.: Tornado/Extreme winds or nuclear plant emergencies. The attack tone should be reserved only for national defense warning. According to the National Warning System Operations Manual, the attack signal "…will have no other meaning and will be used for no other purpose."[2]

[2] FEMA Manual 1550.2: National Warning System Operations Manual – http://www.fema.gov/pdf/library/1550_2.pdf

Use in Local Emergencies

Local emergencies that may require siren activation include, but are not limited to dangerous weather events such as tornadoes or extreme winds; deadly chemical or hazardous material releases; or certain active security situations. The message that emergency officials want to communicate to the public by using outdoor warning sirens is to find protective shelter, using the catch-phrase "get inside then get information."

Best Practice Recommendation: When used for a public warning of local emergency, outdoor warning sirens should sound the alert tone only. During use for an actual warning (as opposed to a test), the duration of the alert tone should be at least three (3) minutes. There is strong evidence that people take siren warning more seriously if the siren is sounded for a longer duration, or if the tone is quickly repeated. Public education on what actions are to be taken when sirens are activated is key.

Weather Triggers

There are several types of extreme weather that should trigger activation of outdoor warning sirens (and many types that should not). Quick and effective use of sirens is especially important during violent weather events since sirens are designed to warn people engaged in outdoor activities. People outdoors are the most vulnerable to the impacts of weather. Use of sirens for weather warnings should be for a clear and present danger to life-safety. Of course, inclement weather can increase safety risks that may result in death or injuries. Slippery roads, standing water, lightning and other dangers are often part of storms. People should adjust their activities and come inside, but activation of sirens for general public warning is not appropriate for routine storms. Siren activation should only take place when the effects of weather would likely kill or injure unprotected people outdoors or hurt people in lightly constructed structures such as mobile homes, campers, etc. When sirens are activated, protective action does not just mean going inside any object structure, but actually finding safe shelter within structures or leaving unsafe structures (such as mobile homes) and vehicles and then finding good, solid protective shelter.

Best Practice Recommendation:
Two types of violent weather events should trigger siren activation using the alert tone. These include: Tornadoes and Extreme winds.
1. Tornadoes (NWS tornado warnings)
2. Extreme Winds (NWS measured or imminent at or above 80 MPH.)
People in structures such as mobile homes, are also at risk for significant damage above that wind speed.
Sirens should not be sounded for basic severe thunderstorm warnings because the NWS severe thunderstorm threshold is set for property damage.
In addition, severe thunderstorm warnings occur so frequently across Wisconsin that siren activation would likely happen many times each year, eroding public confidence in sirens and resulting in people ignoring sirens and not taking individual protective actions quickly enough.

The sounding for Extreme Wind (80mph +) can be a logistical and procedural challenge. There are no current reliable automated methods other that an anemometer activated siren to perform the function of setting off the alert. Most jurisdictions would have a dispatcher or emergency manager reading the texts of an NWS weather warning product for the indicators of the extreme wind conditions. These extreme winds of 80 mph or higher can and do cause the same damage and injury/fatality potential as tornadoes. Future development of alerting technology may make this more prevalent in the future and jurisdictions should always strive to provide the most complete warning information as possible

Use in National Defense Emergencies

There are several scenarios where national authorities may decide to warn the public directly through the National Alert and Warning System (NAWAS) as well as the Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA). Attack warning was the original purpose of the nation's siren system. In the event of an imminent attack State and County Warning Points will be notified on the NAWAS line to sound the "attack" warning under the four specified circumstances as well as other circumstances of national interest. These procedures are spelled out in FEMA Manual 1550.2 published in 2001 and revised in 2015.

1. Enemy Attack. The Attack Warning will be disseminated over NAWAS when the Commander, North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) declares Air Defense Emergency (ADE) Warning RED. ADE RED signifies that an attack upon the United States is imminent or taking place. Only NORAD is authorized to declare ADEs. Additionally, there are limited threat scenarios by which terrorists or countries of concern may attempt to harm U.S. interests. These scenarios may require an announcement of a limited Attack Warning to a specific area or region of the United States. Warnings are based on tactical and strategic intelligence data gathered and evaluated by NORAD under its responsibility for the aerospace defense of North America.

2. Accidental Missile Launch. An agreement between the United States and Russia exists to reduce the risk of nuclear war because of an accidental, unauthorized, or any other unexplained incident involving a possible nuclear weapon detonation. In the unlikely event of such an incident (e.g., an accidental missile launch) that would threaten the United States or a particular area within the country with a possible nuclear detonation, an accidental launch-warning message will be transmitted over the NAWAS. The attack warning tone would be used.

3. Radioactive Fallout. NAWAS would be used to convey fallout information to the affected State(s).The State{s) would then pass this information on to local governments, which would issue fallout warnings and instructions to the public based on local observations and information received from the State. The attack warning tone would be used.

4. Domestic Errant Missile Launch. The United States space program launches a variety of missiles (military, government and civilian) from several launch locations within its borders. There is potential for these missiles to go errant and not reach proper altitude in outer space but instead fall back to Earth. The rocket launch facility, in conference with NORAD, which monitors all orbital activity, would issue a warning via NAWAS to the threatened state's warning point. States would then pass this information to affected local governments, which would sound the attack tone and issue instructions via media and other sources.

Best Practice Recommendation: Counties and siren owner/operators participate in, and support, the NAWAS system by maintaining the capability to sound attack warnings for public safety in case of national defense emergency. While national defense emergencies are low probability, most carry high consequences and would likely result in many more casualties if the public did not get adequate advance warning.

Smallest Warning Area Possible

Siren control technology used in some places in Wisconsin is unable to sound sirens in areas smaller than the entire county or municipality. This results in so-called 'blue sky warnings." A blue sky warning happens when the public warning area where sirens sound is much larger than the actual area under threat and results in people losing trust in siren accuracy and ignoring warnings.

Best Practice Recommendation: When repaired, upgraded or replaced, siren controls should be equipped with technology or systems to allow only sirens within a specified NWS warning polygon to sound. Additional technology advancements that allow automatic siren activation upon receipt of a NWS tornado or wind message for pre-set conditions should also be considered.

Siren Resilience

Severe weather can quickly make outdoor warning siren systems fail if it is totally dependent on the local power grid as its only power source. Power failures can happen well before a storm hits an area. Lightning or fallen trees can cut power and make critical outdoor warning sirens silent just when an area needs it most. Severe weather often comes in waves over the course of hours, or even days. If the first storm knocks out power resulting in warning sirens going off line, the public is at risk when new lines of storms approach.

Best Practice Recommendation: To ensure function during critical situations, outdoor warning sirens should not depend on the power grid as their sole source of power. Backup power sources should be installed, including battery back-up, or connection to a generator that automatically starts when the grid power source shuts off. Consider future sirens that are not connected to the grid at all and are capable of independent power through use of solar charged batteries or other power systems.

Siren Control System

Siren Control systems can vary greatly due to age. Redundancy in siren controls as well as protection of those systems from cyber or physical attack or tampering must be addressed.

Best Practice Recommendation: To ensure function during critical situations, outdoor warning sirens systems should include at least two control points for sounding or canceling of the siren activation.

Best Practice Recommendation: Outdoor warning siren control systems should be protected from physical tampering as much as is possible. As well control systems using radios as control should use encryption methods to prevent the remote hacking of sirens.

"All-Clear" Message

A frequent question asked of emergency managers by the public is "what is the all-clear siren tone?" Of course the answer is that there is NO "all-clear" tone. The mistaken belief that there is such a signal comes from the all clear signal used to tell people that they could come out of bomb shelters after enemy bombers had passed in London during World War II. The all clear tone dropped from use in Civil Defense when bombs became nuclear and radioactive fallout became a concern. For weather events and hazardous material emergencies, the idea that there is an "all-clear" tone is dangerous. The "get inside then get information" concept is supposed to have people move inside to sturdy shelter and then connect with an information source, such as radio and TV. The all clear will come from broadcasts and other sources while people remain in the sheltered location. People should not leave a safe shelter spot in an attempt to hear an all clear siren tone outside that is supposed to tell them it is OK to leave shelter. It is unsafe practice that may potentially put people in danger.

Best Practice Recommendation: Outdoor warning siren policies should not include any form of "all-clear" signal.

Inappropriate Use of Sirens

There are siren practices that are inappropriate, such as celebrating a sport team winning a championship. The use of the outdoor warning siren system to celebrate an event such as a sports teams win, the welcome home of a local or national hero or the signal as a start of a parade should be absolutely prohibited. This is comparable to pulling a building fire alarm to celebrate an event.

The use of outdoor warning sirens for calling firefighters to the station is a use that should be phased out if still in use. The advent of pager, radio, cell phone text and automated call alerts has rendered this practice obsolete. Given that the average warning siren has an alerting range of 1.5 miles, outside and the fact that few of our firefighters tend to live or work within that strict range is an indication of why this practice is not recommended. The use of the sirens in this way can and does result in public confusion and annoyance because these sirens do not fit a predictable pattern that the general public is aware of.

While using sirens to alert volunteer/Paid On Call firefighters is traditional and it does have a life-safety objective, technology improvements make siren alerts to firefighters less and less effective or necessary. Many fire departments in Wisconsin have phased out the use of sirens for firefighter recall. Using sirens for fire calls has also dropped dramatically across the United States.

Best Practice Recommendation: By policy and procedure prohibit the "Celebratory" use of outdoor warning sirens for any and all reasons.

Best Practice Recommendation: Phase out the use of outdoor warning sirens as standard practice for alerting Fire and Emergency Medical Services to respond. This should be done as soon as is practical based on the alerting technology that is available to the individual departments.

Siren Tests

Monthly Tests

Monthly siren tests have several purposes. These include verification that the siren is functioning, enabling listeners to learn the sounds used by outdoor warning sirens, and providing a trigger for immediate action drills by people at home, work, school or other sites. It is important that people in listening range of outdoor warning sirens fully understand the intent behind monthly siren tests. Some cities depend upon resident reports to find out if a siren does not work. People in these locations should know that they are expected to notify the siren owner when it does not work during a test. Information about siren tones and family and workplace immediate action tests are also essential to getting full value from the siren system.

Best Practice Recommendation: Public education efforts should make it clear that siren tests are provided as a way for people to become familiar with the siren tones that they will hear for warning. They should learn how siren sounds carry to their yards, worksites, parks, playing fields, lakes and other outdoor spaces in various weather conditions. They should be given tools to have a brief home, workplace, school or outdoor recreation action test when sirens are heard. During these tests people can actually move to a place of shelter, or they can do a quick mental assessment of what they would do in an actual emergency. If people are expected to report siren outages, they must be provided contact methods to do so. Surveying field units in the jurisdictions where sirens have been tested to ensure the audible alert was heard is also another way to verify functionality of the sirens. Always defer to the testing recommendations of the siren manufacture for the frequency of testing.

Conduct of Monthly Tests

Siren operators must balance several demands during siren tests. Sirens must be tested to verify that they work. The test also satisfies the need to provide the public with opportunities to hear sirens before an actual emergency. The tests can also provide a trigger for brief action tests for people to practice protective measures. Too many tests, especially when combined with non-public warning uses of outdoor sirens such as time notifications and fire calls, result in siren fatigue. In siren fatigue, people have become numb to siren sounds and their attention is no longer secured when a siren is activated. Siren tests must be limited to only those needed to meet objectives in order to not build siren fatigue among the public.

Best Practice Recommendation: A single audible siren test protocol used across the state will help reduce public confusion and familiarize people with tones they will hear in an emergency. Best practice recommends one monthly audible siren drill. This drill should occur at the same time and day of each month. (Time and day should be coordinated countywide as well as with neighboring counties)The goal for outdoor warning siren capability in Wisconsin is to offer a single one-minute siren tone to test and educate populations.

Test Day Severe Weather Threat

During severe weather season there is a good chance a siren test may occur on a day with actual severe weather risk. Siren operators do not want to be in a position where a monthly siren test is happening while actual severe weather is building in the same area. This kind of siren purpose conflict would only erode public confidence in the siren system and in government decision-making. Looming severe weather or other developing emergency situations are appropriate reasons to cancel siren tests in order to reduce public confusion. Cancellation also reassures people that officials are actively monitoring developing situations and making appropriate adjustments when needed.

Best Practice Recommendation: If, on the day of the siren test, the National Weather Service forecasts a threat of actual severe weather in a specific county or counties, to occur within the six (6) hours prior to and through the six (6) hours following the siren test scheduled time, the test should be cancelled in the county/counties described in the forecast. The six hour minus - six hour plus window allows time for variance in predicted storm development times and for counties with large geographic areas. Local media outlets should be advised that the test is cancelled due to an actual severe weather threat. This not only will notify the public of the cancelled test, but is also another newsworthy method to highlight to the public the increased severe weather risk for that day. Cancellation of the test should be announced to the public.

Annual Statewide Tornado Drill

Wisconsin Emergency Management coordinates a Statewide Tornado Drill each year in April as part of Wisconsin's Severe Weather Awareness Week. This is a valuable public education effort that gets a lot of concentrated media attention across the state in the weeks just before the onset of severe weather season in Wisconsin. These tests are also aligned with neighboring states to provide cross border consistency. The use of outdoor warning sirens during an afternoon and an evening tornado warning scenario is important to the success of the education effort.

Best Practice Recommendation: Actively participate in Wisconsin Severe Weather Awareness Week and use outdoor warning sirens for the annual Statewide Tornado Drill held twice on the day of the test, one afternoon and one evening test

Nuclear Power Plant Areas

Wisconsin has nuclear power plants located in the state as well as in bordering states that have areas subject to special public alert and warning procedures. These areas include the 10 mile radius Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) surrounding the plants. Siren procedures in the EPZ are governed by federal regulations.

Best Practice Recommendation: Outdoor Warning Sirens serving the 10 mile Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) around nuclear power plants are considered special use sirens and are beyond the scope of these outdoor warning siren recommendations. If, however, these sirens are used for weather warning purposes, it is recommended that they follow the guidance provided within this document when activated for weather-related purposes.

Voice Notification Systems

Some outdoor warning sirens are also capable of providing a voice message when used as a loudspeaker. Generally, the audible range of a voice message is less than when using the speaker as a siren. Voice messages are able to provide more information than a simple tone, and can be much more specific about the threat and directive in actions to take.

Best Practice Recommendation: When used in a voice mode with a voice message, outdoor warning loudspeaker-sirens have a much more limited range. Use of the voice mode should be considered for specific area and venues such as fair grounds, marinas and outdoor sports complexes to direct people to shelter and action in an unfamiliar place. Use over a wide spread area has been shown to have limited effectiveness.

Special Considerations

There are special environments or circumstances when outdoor warning sirens have a public warning value when used in different ways than described in this best practice recommendation. However, the large benefit of simple and easily understood statewide standard siren practices will be lost if too many special exceptions are made. Emergency managers and siren owner/operators should use caution when thinking about exceptions to their siren policy. Public confusion could be the result.

A special environment for outdoor warning siren includes relatively small areas that have long-term, well-defined risk from a rapid onset emergency. A narrow ravine, for instance, which has homes or businesses within it, that is prone to flash flooding could be a special environment for outdoor warning sirens. The role of outdoor warning sirens in this limited case may be to trigger an evacuation (rather than to seek shelter).

Best Practice Recommendation: Warning sirens should not be used for general evacuation purposes. This conflicts with the idea that people should “get inside then get information” when they hear a siren. It is recommended that other notification methods be used such as public-address systems on fire trucks and police cars and/or Reverse 911, WEA or other subscription based alert and notification with consideration to repeat these messages on social media platforms. The use of Outdoor Sirens for evacuation signals should be a last choice and limited to very unique and special circumstances that cannot be effectively managed by other means. These areas require special attention to public education for understanding of the need for action and what those actions need to be.

Public Education

Educating the public we serve as well as media partners and other public safety on the operations and limitations of outdoor warning sirens is a key component to a robust public alert and warning program.

The general public needs to understand the criteria used for sounding sirens and what actions to take when they hear a siren that has been activated. It is well established that people will seek three trusted sources of confirmation on a warning before taking action. That is why it is imperative that your siren program is NOT the only link in your public warning chain. It is also an indication that you must work through education and public relations to become their trusted source for alerting and notification to take life-saving measures.

Links:

https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/videos/102004

Example of education info graphic:

Thank You

Thank you to the outdoor warning siren working group for their time and efforts to research and develop this guidance document.

Scott Ziegler
Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office Division of Emergency Management

Gail Goodchild
Waukesha County Emergency Management

David Janda
Dane County Emergency Management

Special thanks to the National Weather Service Milwaukee/Sullivan office for their technical assistance with the weather science needed for this project.

The development of this document also relied on information from:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
The National Weather Service
Wisconsin Emergency Management
Wisconsin Emergency Management Association
The State of Iowa Emergency Management
The State of Michigan Emergency Management
The State of Minnesota Emergency Management Association
Federal Signal Corporation
American Signal

Site Prep and enhancement includes village green landscaping, concrete patio installation, excavation, landscaping fabric, and wash stone installation around the water tower for easier maintenance and aesthetic improvement. Additionally, site enhancements and public space enhancements include solar safety lighting or hard wired lighting as appropriate throughout the area.

This includes $7,000 from Line 2 of the Recreation Grant Project Cost Estimate Worksheet for Village Green/Courtyard/Dog Park Solar Safety Lighting provided from the DNR-LWCF Grant and Village of Ridgeway. We are requesting an additional $5,833 for landscaping /patio work, and $1,527 for wash stone and excavation from B&C Trucking and Excavating (Quotation Form).

Site Prep / Enhancement

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921
dnr.wi.gov

Recreation Grant Project Cost Estimate Worksheet

Form 8700-014 (R 02/22)

For use with Recreation Grant Application Forms

Project Name:		Prepared By:	Date
Community Park Safety and Accessibility Improvments		Hailey Roessler	04/12/2022
County	Project Applicant:	Landowner Name	⦿ Public ○ Private
Iowa	Village of Ridgeway	Village of Ridgeway	

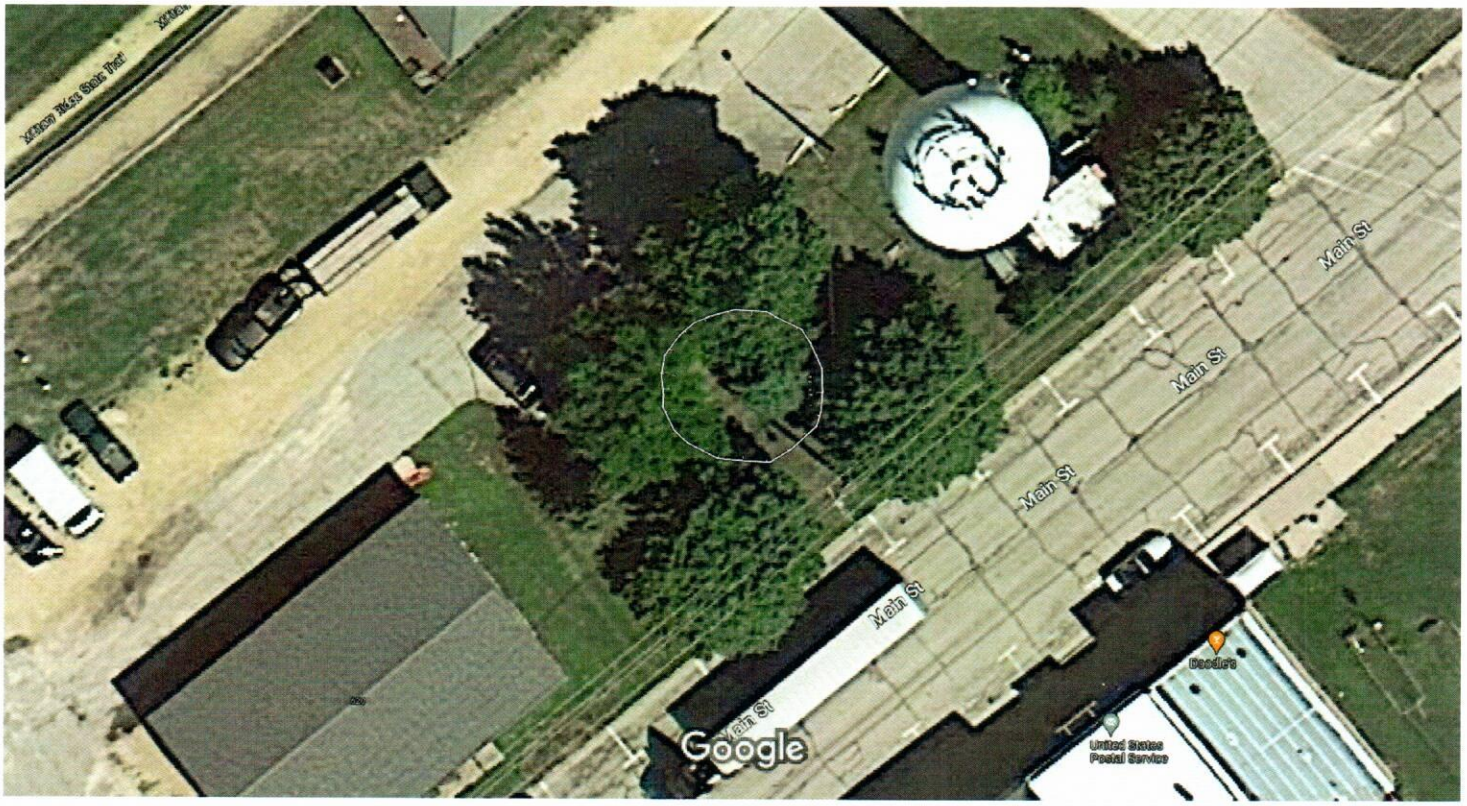
Indicate - (C) Contract , (F) Force Acct., (D) Donated

Line	DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ITEMS *List by individual item or break down by Use Areas* (See Item List On Back Of This Form)	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Component Costs	Estimated Total Item Cost
1	Engineering and Design	1		$18,000.00	18,000.00
2	Village Green/Courtyard/Solar Safety Lighting	1		$7,000.00	7,000.00
3	Public Parking Lot/Overflow Parking/Dog Park Parking	1		$22,000.00	22,000.00
4	Public Parking at the Depot - resurfacing asphalt	1		$20,000.00	20,000.00
5	Pourous paver sidewalk for access from parking lot to park	1		$5,000.00	5,000.00
6	Baby Changing Stations for Public Restrooms	2		$300.00	600.00
7	Park Electric Service Repairs and Ball Field Solar LED Lighting	1		$250,000.00	250,000.00
8	Handicap Accessibility to park - stall and sidewalk improvement	1		$20,000.00	20,000.00
9	Little League Field Infield Mix and Grading	1		$12,000.00	12,000.00
				TOTAL $	$354,600.00

NOTE:

- **For development projects, contingency and indirect costs are not eligible expenses.**
- **For acquisition projects, complete the Acquisition Project Cost Estimate Section of this form.**

Google Maps Patio Square Footage estimate



Map data ©2023 , Map data ©2023 20 ft

Measure distance
Total area: 834.55 ft² (77.53 m²)
Total distance: 103.33 ft (31.49 m)

800-850 ft^2
National Cost Average = \$6.60/ ft^2

We have two local concrete contractors, and a local landscaper. TooTall Landscaping + Rockrete have done work + donated time in the past for Village projects. Estimating the patio to cost \$5,280 to \$5,610 with additional landscaping work in the area.

Pricing Guide: How Much Does a Concrete Slab Cost?

by Jane Purnell | Updated: November 26, 2022 | 0 Comments

Cost

A concrete slab costs between $4.34 and $7.73 per square foot, with an average cost of $6.60 per square foot.

See Pricing in Your Area Find a Local Pro

The national average cost of a concrete slab is **$6.60 per square foot** for materials and labor. Most homeowners can expect to pay between **$4.34 and $7.73 per square foot** for concrete installation.

Prices for your concrete slab will vary significantly depending on many factors, including the slab's thickness, concrete type, and size. If you'd like to add a decorative finish to your concrete slab or install reinforcements, it's safe to expect a higher bill. Reinforced concrete slabs can cost as much as **$9.29 to $10.04 per square foot**.

Want to add some hardscape or landscape features atop or around your concrete slab — such as a pergola for your patio or trees and bushes to line your new driveway? We've detailed those additional costs, too.

QUOTATION FORM

FROM

B & C Trucking and Excavating, LLC
P.O. Box 38
499 E. Industrial Dr.
Barneveld, WI 53507
Ph. 608-924-1662
Bill's Cell: 608-220-7062
Charlie's Cell: 608-575-1114

TO: Village of Ridgeway

QUOTATION DATE	SALESPERSON
1-23-23	Charlie
INQUIRY DATE	INQUIRY NUMBER

ESTIMATED SHIPPING DATE	SHIP VIA	F.O.B.	TERMS

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT
	Install clear stone by water tower per map		
	Install fabric under stone		
	18 ton of 1½" wash stone		702.00
	$39.00 per ton		
	Labor w/ mini backhoe to install all		625.00
	Trucking on wash stone		75.00
	Fabric 252 sq ft		125.00
			$ 1527.00
			$ 1527.00

RECEIVED
JAN 23 2023
Village of Ridgeway

We are pleased to submit the above quotation for your consideration. Should you place an order, be assured it will receive our prompt attention. This quotation is valid for _____ days. Thereafter it is subject to change without notice.

BY _____ ACCEPTED _____ DATE _____

Thank You!

ORIGINAL

Larger line items in **Public Space Enhancements** are planned for as part of a DNR Land and Water Conservation Fund improvements project and include public parking areas for the village park/dog park and village green areas, porous paver sidewalk for access to the park, various stall and sidewalk improvements for ADA Access are part of the project.

This includes Lines 3,4,5, and 8 from the Recreation Grant Project Cost Estimate Worksheet for Village Green/Courtyard/Dog Park Solar Safety Lighting provided from the DNR-LWCF Grant and Village of Ridgeway totaling $67,000.

We are requesting an additional $21,940 for lighting at the green and 600 Block of Main Street from CDI-VS.

Vintage Municipal Quality Street Light Package - LED Price: $2,896.98 for 8' + free shipping 4 in The Green around the patio and 3 for along the sidewalk/ADA access to the park. Final placement and necessary amounts to be determined by electrical engineer/Parkitecture landscaping consultant and matched to the current ornamental lighting around the depot.	

Public Space Enhancements

Item 4.

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921
dnr.wi.gov

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For use with Recreation Grant Application Forms

Project Name:		Prepared By:	Date
Community Park Safety and Accessibility Improvments		Hailey Roessler	04/12/2022
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Iowa	Village of Ridgeway	Village of Ridgeway	

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					TOTAL $	$354,600.00

NOTE:

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Public Signage includes 16 Public Parking Signs for each parking stall in the village green parking area, public parking directional signage at the village green, and installation of two Military Ridge Trail and Depot Parking Signs (in inventory, provided by the DNR). Estimate obtained from Mueller Graphics Invoice 11667 and monies are budgeted for by the village in 2023.

Public Sign Sign Estimates

MUELLER GRAPHICS
8665 Prairie Grove Rd
Barneveld, WI 53507
PH 608-575-3432

Invoice

DATE	INVOICE #
11/12/2022	11667

BILL TO	SHIP TO
Village of Ridgeway 113 Dougherty Ct. Ridgeway, WI 53582 Per Jeff	Village of Ridgeway 113 Dougherty Ct. Ridgeway, WI 53582 Per Jeff

P.O. NO.	TERMS	DUE DATE	Tax Exempt #
Jeff		11/12/2022	

DESCRIPTION	QTY	RATE	SERVICED	AMOUNT
6"x30" Road Signs white with red letters		0.00		0.00
Farwell Street	1	45.00		45.00
Weaver Street	1	45.00		45.00
No Parking Any Time 18"x24" Red/White	4	44.60		178.40
Cardinal Way Pond 30"x30" Brown/White	2	78.20		156.40
15 Min Parking 12"x18" Green/White	2	32.00		64.00
Public Parking Left Arrow 30"x24" Green/White	3	59.20		177.60
Public Parking Right Arrow 30"x24" Green/White	3	59.20		177.60
Handicap Signs 12"x18" Blue/Green/White	5	32.00		160.00
Streets Dept. # 100-53311-735				$492.40
Park Dept. # 100-55200-714				$511.60

Thank you for your business	**Total** $1,004.00

I certify that the property___ Puchased___ Leased___ Rented, as listed on this invoice is tax exempt because it is purchased for exclusive use in farming, dairying, agriculture (sec. 77 54-3) I amauthorized to execute this certificate and claim this exemption. DATE_____ SIGNATURE_____

1.5% per month finace charge on accounts over 30 days (18%)

Phone #	608-575-3432	E-mail	farmshop@mhtc.net

Infrastructure Improvements include addressing stray voltage at the Home Talent/Adult Baseball field, electrical saf concerns throughout the park, new LED ballfield lighting for the Home Talent/Adult Baseball field, and new infield mix and grading for the Little League Field (Lines 7 and 9 on the Recreation Grant Project Cost Estimate Worksheet). Requesting privacy fencing around the utility infrastructure in the southeast corner of The Green as an infrastructure expense from CDI-VS.

Photo is inspirational. Privacy screening is estimated at $5,200 for 45' of 8' tall cedar fence. Please see email estimate from DRH Fencing for $5,200.	

Infrastructure Improvements

Item 4.

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921
dnr.wi.gov

Recreation Grant Project Cost Estimate Worksheet

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Iowa	Village of Ridgeway	Village of Ridgeway	

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Gmail

Hailey Roessler <clerk@ridgewaywi.gov>

Fwd: DRH Fencing

Maggie Johnson <deputyclerk@ridgewaywi.gov> Tue, Jan 31, 2023 at 8:14 AM
To: Hailey Roessler <clerk@ridgewaywi.gov>

See Ray's pricing about the privacy fence below.

Thanks,

Maggie Johnson

Deputy Clerk

THE VILLAGE OF
EST. 1881
RIDGEWAY

Phone: 608-924-5881

www.villageofridgeway.com

*PLEASE NOTE MY EMAIL ADDRESS HAS CHANGED
TO deputyclerk@ridgewaywi.gov*

E-mail correspondence to and from this address may be subject to the open records law and may be disclosed to outside parties.

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **DRH Fencing** <drhfence@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, Jan 30, 2023 at 3:35 PM
Subject: DRH Fencing
To: Maggie Johnson <deputyclerk@ridgewaywi.gov>

HI Maggie,

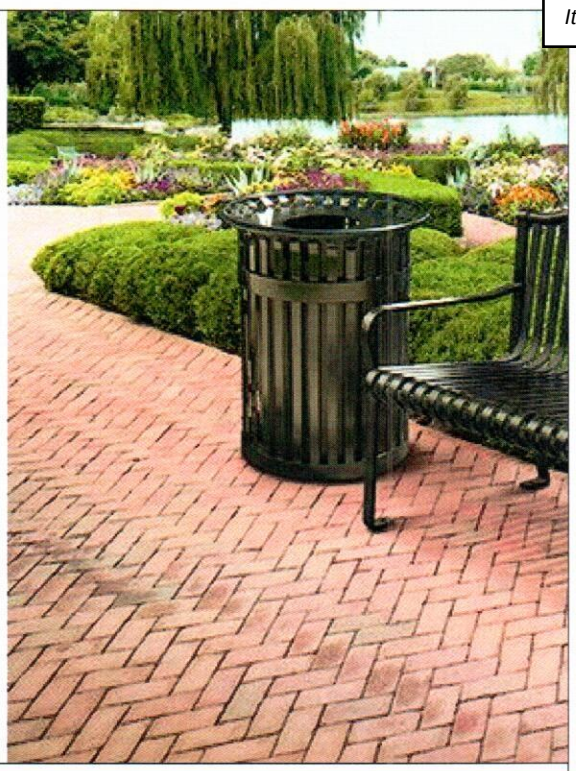
$5200.00 for the 45' of an 8' tall Cedar fence
They only had White Cedar pickets, I would like to do Red Cedar if I can find them but most likely I will have to use 4' pickets and add the center trim piece.

Another option is to use an actual 1x8 Cedar board??

Posts will be treated Cedar Tone 4x4x12' cemented in the ground, they will last longer than Cedar posts.

Seasonal Equipment includes black circular picnic tables and benches, monument lighting, cedar planter boxes, and pit to enhance the patio and Village Green area.

Line drawings include planters that are 24"Wx48"L to allow for walkers to bypass easily on a sidewalk. Photo is inspirational. Natural Cedar Planter Boxes Size: 20"W x 20"L x 28" Price: $250 Size: 26"W x 26"L x 28" Price: $319 *Photo does not represent size Mayne Fairfield 28" x 28" x 28" Black Planter Size: 28" x 28" x 28" Price: $426.49 (not pictured) Planters to match cedar privacy fencing and sourced from same supplier DRH Fencing uses for the privacy fence of local building supplier Cedar Direct. Cedar prices have been volatile and difficult to source, so costs may vary. Estimated at $350 per planter and would like to place around The Green and the 600 and 700 Block of Main Street for a unified appearance. Main Street Lighting as a whole will be addressed with the Main Street Reconstruction project planned in 2026 and will also match the selected lighting for The Green and Park Improvements Project completed in 2023. Ten planters estimated at $3,500	
Cassidy™ Arched Back Bench – Kirby Built Size: 6' (comes in 8' too) Price: $978.85 Requesting 3 for around patio area = $2,937 Requesting 2 additional benches for seating options along sidewalk/sunset viewing = $1,958 Surface Mount Kits $28.85 each = $144	
Nova Round Picnic Table – Kirby Built Size: One size Price: $1,498.85 Requesting 3 for in and around patio area = $4,497 Surface Mount Kits $28.85 each = $87	

Matching Style 32 Gallon Trash Can – Kirby Built $898.85	
Bike Rack (capacity 10) – KirbyBuilt $369	

Firepit:

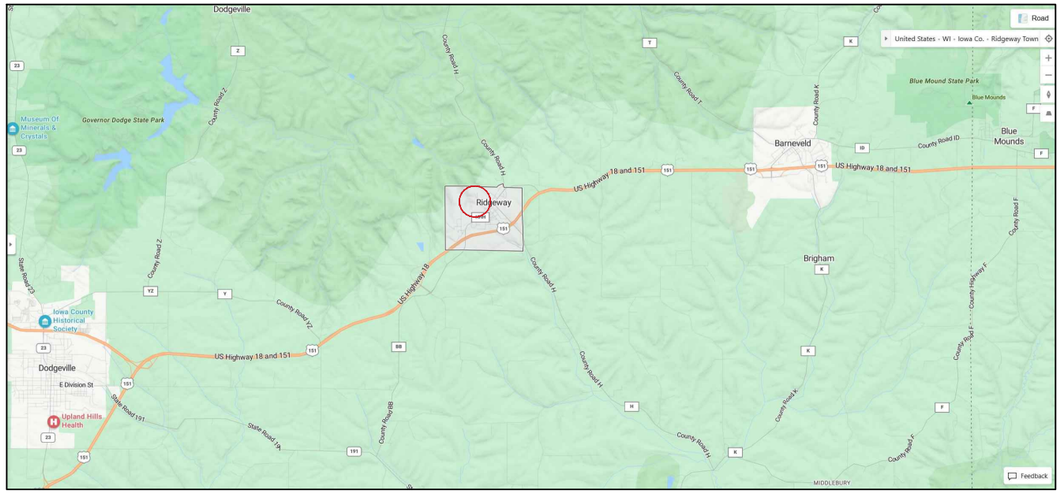
Briarglen Fire Ball with Tree Branches Size: H 35.00 in, W 33.85 in, D 32.67 in Price: $329 Requesting 1 for patio area = $329	

Flag pole lighting:

2 Pack Flag Pole Light with Metal Stake Price: $80 Requesting 4 units (2 each) for flag pole area (potential veteran's memorial area as mentioned in Village CORP and worked on by Beckett-Kurth American Legion – Ridgeway) = $160	

The remaining $620 of the $15,500 requested for Seasonal Equipment would be used for an estimated $500 of shipping costs and incidentals with the 2023 Village Budget for Materials covering the deficit. The village will also provide tools, screws, poles, labor etc. for further surface attachment needs as determined when items are delivered and setup upon completion of the landscaping in the summer of 2023.

PROJECT LOCATION MAP



PROJECT ADDRESS:
A. HUGHETTE ROAD

NTS

INDEX TO DRAWINGS	
T100	TITLE SHEET
C001	EXISTING CONDITIONS
C002	EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOS
C100	SITE LAYOUT PLAN - OVERVIEW
C101	SITE LAYOUT PLAN - DEPOT AREA
C102	SITE LAYOUT PLAN - DIAMOND DRAINAGE AREA
C103	SITE LAYOUT PLAN - NORTH PARKING AREA
C104	SITE GRADING PLAN - DEPOT AREA
E001	ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND NOTES
E100	ELECTRICAL SITE
E100D	ELECTRICAL SITE DEMO
C701	ELECTRICAL SCHEDULES AND DIAGRAMS
C702	ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
C900	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
C901	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
C902	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
C903	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

RIDGEWAY COMMUNITY PARK
VILLAGE OF RIDGEWAY
RIDGEWAY, WISCONSIN
PROJECT NUMBER 22.055

DIGGERS HOTLINE
Dial 811 or (800) 242-8511
www.DiggersHotline.com

Item 4.

PARKITECTURE + PLANNING
901 Deming Way, Suite 102
Madison,WI,53717
608.886.6808
Parkitecture

Project Name:
COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title:
TITLE SHEET

Revisions:

Project #: 22.055
Issued For: REVIEW
Date: 07/11/2023

Sheet Number
T100

File: P:\22.055 Ridgeway Park\CAD\P-T.dwg Layout: T100 User: Blake Theisen Plotted: Jul 11, 2023 - 10:31pm

SITE DEMOLITION NOTES

1. CONTACT DIGGER'S HOTLINE 5 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.
2. WORKING HOURS TO BE APPROVED BY VILLAGE.
3. CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC SHALL BE MINIMIZED TO AVOID CONFLICTS WITH PARK USERS.
4. COORDINATE SITE ACCESS, STAGING AND SECURITY WITH VILLAGE STAFF.
5. CONSTRUCTION STAFF MUST PARK ON THE STREET OR IN PARKING LOTS - NO PERSONAL VEHICLES ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.
6. DAMAGE TO EXISTING HARDSCAPE, TREES, OR LAWN AT SITE ACCESS MUST BE REPLACED IN KIND.

EXISTING CONDITIONS NOTES

1. SITE SURVEY PROVIDED BY VILLAGE OF RIDGEWAY.
2. ACTUAL FIELD CONDITIONS MAY VARY SLIGHTLY. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY DIMENSIONS AND ELEVATIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

PARKITECTURE + PLANNING
901 Deming Way, Suite 102
Madison, WI 53717
608.886.6808
Parkitecture

Project Name:
COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title:
EXISTING CONDITIONS

Revisions:

Project #: 22.055
Issued For: REVIEW
Date: 07/11/2023

Sheet Number
C00 36

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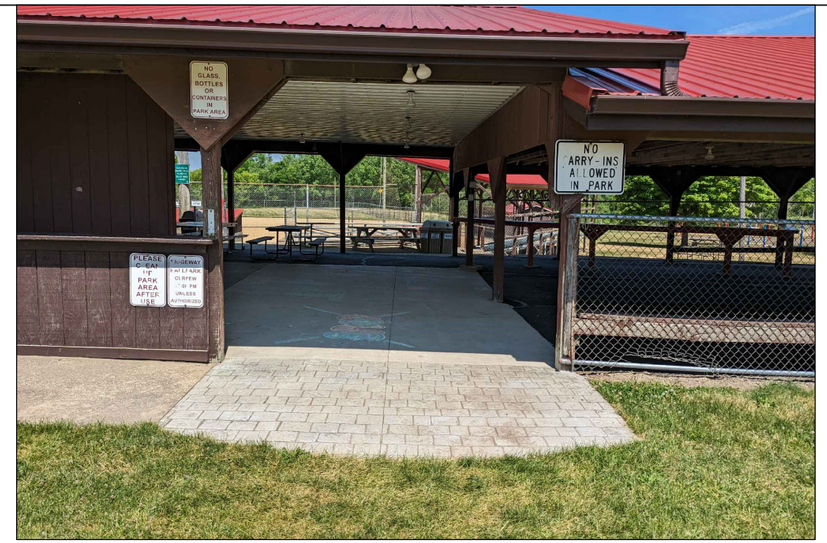

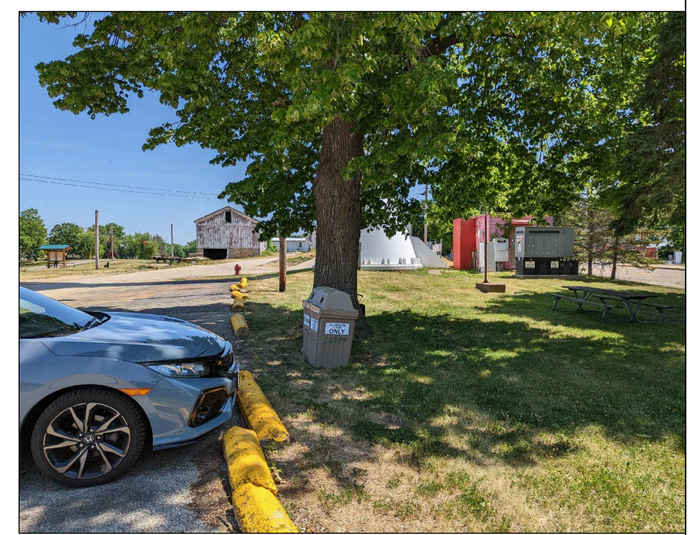

PARKITECTURE + PLANNING
901 Deming Way, Suite 102
Madison, WI 53717
608.886.6808
Parkitecture

Project Name:
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HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title:
EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOS

Revisions:

Project #: 22.055
Issued For: REVIEW
Date: 07/11/2023

Sheet Number
C00 37

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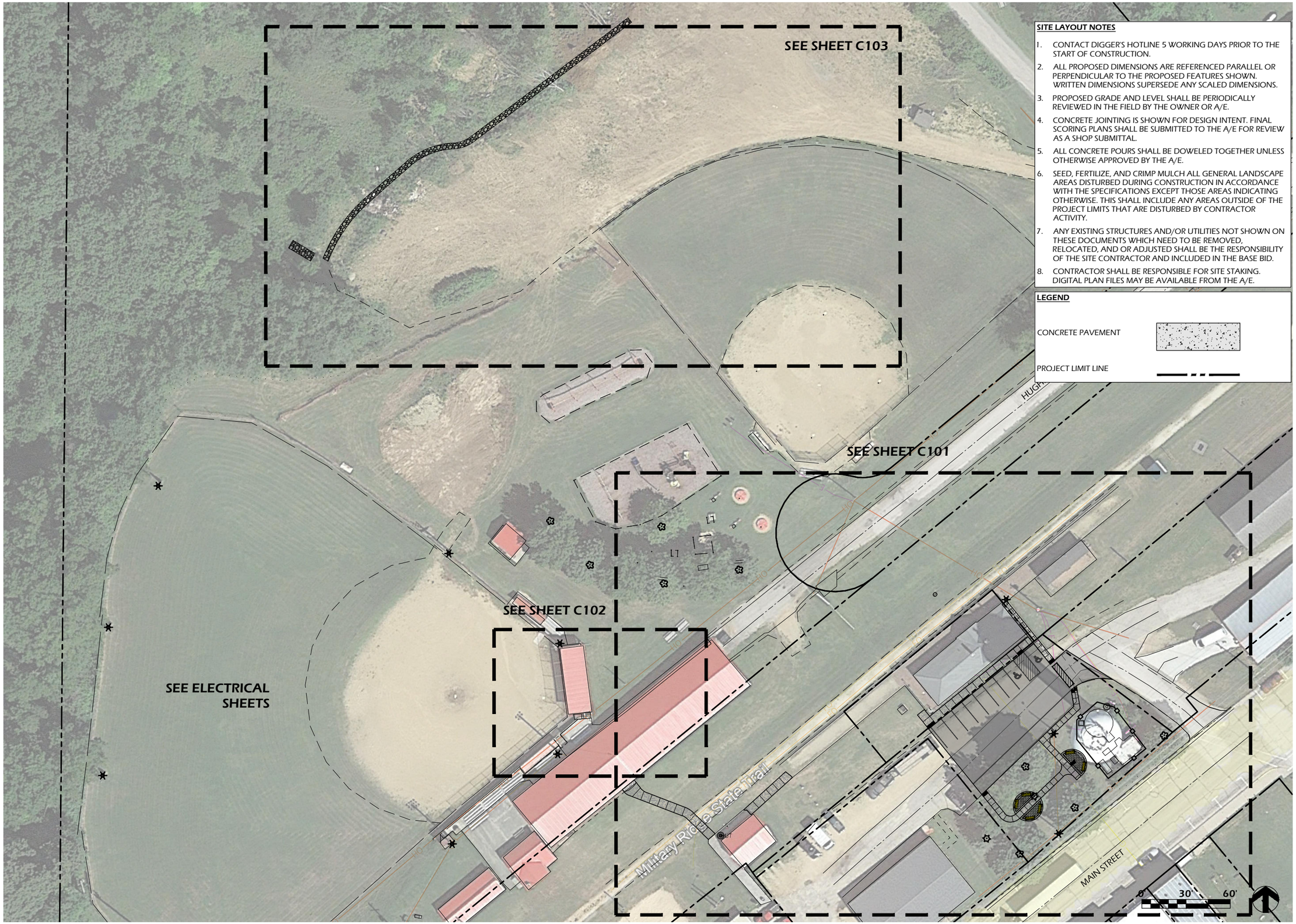

SITE LAYOUT NOTES

1. CONTACT DIGGER'S HOTLINE 5 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.
2. ALL PROPOSED DIMENSIONS ARE REFERENCED PARALLEL OR PERPENDICULAR TO THE PROPOSED FEATURES SHOWN. WRITTEN DIMENSIONS SUPERSEDE ANY SCALED DIMENSIONS.
3. PROPOSED GRADE AND LEVEL SHALL BE PERIODICALLY REVIEWED IN THE FIELD BY THE OWNER OR A/E.
4. CONCRETE JOINTING IS SHOWN FOR DESIGN INTENT. FINAL SCORING PLANS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE A/E FOR REVIEW AS A SHOP SUBMITTAL.
5. ALL CONCRETE POURS SHALL BE DOWELED TOGETHER UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE A/E.
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8. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE STAKING. DIGITAL PLAN FILES MAY BE AVAILABLE FROM THE A/E.

LEGEND

CONCRETE PAVEMENT

PROJECT LIMIT LINE

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Madison,WI.53717
608.886.6808
Parkitecture

Item 4.

Project Name:
COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

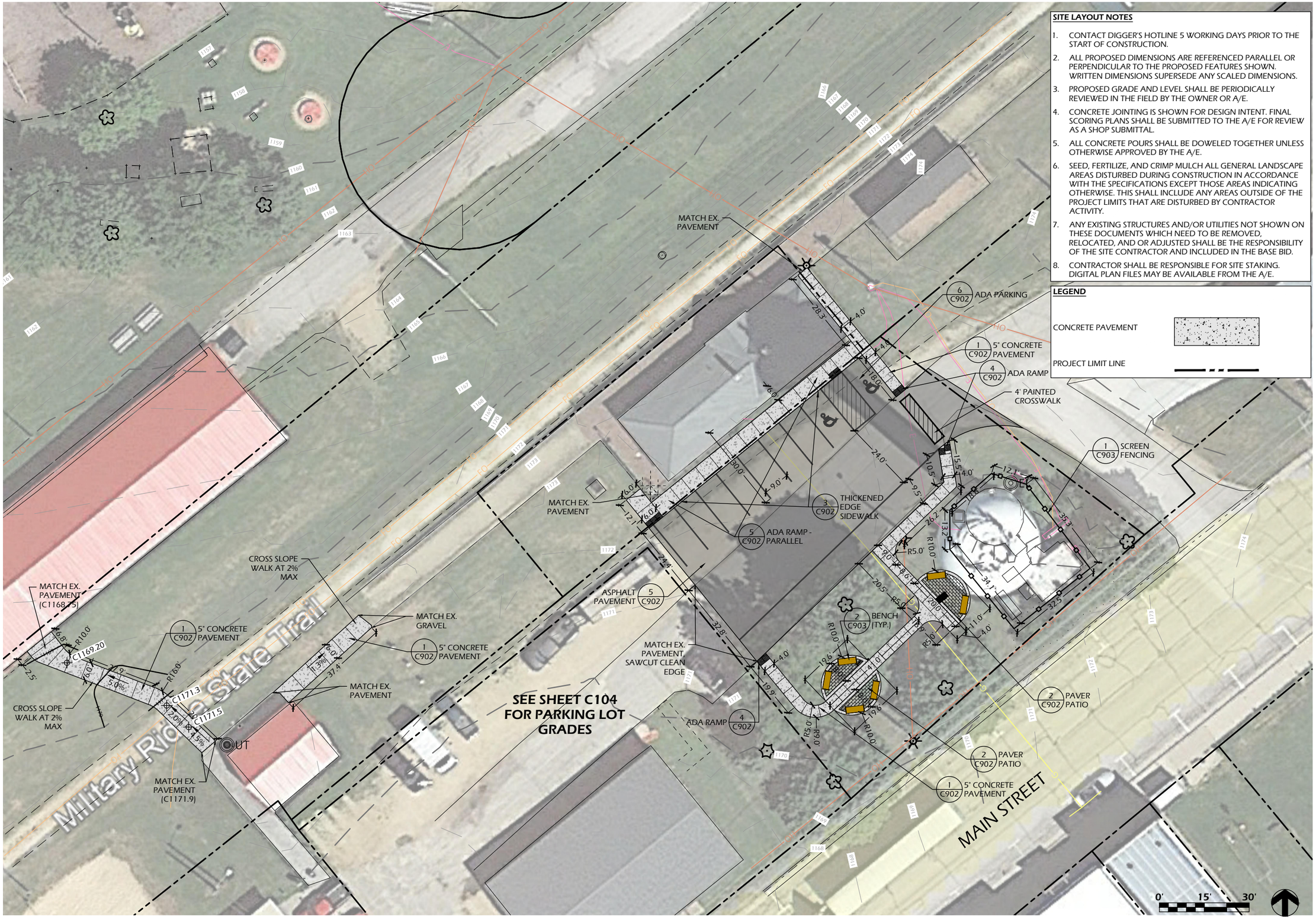
Sheet Title:
SITE LAYOUT PLAN - OVERVIEW

Revisions:

Project #: 22.055
Issued For: REVIEW
Date: 07/11/2023

Sheet Number
C10

File: V:\22.055 Ridgeway Park\CAD\P-SP.dwg Layout: C100 User: bluem Plotted: Jul 12, 2023 – 1:03pm



SITE LAYOUT NOTES

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LEGEND

CONCRETE PAVEMENT

PROJECT LIMIT LINE

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Item 4.

Project Name:
COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title:
SITE LAYOUT PLAN - DEPOT AREA

Revisions:

Project #: 22.055
Issued For: REVIEW
Date: 07/11/2023

Sheet Number
C10

File: V:\22.055 Ridgeway Park\CAD\P-SP.dwg Layout: C101 User: bluem Plotted: Jul 12, 2023 – 1:55pm

SITE LAYOUT NOTES

1. CONTACT DIGGER'S HOTLINE 5 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.
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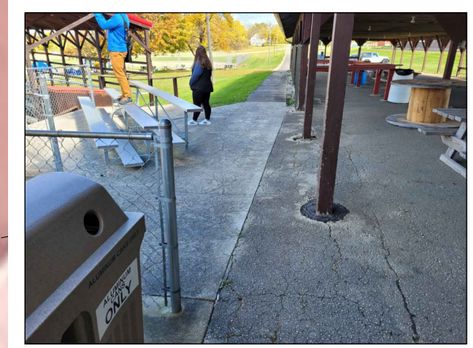
LEGEND

CONCRETE PAVEMENT

PROJECT LIMIT LINE



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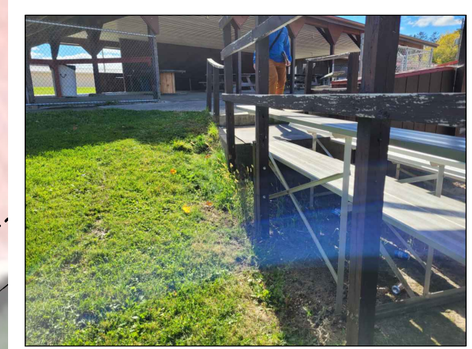

IMAGE 2

0' 5' 10'

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Item 4.

Project Name:
COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title:
SITE LAYOUT PLAN - DIAMOND DRAINAGE AREA

Revisions:

Project #: 22.055
Issued For: REVIEW
Date: 07/11/2023

Sheet Number
C10

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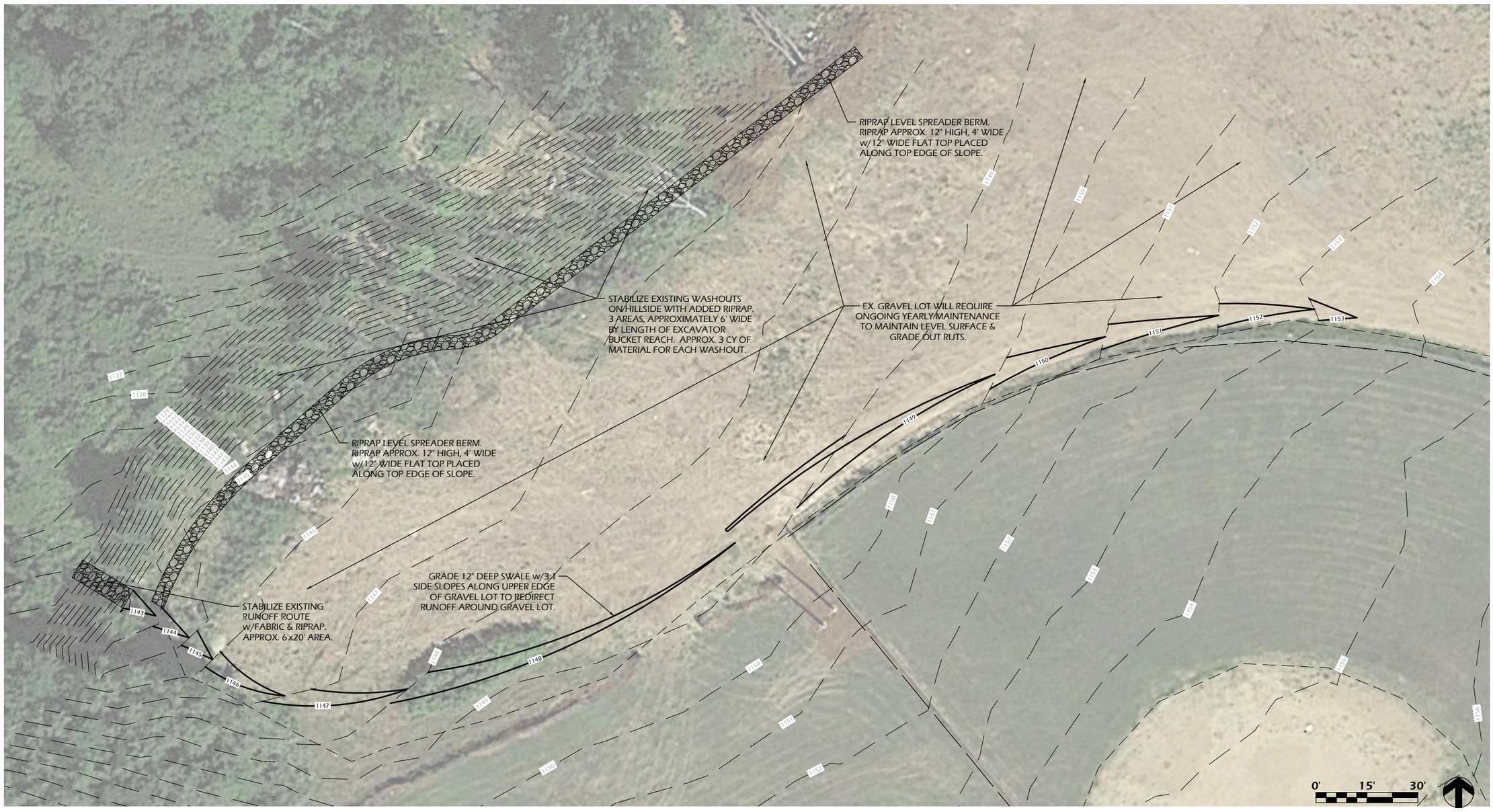

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Item 4.

Project Name:
COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title:
SITE LAYOUT PLAN - NORTH PARKING LOT

Revisions:

Project #: 22.055
Issued For: REVIEW
Date: 07/11/2023

Sheet Number
C10

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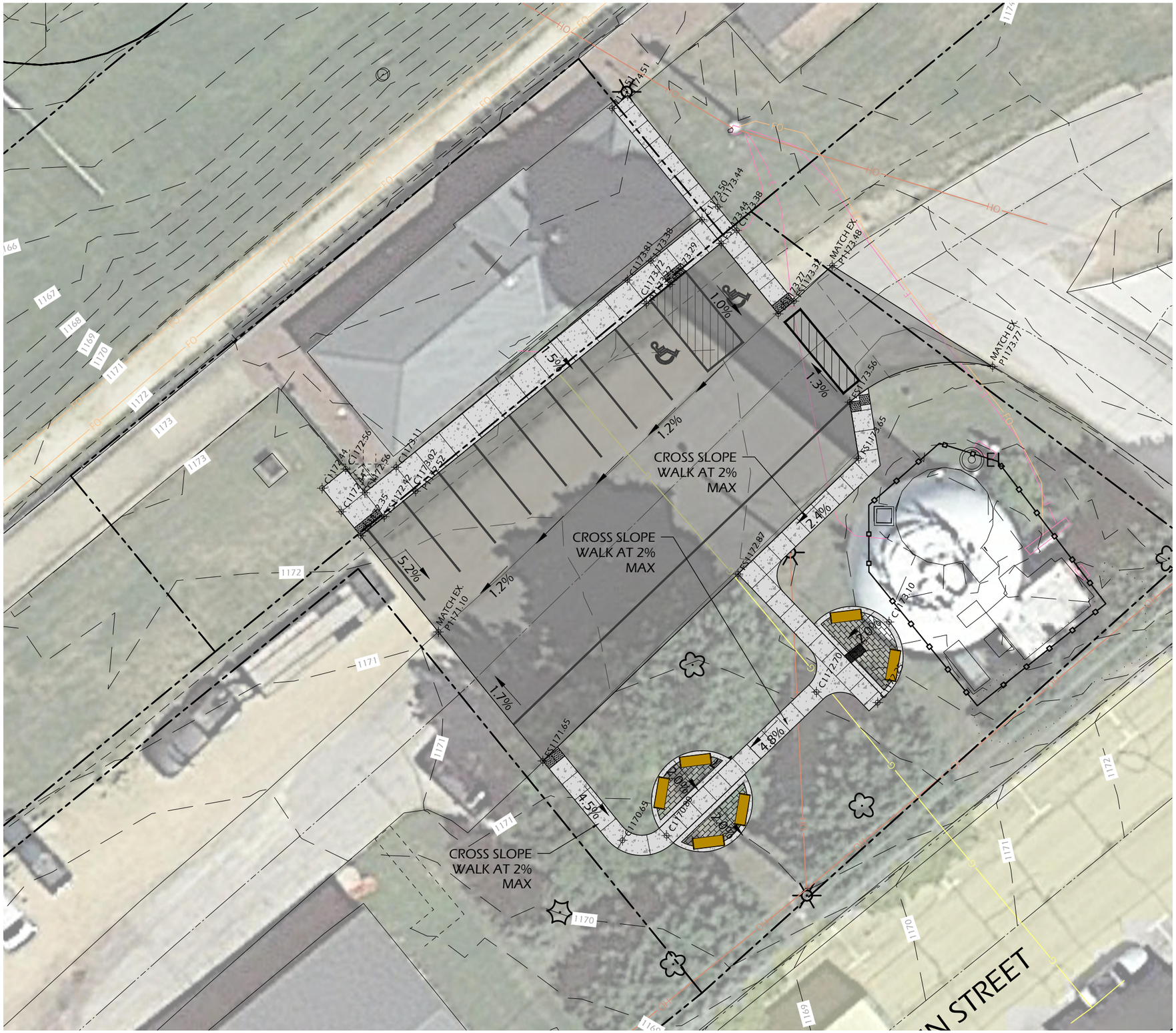

SITE LAYOUT NOTES

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LEGEND

CONCRETE PAVEMENT

PROJECT LIMIT LINE

SPOT GRADE ABBREVIATIONS:

(XXX.XX) = EXISTING GRADE
CXXX.XX = PROPOSED CONCRETE
PXXX.XX = PROPOSED PAVEMENT
XXX.XX = PROPOSED FINISH SURFACE
FSXXX.XX = PROPOSED FINISH SURFACE
TOCXXX.XX = PROPOSED TOP OF CURB
RIMXXX.XX = RIM
IEXXX.XX = INVERT ELEVATION
TWXXX.XX = TOP OF WALL ELEVATION
BWXXX.XX = BOTTOM OF WALL ELEVATION

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Milwaukee Area (414) 259-1181
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0' 10' 20'

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Item 4.

Project Name:
COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

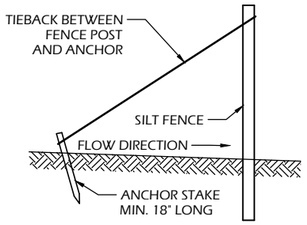
Sheet Title:
SITE GRADING PLAN - DEPOT AREA

Revisions:

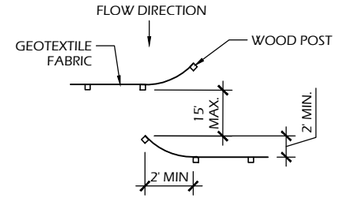
Project #: 22.055
Issued For: REVIEW
Date: 07/11/2023

Sheet Number
C10

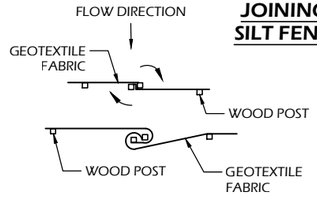
File: V:\22.055 Ridgeway Park\CAD\P-SP.dwg Layout: C104 User: bluem Plotted: Jul 12, 2023 - 1:09pm



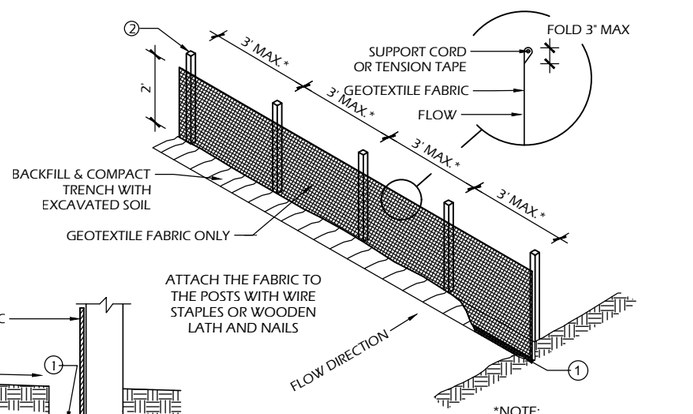
SILT FENCE TIE BACK (WHEN REQUIRED BY THE ENGINEER)



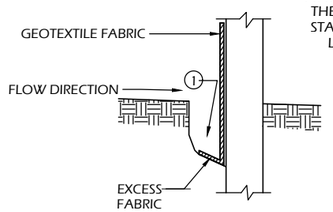
JOINING TWO LENGTHS OF SILT FENCE (HOOK METHOD)



JOINING TWO LENGTHS OF SILT FENCE (TWIST METHOD)



*NOTE:
8'-0" POST SPACING ALLOWED IF A WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC IS USED.



TRENCH DETAIL

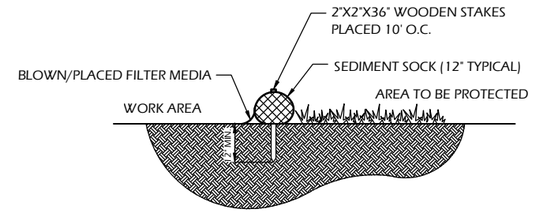
SILT FENCE

SILT FENCE GENERAL NOTES:

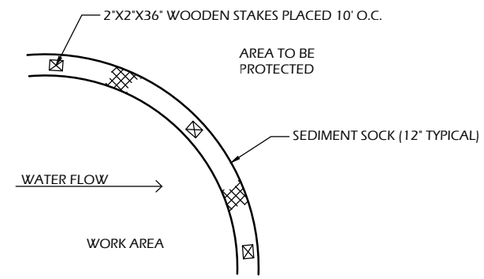
1. FOR MANUAL INSTALLATIONS THE TRENCH SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 4" WIDE & 6" DEEP TO BURY AND ANCHOR THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. FOLD MATERIAL TO FIT TRENCH AND BACKFILL & COMPACT TRENCH WITH EXCAVATED SOIL.
2. WOOD POSTS SHALL BE A MINIMUM SIZE OF 3' LENGTH OF OAK OR HICKORY
3. ADDITIONAL POST DEPTH OR TIE BACKS MAY BE REQUIRED IN UNSTABLE SOILS
4. DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION NOT SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING SHALL CONFORM TO THE PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPECIFICATIONS.
5. 8" OF FENCE FABRIC REQUIRED BELOW GRADE IN TRENCH PER DNR TECH STD. 1056
6. MANUFACTURED ALTERNATIVES APPROVED AND LISTED ON THE WisDOT PRODUCT ACCEPTABILITY LIST (PAL) MAY BE SUBSTITUTED.
7. FINISHED SIZE, INCLUDING FLAP POCKETS WHERE REQUIRED, SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 10" AROUND THE PERIMETER TO FACILITATE MAINTENANCE OR REMOVAL.
8. FLAP POCKETS SHALL BE LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCEPT WOOD 2"X4".
9. EROSION CONTROL SHALL BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD AND TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS.
10. CROSS BRACE WITH 2" X 4" WOODEN FRAME OR EQUIVALENT AT TOP OF POSTS AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
11. MINIMUM 14 GAUGE WIRE REQUIRED, FOLD FABRIC 3" OVER THE WIRE AND STAPLE OR PLACE WIRE RINGS ON 12" C.C.
12. WIRE SUPPORT FENCE SHALL BE 14 GAUGE MINIMUM WOVEN WIRE WITH A MAXIMUM MESH SPACING OF 6". SECURE TOP OF GEOTEXTILE FABRIC TO TOP OF FENCE WITH STAPLES OR WIRE RINGS AT 12" C.C. (TYPE B)
13. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE REINFORCED WITH AN INDUSTRIAL POLYPROPYLENE NETTING WITH A MAXIMUM MESH SPACING OF 3/4" OR EQUAL. A HEAVY DUTY NYLON TOP SUPPORT CORD OR EQUIVALENT IS REQUIRED. (TYPE A)
14. STEEL POSTS SHALL BE STUDDED "TEE" OR "U" TYPE WITH A MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 1.28 LBS./LIN. FT. (WITHOUT ANCHOR) FIN ANCHORS SUFFICIENT TO RESIST POST MOVEMENT ARE REQUIRED. WOOD POSTS SHALL BE A MINIMUM SIZE OF 1 1/8" X 1 1/8" OF OAK OR HICKORY.
15. CONSTRUCT SILT FENCE FROM A CONTINUOUS ROLL, IF POSSIBLE, BY CUTTING LENGTHS TO AVOID JOINTS. IF A JOINT IS NECESSARY, USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TWO METHODS: A.) TWIST METHOD – OVERLAP THE END POSTS AND TWIST, OR ROTATE, AT LEAST 180 DEGREES, B.) HOOK METHOD – HOOK THE END OF EACH SILT FENCE LENGTH.

2 C900 SILT FENCE OR SEDIMENT SOCK

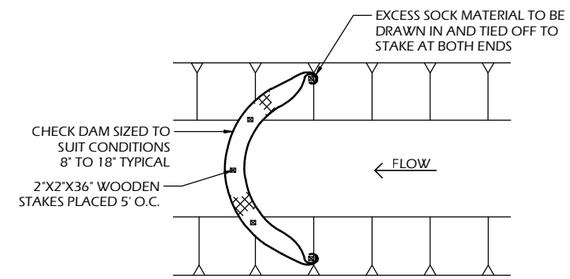
SCALE: NTS



SECTION



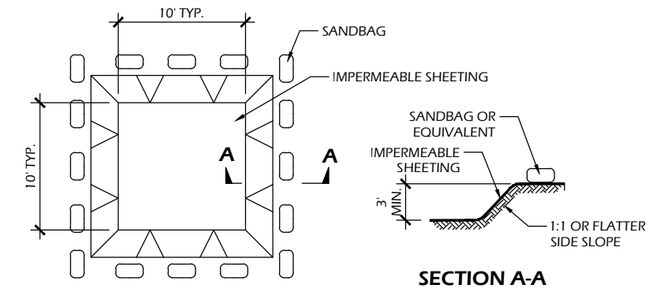
PLAN



SEDIMENT SOCK NOTES:

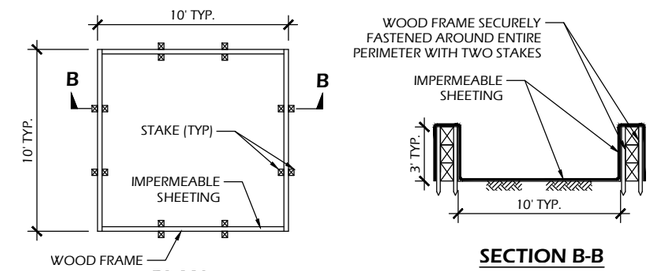
1. ALL MATERIAL TO MEET SPECIFICATIONS.
2. SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND CHECK DAM ONCE THE ACCUMULATED HEIGHT HAS REACHED ½ THE HEIGHT OF THE CHECK DAM.
3. CHECK DAM CAN BE DIRECT SEEDED AT THE TIME OF INSTALLATION.
4. FILTER MEDIA FILL TO MEET APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.
5. COMPOST MATERIAL TO BE DISPERSED ON SITE. AS DETERMINED BY ENGINEER.

SEDIMENT SOCK



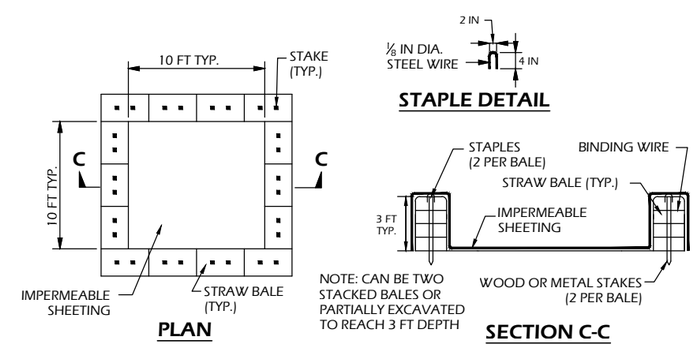
PLAN **SECTION A-A**

EXCAVATED WASHOUT STRUCTURE



PLAN **SECTION B-B**

WASHOUT STRUCTURE WITH WOOD PLANKS



PLAN **STAPLE DETAIL** **SECTION C-C**

WASHOUT STRUCTURE WITH STRAW BALES

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE SHALL BE USED TO WASH DOWN CONCRETE TRUCK CHUTES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT AFTER USE TO PREVENT WASHDOWN WATER FROM POLLUTING THE SITE.
2. LOCATE WASHOUT STRUCTURE A MINIMUM OF 50 FEET AWAY FROM OPEN CHANNELS, STORM DRAIN INLETS, SENSITIVE AREAS, WETLANDS, BUFFERS AND WATER COURSES AND AWAY FROM CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC.
3. SIZE WASHOUT STRUCTURE FOR VOLUME NECESSARY TO CONTAIN WASH WATER AND SOLIDS AND MAINTAIN AT LEAST 4 INCHES OF FREEBOARD. TYPICAL DIMENSIONS ARE 10 FEET X 10 FEET X 3 FEET DEEP.
4. PREPARE SOIL BASE FREE OF ROCKS OR OTHER DEBRIS THAT MAY CAUSE TEARS OR HOLES IN THE LINER. FOR LINER, USE 10 MIL OR THICKER UV RESISTANT, IMPERMEABLE SHEETING, FREE OF HOLES AND TEARS OR OTHER DEFECTS THAT COMPROMISE IMPERMEABILITY OF THE MATERIAL.
5. PROVIDE A SIGN FOR THE WASHOUT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE FACILITY.
6. KEEP CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE WATER TIGHT. REPLACE IMPERMEABLE LINER IF DAMAGED (E.G., RIPPED OR PUNCTURED). EMPTY OR REPLACE WASHOUT STRUCTURE THAT IS 75 PERCENT FULL, AND DISPOSE OF ACCUMULATED MATERIAL PROPERLY. DO NOT REUSE PLASTIC LINER. WET-VACUUM STORED LIQUIDS THAT HAVE NOT EVAPORATED AND DISPOSE OF IN AN APPROVED MANNER. PRIOR TO FORECASTED RAINSTORMS, REMOVE LIQUIDS OR COVER STRUCTURE TO PREVENT OVERFLOWS. REMOVE HARDENED SOLIDS, WHOLE OR BROKEN UP, FOR DISPOSAL OR RECYCLING. MAINTAIN RUNOFF DIVERSION AROUND EXCAVATED WASHOUT STRUCTURE UNTIL STRUCTURE IS REMOVED.

1 C900 CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE (TEMP)

SCALE: NTS

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Item 4.

Project Name: COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title: CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Revisions:

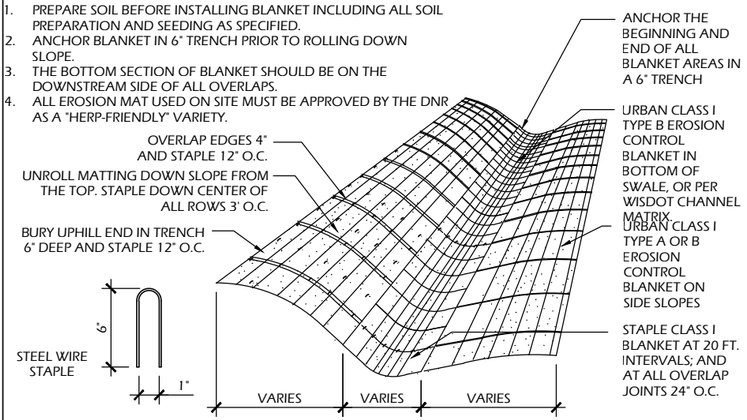
Project #: 22.055
Issued For: REVIEW
Date: 07/11/2023

Sheet Number C900

File: V:\22.055 Ridgeway Park\CAD\P-D.dwg Layout: C900 User: bluern Plotted: Jul 12, 2023 – 1:15pm

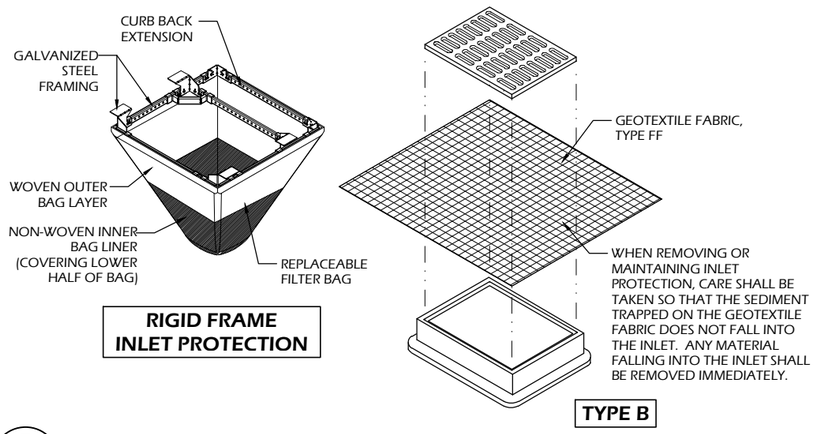
NOTES

1. PREPARE SOIL BEFORE INSTALLING BLANKET INCLUDING ALL SOIL PREPARATION AND SEEDING AS SPECIFIED.
2. ANCHOR BLANKET IN 6" TRENCH PRIOR TO ROLLING DOWN SLOPE.
3. THE BOTTOM SECTION OF BLANKET SHOULD BE ON THE DOWNSTREAM SIDE OF ALL OVERLAPS.
4. ALL EROSION MAT USED ON SITE MUST BE APPROVED BY THE DNR AS A "HERP-FRIENDLY" VARIETY.



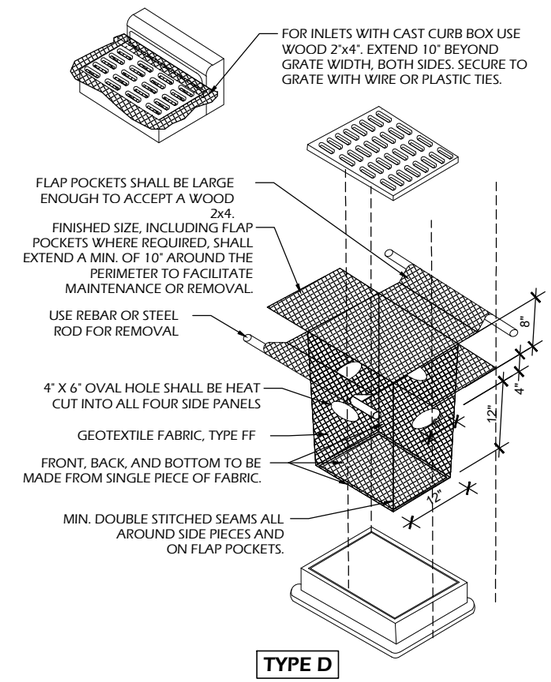
4 / C901 EROSION MAT

SCALE: NTS



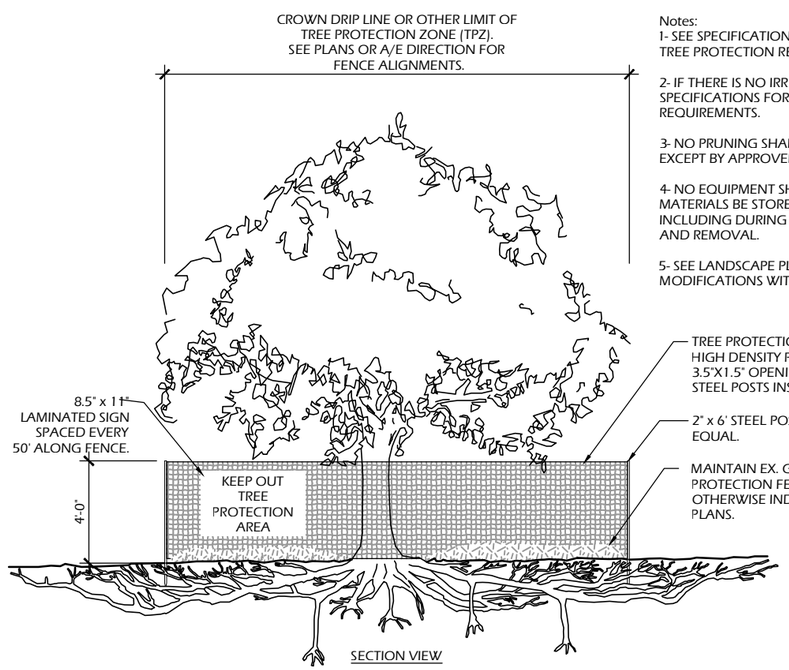
3 / C901 INLET PROTECTION TYPES B & D

SCALE: NTS



INLET PROTECTION NOTES:

1. INSTALL PER WDNR STORM WATER CONSTRUCTION TECHNICAL STANDARD 1060.
2. INLET PROTECTION TYPE B SHALL BE USED ON STRUCTURES 30" OR LESS IN DEPTH.
3. RIGID FRAME OR TYPE D INLET PROTECTION MAY BE USED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE CONTRACTOR UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
4. ROUTINELY INSPECT FOR INTEGRITY AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE.
5. EMPTY SEDIMENT WHEN THE BAG IS HALF FULL OR SEDIMENT IS WITHIN 6 INCHES OF THE OVERFLOW HOLES, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE OWNER OR A/E.
6. IMMEDIATELY REMOVE ANY SEDIMENT FALLING INTO THE INLET DURING MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.
7. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AFTER THE SITE HAS ACHIEVED 80% STABILIZATION OR AT THE END OF THE PROJECT.



Notes:
1- SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS.

2- IF THERE IS NO IRRIGATION, SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR WATERING REQUIREMENTS.

3- NO PRUNING SHALL BE PERFORMED EXCEPT BY APPROVED CERTIFIED ARBORIST.

4- NO EQUIPMENT SHALL OPERATE OR MATERIALS BE STORED INSIDE FENCING INCLUDING DURING FENCE INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL.

5- SEE LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR ANY MODIFICATIONS WITH THE TPZ.

2 / C901 TREE PROTECTION

SCALE: NTS

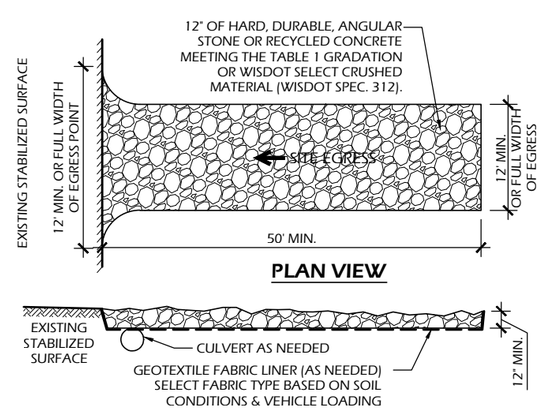


TABLE 1 AGGREGATE GRADATION	
SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING BY WEIGHT
3"	100
2 1/2"	90 - 100
1 1/2"	25 - 60
3/4"	0 - 20
3/8"	0 - 5

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE:

1. MONITOR TRACKING PADS FOR COMPACTION, SOIL DEPOSITS, AND MIXING OF UNDERLYING SOILS AND STONE LAYERS.
2. MAINTAIN A LOOSENED, ROUGH SURFACE BY SCRAPING, LOOSENING, OR TOP-DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL AGGREGATE.
3. REPLACE GEOTEXTILE AND STONE IF LESS-INTENSIVE MAINTENANCE EFFORTS FAIL TO REESTABLISH EFFECTIVENESS.
4. ADD STONE AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE MINIMUM PAD THICKNESS.
5. REPLACE DAMAGED OR CRUSHED CULVERTS UNDER TRACKING PAD.

1 / C901 STONE TRACKING PAD

SCALE: NTS

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Project Name:
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RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title:
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Revisions:

Project #: 22.055
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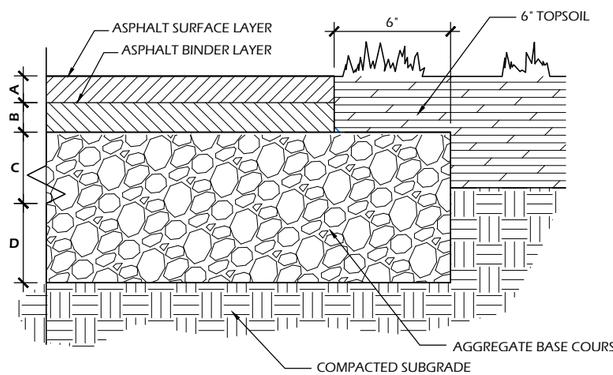
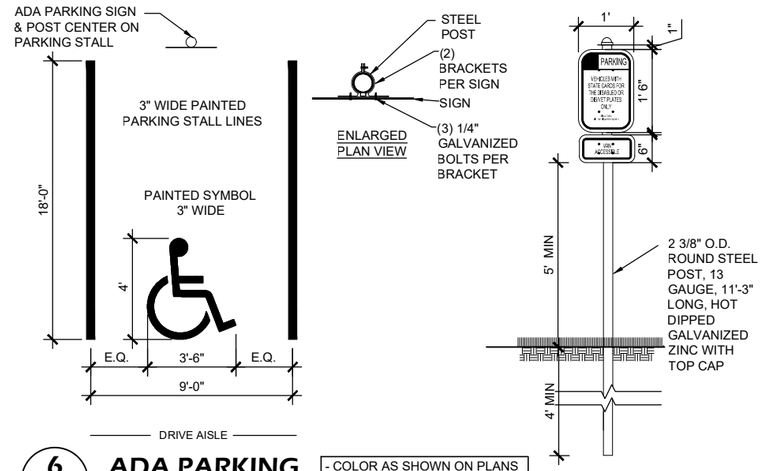
File: V:\22.055 Ridgeway Park\CAD\P-D.dwg Layout: C901 User: bluern Plotted: Jul 12, 2023 – 1:15pm

ASPHALT PAVEMENT TYPICAL SECTION			
MATERIAL		MATERIAL THICKNESS (INCHES)	PAVEMENT TYPE (WISDOT)
A	BITUMINOUS UPPER LAYER	1.75	4 LT 58-28 S
B	BITUMINOUS LOWER LAYER	2.25	3 LT 58-28 S
C	¾ IN DENSE GRADED BASE COURSE	0.0	
D	1 ¼ IN DENSE GRADED BASE COURSE	10.0	
TOTAL THICKNESS (INCHES)		14.0	



8 C902 ASPHALT PAVEMENT - PARKING LOT

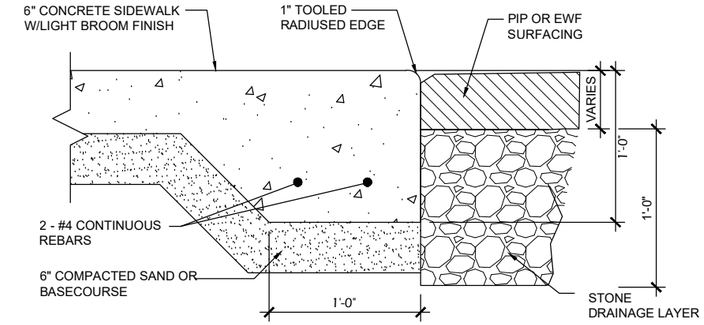
SCALE: NTS



6 C902 ADA PARKING

- COLOR AS SHOWN ON PLANS

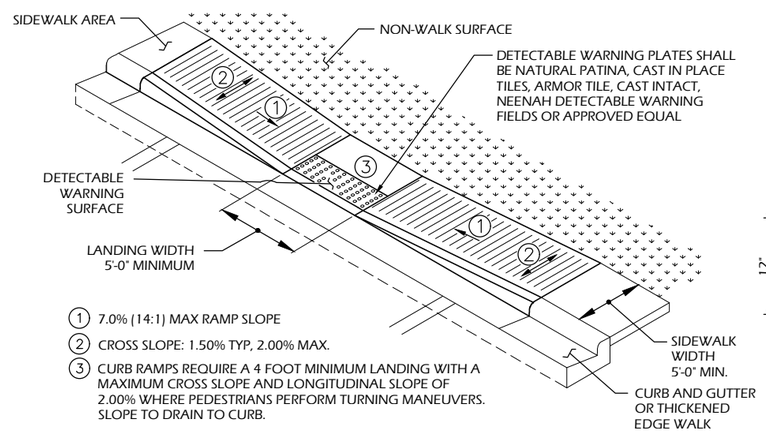
SCALE: NTS



GENERAL NOTES:
1. PROVIDE 1/4" PER FOOT CROSS SLOPE ACROSS WALK
2. MESH REQUIRED
3. PROVIDE TOOLED JOINTS @ +/- 5'-0" O.C. U.N.O.

3 C902 THICKENED EDGE SIDEWALK

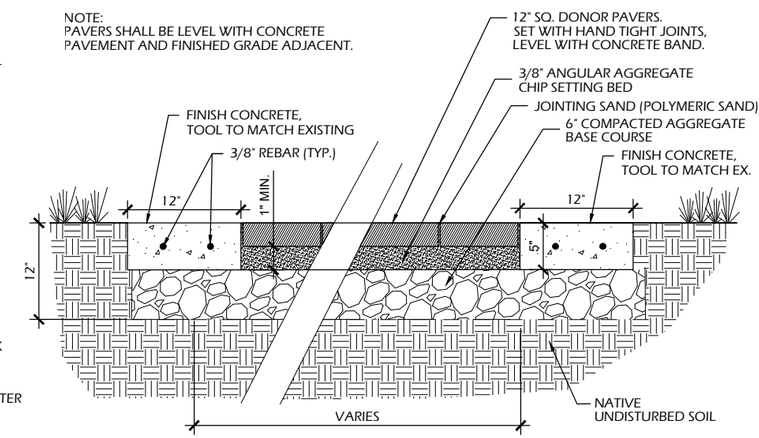
SCALE: NTS



1. 7.0% (14:1) MAX RAMP SLOPE
2. CROSS SLOPE: 1.50% TYP, 2.00% MAX.
3. CURB RAMPS REQUIRE A 4 FOOT MINIMUM LANDING WITH A MAXIMUM CROSS SLOPE AND LONGITUDINAL SLOPE OF 2.00% WHERE PEDESTRIANS PERFORM TURNING MANEUVERS. SLOPE TO DRAIN TO CURB.

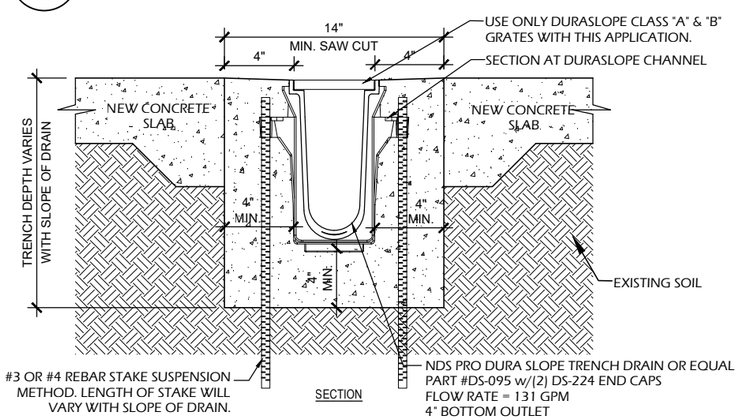
5 C902 ADA RAMP - PARALLEL

SCALE: NTS



2 C902 PAVER PATIO

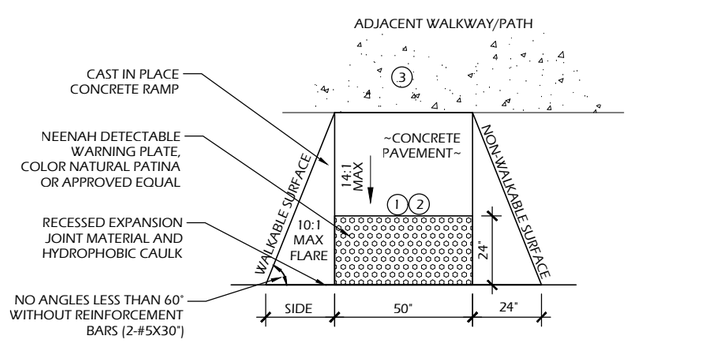
SCALE: NTS



NOTES:
1. CHANNELS TO BE INSTALLED WITH BLANK GRATE. GRATE TO BE PROTECTED FROM CONCRETE POUR (COVER HOLES WITH TAPE).
2. INSTALLATION TO BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

7 C902 TRENCH DRAIN

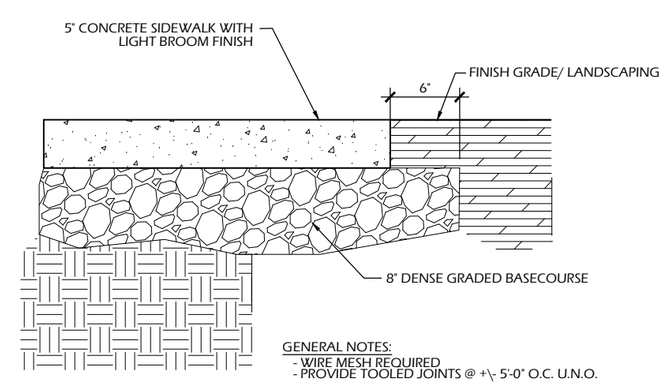
SCALE: NTS



1. 7% (14:1) MAX RAMP SLOPE
2. CROSS SLOPE: 2.00% MAX.
3. CURB RAMPS REQUIRE A 4 FOOT MINIMUM LANDING WITH A MAXIMUM CROSS SLOPE AND LONGITUDINAL SLOPE OF 2.00% WHERE PEDESTRIANS PERFORM TURNING MANEUVERS. SLOPE TO DRAIN TO CURB.

4 C902 ADA RAMP

SCALE: NTS



GENERAL NOTES:
- WIRE MESH REQUIRED
- PROVIDE TOOLED JOINTS @ +\- 5'-0" O.C. U.N.O.

1 C902 CONCRETE PAVEMENT

SCALE: NTS

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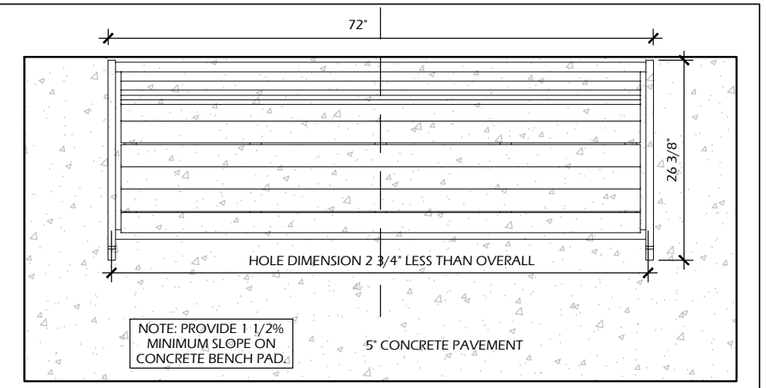
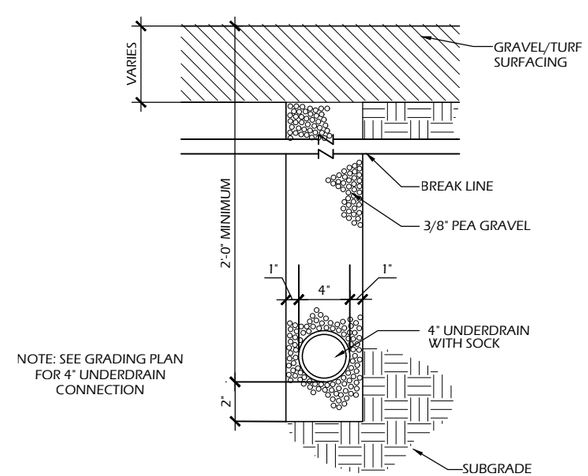


NOTE: PROVIDE FASTENERS AND INSTALLATION OF BENCHES AS SHOWN. IF INSTALLED ON PAVERS, DO NOT ANCHOR.

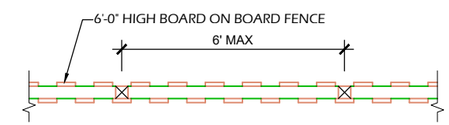
2 / C903 BENCH

SCALE: NTS

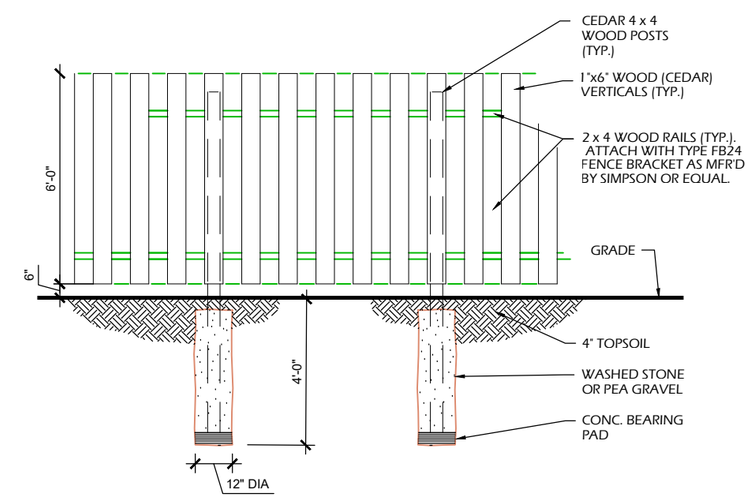


3 / C903 UNDERDRAIN

SCALE: NTS



PARTIAL PLAN



PARTIAL ELEVATION

PROVIDE TWO 4' SERVICE GATES WITH LOCKING LATCH

1 / C903 SCREEN FENCING

SCALE: NTS

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ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES:

1. SYMBOLS INDICATED HERE AND NOT USED IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS DO NOT APPLY TO THIS PROJECT. ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS MAY BE INDICATED IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
2. EXISTING TO REMAIN IS SHOWN WITH SOLID LIGHT LINES. NEW WORK IS SHOWN WITH SOLID HEAVY LINES.
3. SEE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS AND ONE-LINES FOR DEVICE/EQUIPMENT RATINGS.
4. ALL MOUNTING HEIGHTS LISTED BELOW OR SHOWN ON DETAIL SHEETS ARE FOR STANDARD INSTALLATIONS. DEVIATIONS TO THE STANDARD MOUNTING HEIGHT MAY OCCUR. REFER TO THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEVATIONS FOR EXACT MOUNTING HEIGHT OF DEVICES.
5. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE CENTER OF BOX.
6. COORDINATE WORK SHOWN IN THIS DRAWING SET WITH ALL PROJECT DRAWINGS.

EQUIPMENT AND WIRING

- T — TRANSFORMER
- GROUND CONNECTION
- GROUND BAR
- NON FUSED DISCONNECT SWITCH
- FUSED DISCONNECT SWITCH
- STARTER/DISCONNECT SWITCH
- CIRCUIT BREAKER DISCONNECT
- MMS F — MANUAL MOTOR STARTER W/OVERLOAD PROTECTION, F = FLUSH MOUNT, S = SURFACE MOUNT
- J — JUNCTION BOX
- GEN — REMOTE GENERATOR ANNUNCIATOR
- PUSH BUTTON
- EGS — ENGINE GENERATOR SET
- ATS — AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH
- MOTOR CONNECTION
- BRANCH CIRCUIT PANEL
- DISTRIBUTION PANELBOARD
- J — JUNCTION BOX - WALL

LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES

SEE LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICE SCHEDULE FOR MORE INFORMATION.

- C — LIGHTING CONTACTOR, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: AS NOTED
- $D — DIMMER, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $P — PILOT LIGHT SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $ — SINGLE POLE SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $2 — TWO POLE SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $3 — THREE WAY SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $4 — FOUR WAY SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- OS — CEILING MOUNTED OCCUPANCY SENSOR
- DS — CEILING MOUNTED DAYLIGHT SENSOR
- $K — KEY SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $MC — MOMENTARY CONTACT SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $LV a,b — LOW VOLTAGE SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0", a,b = SWITCH DESIGNATION(S)
- $DM — REMOTE CONTROL FOR MOTORIZED DAMPER, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $F — SINGLE POLE, FIRE PLACE CHIMNEY FAN PROVING SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $G — SINGLE POLE, FIRE PLACE GAS SOLENOID SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $WP — SINGLE POLE, WEATHERPROOF SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"
- $OS — OCCUPANCY SENSOR SWITCH, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 4'-0"

SHEET SYMBOLS

- LINE CONTINUE BREAK
- # — DETAILS AND SECTIONS DESIGNATION
- NEW WORK CONNECTION TO EXISTING WORK DESIGNATION
- # X0.0 — DETAIL REFERENCE TOP DESIGNATES DETAIL NUMBER BOTTOM DESIGNATES ON WHICH SHEET DETAIL APPEARS
- # — KEYED NOTE DESIGNATION
- # X0.0 — SECTION REFERENCE TOP DESIGNATES SECTION NUMBER BOTTOM DESIGNATES ON WHICH SHEET SECTION APPEARS
- # X0.0 / # X0.0 — SECTION REFERENCE TOP DESIGNATES SECTION NUMBER BOTTOM DESIGNATES ON WHICH SHEET SECTION APPEARS
- ELEVATION DESIGNATION
- EQ # — EQUIPMENT DESIGNATION TOP DESIGNATES EQUIPMENT ABBREVIATION BOTTOM DESIGNATES EQUIPMENT
- REFER X0.0 — PLAN CONTINUATION DESIGNATION
- # — REVISION NUMBER DESIGNATION

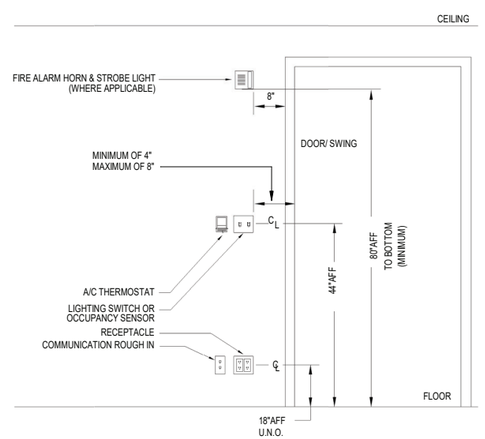
RECEPTACLES

- DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 1'-6"
- +XX — DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, +XX = MOUNTING HEIGHT (IN INCHES)
- WP — DUPLEX RECEPTACLE WEATHERPROOF, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 1'-6"
- SINGLE RECEPTACLE, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 1'-6"
- DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 1'-6"
- CLG — DUPLEX RECEPTACLE - CEILING MOUNTED, MOUNTING LOCATION: CEILING
- FLOOR BOX (OR POKE THROUGH), MOUNTING LOCATION: FLOOR
- a — DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, UPPER HALF SWITCHED, LOWER HALF HOT, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, MOUNTING HEIGHT: 1'-6"
- +XX TV — TV OUTLET WITH 120V DUPLEX RECEPTACLE IN COMMON 2 GANG BOX WITH LOW VOLTAGE BARRIER AND COMMON PLATE. TV BY OWNER. MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, +XX = MOUNTING HEIGHT (IN INCHES)

LIGHTING

- D — FIXTURE TYPE
- EL1DPHB 15 — CIRCUIT TAG
- b — SWITCH DESIGNATION

- WALL MOUNTED LINEAR, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL
- SURFACE LINEAR, MOUNTING LOCATION: CEILING
- SUSPENDED LINEAR, MOUNTING LOCATION: CEILING
- RECESSED GRID MOUNTED, MOUNTING LOCATION: CEILING
- 1x4 RECESSED GRID MOUNTED, MOUNTING LOCATION: CEILING
- 2x2 RECESSED GRID MOUNTED, MOUNTING LOCATION: CEILING
- SURFACE MOUNTED, MOUNTING LOCATION: CEILING
- SHADING DESIGNATES EMERGENCY POWER SOURCE (EITHER GENERATOR OR BATTERY)
- J — TRACK, MOUNTING LOCATION: AS NOTED
- PE — PHOTO EYE, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL
- RECESSED MOUNTED, MOUNTING LOCATION: CEILING
- WALL MOUNTED, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL
- PENDANT AND/OR SURFACE
- SHADING DESIGNATES EMERGENCY POWER SOURCE (EITHER GENERATOR OR BATTERY)
- DIRECTIONAL INDICATOR ADDED TO FIXTURE SYMBOL TO DESIGNATE AIMING DIRECTION
- EXIT DIRECTIONAL ARROW
- SINGLE FACE EXIT FIXTURE, MOUNTING LOCATION: CEILING
- DOUBLE FACE EXIT FIXTURE, MOUNTING LOCATION: CEILING
- SINGLE FACE EXIT FIXTURE, MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL
- MOUNTING LOCATION: WALL, DOUBLE FACE EXIT FIXTURE
- DOUBLE HEAD EMERGENCY FIXTURE WITH BATTERY PACK



GENERAL NOTES:
1) ALL DEVICES SHALL BE ALLIGNED TO BE AN EQUAL DISTANCE FROM DOORWAY, DOOR SWING, WALL, ETC.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
A	AMPRES
AC	ABOVE COUNTER TOP
ACT	ACOUSTICAL CEILING TILE
ADA	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT
AF	AMPERE FRAME
AFF	ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR
AFG	ABOVE FINISHED GRADE
AIC	AMP INTERRUPTING CAPACITY
ALT	ALTERNATIVE / ALTERNATE
ALUM	ALUMINUM
AP	ACCESS PANEL
ARCH	ARCHITECT / ARCHITECTURAL
ASC	ABOVE SUSPENDED CEILING
AT	AMPERE TRIP
AUTO	AUTOMATIC
BATS	BYPASS AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH
BC	BARE COPPER
BFC	BELOW FINISHED CEILING
BFF	BELOW FINISHED FLOOR
BFL	BELOW FLOOR LEVEL
BLDG	BUILDING
BLKG	BLOCKING
BO	BOTTOM OF
BRKR	BREAKER
BT	BATH TUB
CB	CIRCUIT BREAKER
CCT	CIRCUIT
CD	CEILING DIFFUSER
CF/OI	CONTRACTOR FURNISHED / OWNER INSTALLED
CFCI	CONTRACTOR FURNISHED / CONTRACTOR INSTALLED
CL	CENTER LINE
CLG	CEILING
CLR	CLEAR(ANCE)
CMU	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT
CND	CONDUIT
CO	CLEAN OUT
CONC	CONCRETE
CONT	CONTINUOUS / CONTINUE
CONTR	CONTRACTOR
CR	CONTROL RELAY
CT	CURRENT TRANSFORMER
CW	COLD WATER SUPPLY
CWFU	COLD WATER FIXTURE UNITS
DB	DIRECT BURIAL
DBC	DESIGN BUILD CONTACTOR
DC	DIRECT CURRENT
DED	DEDICATED
DET	DETAIL
DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN
DIA	DIAMETER
DISC	DISCONNECT
DIV	DIVISION
DN	DOWN
DP	DISTRIBUTION PANEL
DS	DISCONNECT SWITCH
DUC	DOOR UNDER CUT
DWGS	DRAWINGS
(E) / EXIST	EXISTING
EC	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
EDB	ELECTRIC DUCT BANK
EG	EQUIPMENT GROUND
EG	EXHAUST GRILLE
EGS	ENGINE GENERATOR SET
EJ	EXPANSION JOINT
EL	ELEVATION
ELEC	ELECTRIC(AL)
ELEC	ELECTRIC/ELECTRICAL
ELL	EMERGENCY LIFE SAFETY LIGHTING
ELP	EMERGENCY LIFE SAFETY POWER
EMER	EMERGENCY
EMI	ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE
EMT	ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING
EQ	EQUAL
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT
ES	EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER
ETR	EXISTING TO REMAIN
EWC	ELECTRICAL WATER COOLER
EWHR	ELECTRIC WATER HEATER
EXP	EXPOSED
EXT	EXTERIOR
FA	FIRE ALARM
FACP	FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL
FCO	FLOOR CLEANOUT
FCU	FAN COIL UNIT
FD	FLOOR DRAIN
FDR	FEEDER
FDS	FUSED DISCONNECT SWITCH
FE / FEC	FIRE EXTINGUISHER (CABINET)
FF / FFE	FINISH FLOOR (ELEVATION)
FF&E	FIXTURES, FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT
FFA	FROM FLOOR ABOVE
FFB	FROM FLOOR BELOW
FI	FILM ILLUMINATOR
FIN	FINISH

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
FIXT	FIXTURE
FL	AT FLOOR LINE
FL / FLR	FLOOR(ING)
FLA	FULL LOAD AMPRES
FLEX	FLEXIBLE
FLOUR	FLOURESCENT
FS	FLOW SWITCH
FSS	FUSED SAFETY SWITCH
GA	GAUGE
GALV	GALVANIZED
GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR
GD	GARBAGE DISPOSER
GFCI	GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER
GFI	GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTER
GFP	GROUND FAULT PROTECTION
GI	GREASE INTERCEPTOR
GND	GROUND
GPM	GALLONS PER MINUTE
GRC	GALVANIZED RIGID CONDUIT
GTB	GROUND TERMINAL BOX
HB	HOSE BIBB
HC	HVAC CONTRACTOR
HD	HUB DRAIN
HDWR	HARDWARE
HH	HANDHOLE
HOA	HAND OFF AUTOMATIC
HP	HORSE POWER
HT	HEIGHT/HEAT TRACE
HV	HIGH VOLTAGE
HW	HOT WATER SUPPLY
HWCP	HOT WATER RECIRCULATION PUMP
HWFU	HOT WATER FIXTURE UNITS
ID	INSIDE DIAMETER
IE	INVERT ELEVATION
IG	ISOLATED GROUND
IMC	INTERMEDIATE MEATL CONDUIT
INCAND	INCANDESCENT
INSUL	INSULATION
INT	INTERIOR
JB	JUNCTION BOX
KO	KNOCK-OUT
KS	KITCHEN SINK
KV	KILOVOLT
KVA	KILOVOLT-AMPRES
KW	KILOWATT
KWH	KILOWATT HOURS
L	LAVITORY
LAN	LOCAL AREA NETWORK
LED	LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
LGT	LIGHT FIXTURE
LTCP	LOCAL TEMPERATURE CONTROL PANEL
LTG	LIGHTING
LTS	LIGHTS
LV	LOW VOLTAGE
MAS	MASONRY
MATL	MATERIAL
MAX	MAXIMUM
MC	MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR
MCB	MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER
MCC	MOTOR CONTROL CENTER
MCP	MOTOR CIRCUIT PROTECTOR
MDF	MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD
MDP	MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL
MECH	MECHANICAL
MG	METAL GRATE
MH	MANHOLE
MIN	MINIMUM
MLO	MAIN LUGS ONLY
MPTB	MUSIC AND PAGE TERMINAL BOX
MTD	MOUNTED
MTG	MOUNTING
MTG HGT	MOUNTING HEIGHT
MTL	METAL
MTR	MOTOR / METER
MV	MEDUIM VOLTAGE
NA	NOT APPLICABLE
NC	NEW CONNECTION/NORMALLY CLOSED
NFD	NON-FUSED DISCONNECT
NFSS	NON-FUSED SAFETY SWITCH
NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT
NL	NIGHT LIGHT
NO	NORMALLY OPEN
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OC	ON CENTER(S)
OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
OED	OPEN ENDED DUCT
OF/CI	OWNER FURNISHED / CONTRACTOR INSTALLED
OF/OI	OWNER FURNISHED / OWNER INSTALLED
OFS	OVERFLOW SCUPPER
OH	OVERHEAD
OPNG	OPENING

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
OZ	OUNCE
P	POLE
PB	PULL BOX / PUSHBUTTON
PC	PLUMBING CONTRACTOR / PHOTOCELL
PDU	POWER DISTRIBUTION UNIT
PF	POWER FACTOR
PH	PHASE
PLBG	PLUMBING
PLY	PLYWOOD
PNL	PANEL
POD	POWER OPERATED DAMPER
PRV	POWER ROOF VENTILATOR
PT	POTENTIAL TRANSFORMER
PTRV	POWER TYPE ROOF VENTILATOR
PWR	POWER
QTY	QUANTITY
R	RISER
RAD	RADIUS
RCP	RECIRCULATING PUMP
RD	ROOF DRAIN
REC	RECESSED
RECEPT	RECEPTACLE
REF	REFERENCE / REFER TO
REL	RELOCATE
REQD	REQUIRED
RGIP	REMOTE GROUND INDICATOR PANEL
RO	ROUGH OPENING
RTU	ROOF TOP UNIT
SD	SUPPLY DIFFUSER
SF	SQUARE FOOT/FEET
SH	SHOWER
SHT	SHEET
SIG	SIGNAL
SIM	SIMILAR
SP	SUMP PUMP
SPEC	SPECIFICATION
SS	SAFETY SWITCH / STAINLESS STEEL
STA	STATION
STR	STARTER
SUSP	SUSPENDED
SW	SWITCH
SWBD	SWITCHBOARD
SWGR	SWITCHGEAR
SYST	SYSTEM
TCC	TEMPERATURE CONTROLS CONTRACTOR
TCP	TEMPERATURE CONTROL PANEL
TEL	TELEPHONE
TFA	TO FLOOR ABOVE
TFB	TO FLOOR BELOW
TG	TRANSFER GRILLE
TOB	TOP OF BEAM
TOC	TOP OF CONCRETE
TOD	TOP OF DECK
TODB	TOP OF DUCTBANK
TOF	TOP OF FOOTING
TOMH	TOPP OF MANHOLE
TOP	TOP OF PARAPET
TOS	TOP OF STEEL
TOW	TOP OF WALL
TPART	TOILET PARTITION
TS	TAMPER SWITCH / TIME SWITCH
TVSS	TELEVISION VOLTAGE SURGE SUPRESSION
TYP	TYPICAL
UC	UNDER COUNTER
UF	UNDER FLOOR
UG	UNDERGROUND
UH	UNIT HEATER
UNO	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
UPS	UNINTERRUPTED POWER SUPPLY
V	VOLTAGE / VENT
VFD	VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE
VIF	VERIFY IN FIELD
VP	VAPOR PROOF
VS	VENT STACK
VTR	VENT THROUGH ROOF
W	WIRE
W/	WITH
WC	WATER CLOSET
WCO	WALL CLEANOUT
WH	WALL HYDRANT
WH	WATER HEATER
WP	WEATHERPROOF
WS	WATER SOFTENER
WT	WATER TIGHT
XFMR	TRANSFORMER
XP	EXPLOSION PROOF
#	NUMBER / POUND
&	AND
@	AT

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Item 4.

Project Name: COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title: ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS AND NOTES

REVISIONS:

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE

Project #: 20235700
Issued For:
Date: 07/10/23

Sheet Number E0.0

ELECTRICAL GENERAL NOTES:

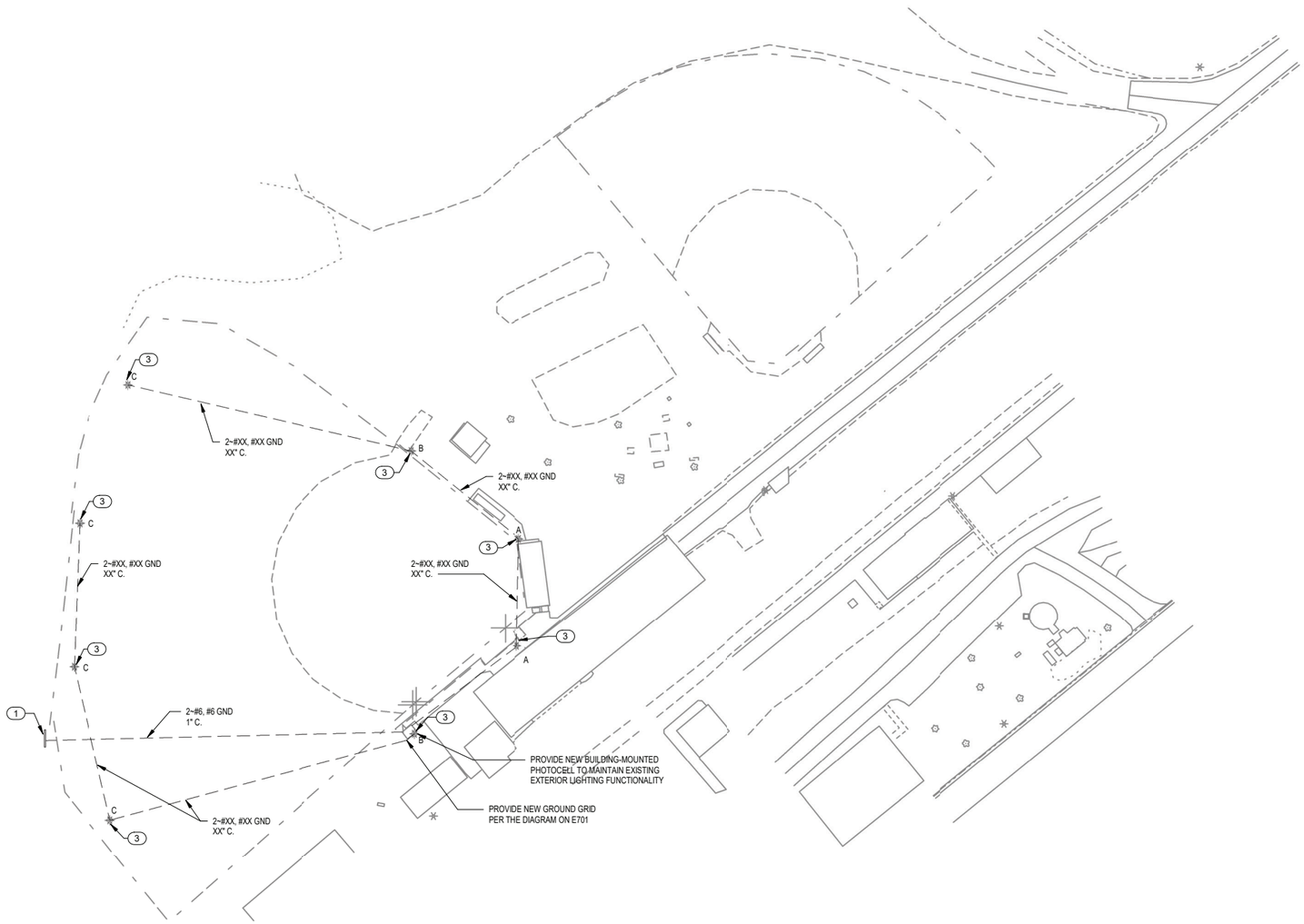
1. GENERAL NOTES AND KEYED NOTES ARE TYPICAL ACROSS ALL DRAWINGS. KEYED NOTES MAY NOT BE USED OR BE APPLICABLE TO ALL DRAWINGS. REFER TO DRAWING E001 FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES.
2. HANDHOLES AND PULL BOXES ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY SHOWN. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE HANDHOLES AND PULL BOXES MOUNTED TO POLES, QUANTITIES AND SIZES AS REQUIRED BY CONTRACTOR, FOR A COMPLETE AND FUNCTIONAL INSTALLATION. IF HANDHOLES ARE PROVIDED THEY SHALL BE LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE BALL DIAMOND FENCE LINES TO NOT IMPEDE PLAY.
3. ALL CONDUIT ROUTES ON THIS DRAWING ARE SCHEMATIC ONLY. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL CONDUITS, INCLUDING THOSE NOT SPECIFICALLY SHOWN, FOR A COMPLETE AND FUNCTIONAL INSTALLATION.

ELECTRICAL KEYED NOTES:

(1) SCOREBOARD. PROVIDE NEW LOCKABLE DISCONNECTING MEANS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEC. DISCONNECTING MEANS NOT SPECIFICALLY SHOWN.

(2) ELECTRICAL BUILDING. PROVIDE NEW PANELBOARD AS SCHEDULED ON E701, NEW NEMA 5-20R RECEPTACLE WITH GFCI PROTECTION, SURFACE-MOUNTED STRIP LIGHT (LITHONIA CSS-L48-4000LM-MVOLT-35K-80CRI, OR EQUAL) WITH TOGGLE ON-OFF WALL SWITCH, LIGHTING TIMECLOCK (INTERMATIC T101, OR EQUAL), TYPE 2 SPD (L-N: 700V, L-G: 1000V, L-L: 1000V, SCCR: 100 kA, 20 kA NOMINAL RATING, EATON, SQUARE D, LEVITON, LIEBERT, ABB, OR EQUAL. CONFIRM CIRCUIT BREAKER SIZE IN PANELBOARD WITH SPD MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO ORDERING) AND INSTALL MANUFACTURER-FURNISHED BALL DIAMOND LIGHTING CONTROL PANEL WITH LIGHTING CONTACTORS. EQUIPMENT SHALL TIE INTO EXISTING CIRCUITS AS SHOWN IN THE PANEL SCHEDULE ON E701.

(3) PROVIDE GROUND ROD AND #6 GROUND WIRE CONNECTOR TO GROUND ROD AND POLE TO GROUND LIGHT POLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEC.



1 / E100 **ELECTRICAL SITE**
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

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Project Name:
COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title
ELECTRICAL SITE

REVISIONS:

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE

Project #: 20235700
Issued For:
Date: 07/11/2023

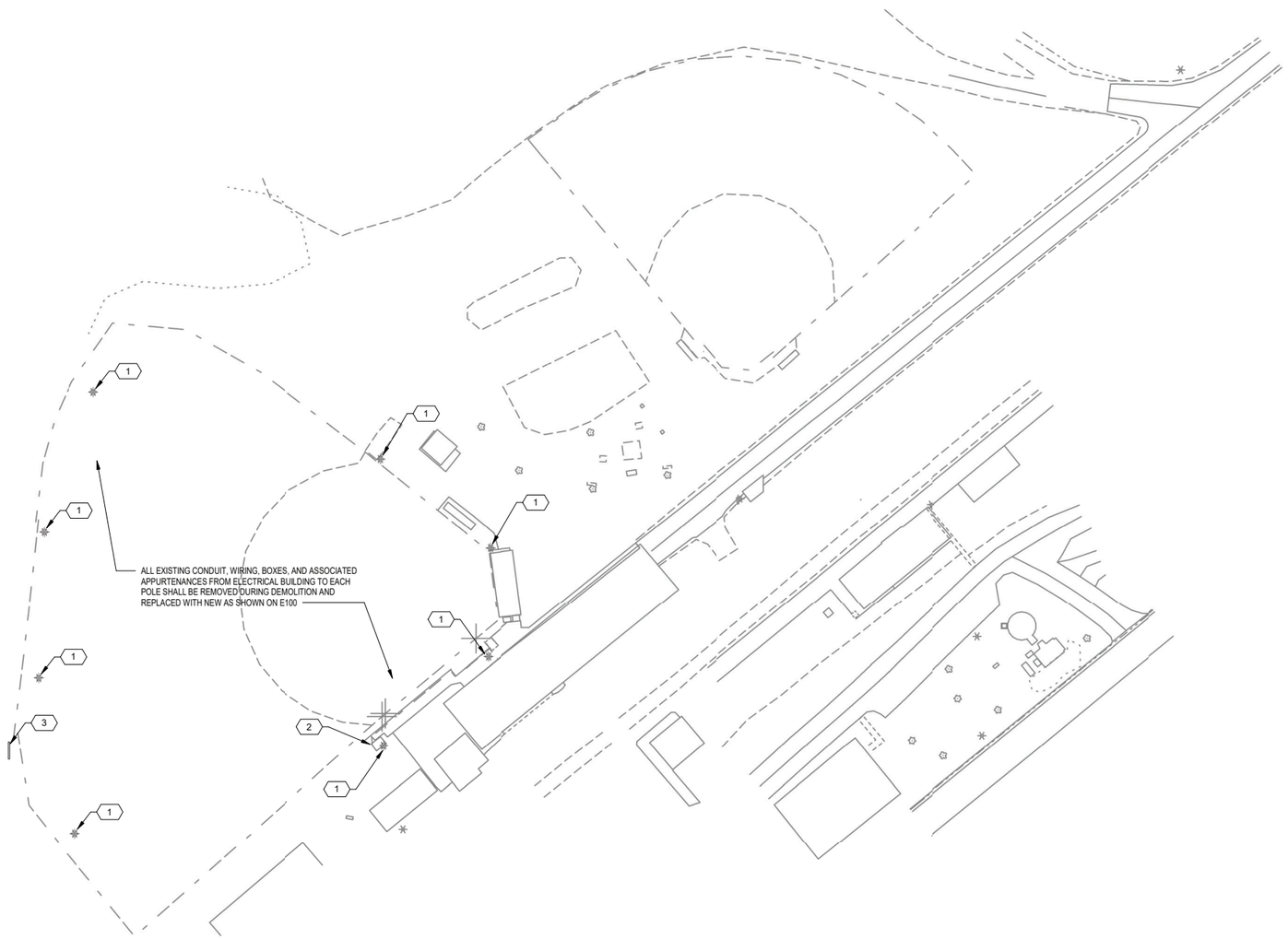
Sheet Number
E10

ELECTRICAL DEMOLITION GENERAL NOTES:

1. REMOVE ALL EXISITNG ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ITEMS BEING REMOVED AND SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING, AS WELL AS ALL EXISTING ELECTRICAL DEVICES, MATERIALS, AND EQUIPMENT NOT BEING REUSED.
2. PATCH ALL STRUCTURE HOLES AND DEFORMATIONS RESULTING FROM DEMOLITION WORK TO MATCH EXISTING INSTALLATION.
3. RECONNECT OR ALTER AND EXISTING EXISTING CONDUIT AND WIRING FOR EQUIPMENT AND CIRCUITS EXISTING TO REMAIN TO MAINTAIN EXISTING FUNCTIONALITY.
4. THE LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS OF EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS ARE APPROXIMATE. CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY THE LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS OF ALL EXISTING EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS IN ORDER TO PERFORM THE CONSTRUCTION SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS.
5. NOT ALL EXISTING EQUIPMENT, PIPING, OR CONDUIT SHON. EXISTING EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS WERE OBTAINED FROM FIELD MEASUREMENTS. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE ACCURACY OF EXISTING INFORMATION AS REQUIRED FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION.

ELECTRICAL DEMOLITION KEYED NOTES:

1. REMOVE LIGHT FIXTURES FROM POLE AND ALL ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES BACK TO SOURCE. POLE SHALL REMAIN FOR INSTALLATION OF NEW LIGHT FIXTURES AND GROUNDING SYSTEM.
2. ELECTRICAL BUILDING. REMOVE PANELBOARD, BALL DIAMOND LIGHTING CONTROL PANEL, GROUND GRID, WALL SWITCH, RECEPTACLE, LIGHTING TIMECLOCK, EXTERIOR PHOTOCELL, AND ALL ASSOCIATED CONDUIT, WIRING, AND ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES. EQUIPMENT SHALL BE REPLACED IN KIND AS SHOWN ON E100.
3. SCOREBOARD. REMOVE ASSOCIATED DISCONNECT SWITCH AND CONDUIT AND WIRING BACK TO SOURCE. PREPARE FOR INSTALLATION OF NEW CONDUIT, WIRING, AND DISCONNECT SWITCH AS SHOWN ON E100.



1 / E100D **ELECTRICAL SITE DEMO**
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

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Project Name:
COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title:
ELECTRICAL SITE DEMO

REVISIONS:

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE

Project #: 20235700
Issued For:
Date: 07/11/2023

Sheet Number
E100

LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER	MODEL NUMBER	VOLTAGE	WATTS	LAMP	MOUNTING	NOTES
A	BALL DIAMOND LIGHTING	WILL - WISCONSIN LIGHTING LAB	WS-HD6W-630-57-MV-5N-SAWH-APY-WHP156NP-GLARE w/ WS-PDH & NP-A-ACR-BTP-**-STUD-180	240V	3.768 kW	LED	POLE	LIGHT FIXTURES SHALL BE MOUNTED ON EXISTING POLE USING MANUFACTURER-RECOMMENDED HARDWARE.
B	BALL DIAMOND LIGHTING	WILL - WISCONSIN LIGHTING LAB	WS-HD6W-630-57-MV-5N-SAWH-APY-WHP156NP-GLARE w/ WS-PDH & NP-A-ACR-BTP-**-STUD-180	240V	5.024 kW	LED	POLE	LIGHT FIXTURES SHALL BE MOUNTED ON EXISTING POLE USING MANUFACTURER-RECOMMENDED HARDWARE.
C	BALL DIAMOND LIGHTING	WILL - WISCONSIN LIGHTING LAB	WS-HD6W-630-57-MV-5N-SAWH-APY-WHP156NP-GLARE w/ WS-PDH & NP-A-ACR-BTP-**-STUD-180	240V	3.768 kW	LED	POLE	LIGHT FIXTURES SHALL BE MOUNTED ON EXISTING POLE USING MANUFACTURER-RECOMMENDED HARDWARE.

LIGHTING PANEL

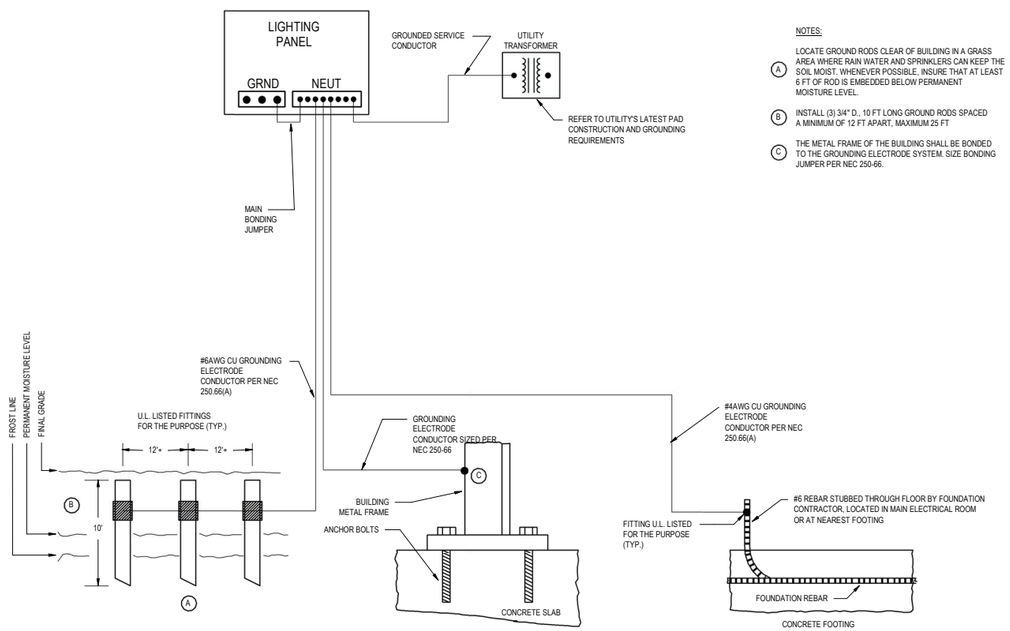
Service: 120/240V, 1ø, 3W
Main Breaker: 400A MCB
Location: Electrical Building
Enclosure: NEMA 1
Mounting: Surface
Main Bus: Copper
SCIC: 10 kAIC

Room Number/Description	Amps	Poles	Ckt. #	Phase A	Phase B	Phase A	Phase B	Ckt. #	Amps	Poles	Room Number/Description
Shelter Building *	100	2	1	0		0		2	20	2	Basketball Lights *
			3		0		0	4			
Yard Light *	15	1	5	0		0		6	15	1	Contact B-Ball *
Temp Power - Stage *	30	2	7		0		0	8	100	2	Food Stand *
			9	0		0		10			
GFI in Dugout *	20	1	11		0		0	12	20	1	Convenience Outlets *
Unlabeled Circuit Breaker *	100	2	13	0		0		14	20	1	Convenience Outlets *
			15		0		0	16	20	1	Convenience Outlets *
Ball Diamond Lighting Contactor (A)	30	2	17	1884		1884		18	30	2	Ball Diamond Lighting Contactor (C)
			19		1884		1884	20			
Ball Diamond Lighting Contactor (A)	30	2	21	1884		1884		22	30	2	Ball Diamond Lighting Contactor (C)
			23		1884		1884	24			
Ball Diamond Lighting Contactor (B)	30	2	25	2512		1884		26	30	2	Ball Diamond Lighting Contactor (C)
			27		2512		1884	28			
Ball Diamond Lighting Contactor (B)	30	2	29	2512		1884		30	30	2	Ball Diamond Lighting Contactor (C)
			31		2512		1884	32			
Ball Diamond Lighting Control Panel Control Circuit	20	1	33	1000		0		34	30	2	Surge Protection Device (SPD) +
Space	-	1	35		0		0	36			
Space	-	1	37	0		0		38	-	1	Space
Space	-	1	39		0		0	40	-	1	Space
Space	-	1	41	0		0		42	-	1	Space
Total Load per Phase per Side (VA)				9792	8792	7535	7536				

Total Load Phase A (VA)	17328	VA
Total Load Phase B (VA)	16328	VA
Total Connected Load (VA)	33656	VA

* Existing circuit. Load not accounted for in feeder load.
\+ Confirm SPD breaker size with mfr.

Total Connected Load	140	A
Total Connected Load + 25%	175	A
Spare 25%	44	A
Feeder Load	219	A



NOTES:

(A) LOCATE GROUND RODS CLEAR OF BUILDING IN A GRASS AREA WHERE RAIN WATER AND SPRINKLERS CAN KEEP THE SOIL MOIST. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, INSURE THAT AT LEAST 6 FT OF ROD IS EMBEDDED BELOW PERMANENT MOISTURE LEVEL.

(B) INSTALL (3) 3/4" D., 10 FT LONG GROUND RODS SPACED A MINIMUM OF 12 FT APART, MAXIMUM 25 FT

(C) THE METAL FRAME OF THE BUILDING SHALL BE BONDED TO THE GROUNDING ELECTRODE SYSTEM. SIZE BONDING JUMPER PER NEC 250-66.

1 / E701 **GROUNDING SYSTEM DIAGRAM**
SCALE:NTS

Item 4.

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Project Name: COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS
HUGHETTE ROAD
RIDGEWAY, WI 53582

Sheet Title: ELECTRICAL SCHEDULES AND DIAGRAMS

REVISIONS:

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE

Project #: 20235700
Issued For:
Date: 07/11/23

Sheet Number
E70

Draft Dog License Policy

December:

- Once the village office receives the dog license tags from the county, they will notify residents that dog licenses are available at the village office via email/text notifications, Facebook posts, and utility billing messages.

January:

- Village office will remind residents that dog licenses are available via email/text notifications Facebook posts, and utility billing messages one time this month.

February:

- Village office will remind residents that dog licenses are available via email/text notifications, Facebook posts, and utility billing messages one time this month.

March:

- Village office will remind residents twice that dog licenses are available via email/text notifications and Facebook posts at the beginning of the month and once the Monday before the licenses are due.
- March 31st – dog licenses are due

April:

- Second week of April - the village office will send out letter to owners of unlicensed dogs reminding them they are now responsible for a late fee and could face a possible citation if proper licensures are not obtained.

May:

- May 31st – Village Office runs the unlicensed pet report in Ascent and the Village Marshal issues citations to unlicensed dog owners.

Dog Licenses are settled with the county in late November/early December.

Fees

Current Dog License Fees:

ANIMAL LICENSING		Current Charges / Fees
8.05 (b)1	Spayed Female or Neutered Dog	$8.00 annually
8.05 (b)1	Intact Female/Male	$18.00 annually
8.05 (b)1	Late Renewal Dog License	$10.00 per animal after April 1st

Proposed 2024 Dog License Fees:

ANIMAL LICENSING	Current Charges / Fees
8.05 (b)1 - Spayed Female or Neutered Dog	$10 annually
8.05 (b)1 - Intact Female/Male	$20
8.05 (b)1 - Late Renewal Dog License	$10 per animal after April 1st

Dog license fee comparison chart:

Dog License Fees and Policy

Municipality	Altered Fee	Unaltered Fee	Late Fee	Note
Arena - Town	Small - 10	Large - 15		
Waldwick - Town	$ 3	$ 8		
Linden - Village	$ 5	$ 12	$ 10	
Rewey - Village	$ 5	$ 10	$ 5	Sends form with property taxes
Avoca - Village	$ 5	$ 10	$ 5	also liceses cats
Ridgeway - Village	$ 8	$ 18	$ 10	
Montfort - Village	$ 5	$ 5	$ 10	
Dodgeville - City	$ 6	$ 15	$ 5	

Current Village Ordinances:

8.01 LICENSES AND PERMITS REQUIRED.

(1) Building Permit. See Chapter 7.

(2) Driveway Permit. See Chapter 5.

(3) Burn Permit. See Chapter 10.

8.02 ISSUANCE AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES. (Am 3-10-20)

(1) License Required. No person shall engage in any business or activity enumerated in this chapter without a license or permit therefor as provided by this section. The words "license" and "permit" as used throughout this chapter shall be considered interchangeable.

(2) Application. Application for a license under this chapter shall be made to the Village Clerk on a form furnished by the Village. Such application shall contain such information as may be required by the provisions of this chapter or as may be otherwise required by the Village Board.

(3) Payment of License Fee. License fees imposed under Sec. 8.01 shall accompany the license application. If a license is granted, the Village Clerk shall issue the applicant a receipt for his/her license fee.

(4) Refund of License Fee. No fee paid shall be refunded unless the license is denied.

(5) Granting of Licenses. The Village Clerk may issue the following licenses subject to the standards established by this chapter without prior approval of the Board:

(a) Dog licenses.
(b) Chicken licenses.
(c) Operator licenses.
(d) Burn Permits.
(e) All other licenses shall be issued by the Village Board unless otherwise designated.

10.08 BURNING OF GRASS, TRASH OR GENERAL BONFIRES RESTRICTED. (Cr. Nov. 1, 1954). (Am. June 16, 2020)

(1) Grass Fires Regulated. No person shall kindle any fire within the Village without first securing a written permit from the Village Clerk or Deputy Clerk. The Village

Clerk or Deputy Clerk may issue such permit subject to any conditions he/she deems necessary for the protection of life and property.

(2) Trash Burning Restricted. No person shall kindle or cause to be kindled any fire in or upon any street, alley, public way, park or any public or private property within the Village within 15 feet of any building or within 10 feet of any property line or within any fire lane unless same be confined within a refuse burner, basket or metal enclosure with a metal cover attached to prevent the escape of sparks and burning material and unless so authorized by the Village Clerk or Deputy Clerk. No such permit shall be valid for more than one year from its date.

(3) Bonfires Restricted. No person shall start any bonfire within the Village limits without first securing the written permission of the Village Clerk or Deputy Clerk.

DNR Regulation Information (we are outside the regulatory zone, informational)
https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/forestfire/permits

Other Municipalities:

https://www.cityofmadison.com/fire/your-safety/home/outdoor-and-open-burning

https://www.tn.cottagegrove.wi.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Ordinance-2020-01-20-Revising-%C2%A711.02-Outdoor-and-Open-Burning.pdf

https://www.eauclairewi.gov/government/our-divisions/fire-department/prevention-and-inspections/campfires

Definitions included in the above.

Stafford and Rosenbaum Recommendation: Based on recent court cases, I have significant concerns about its (Sign Ordinance) enforceability. The Village can regulate sign location and the size of signs, but the current ordinance has many content restrictions that would likely be deemed unconstitutional. I would recommend updating the sign code to bring it into compliance with those recent court decisions.

14.23 SIGNS

14.23.01 PERMIT REQUIRED

No sign shall hereafter be located, erected, moved, reconstructed, extended, enlarged, converted, or structurally altered without a zoning permit except those signs excepted in Section 7.2 and without being in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance. The sign shall also meet all the structural requirements of the building code.

14.23.02 SIGNS ACCEPTED IN RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

All signs are prohibited in all residential and agricultural districts except the following:
Signs over show windows or doors of a nonconforming business establishment announcing without display or elaboration only the name and occupation of the proprietor and not to exceed two feet in height and ten feet in length.
Real Estate Signs not to exceed eight square feet in area which advertise the sale, rental, or lease of the premises upon which said signs are temporarily located.
Name, Home, Occupations, Professional office, and Warning Signs not to exceed two square feet located on the premises.
Farm Signs giving the name of the farm, farm owner, or commodities produced shall not exceed 15 square feet in total area.
Bulletin Boards for public, charitable, or religious institutions not to exceed eight square feet in area located on the premises.
Memorial Signs tablets, names of buildings, and date of erection when cut into any masonry surface or when constructed of metal and affixed flat against a structure.
Official Signs such as traffic control, parking restrictions, information, and notices.
Temporary Signs or banners when authorized by the Plan Commission.

14.23.03 SIGNS PERMITTED IN BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

Signs are permitted in all business and manufacturing districts subject to the following restrictions:
Wall Signs placed against the exterior walls of buildings shall not extend more than six inches outside of a building's wall surface, shall not exceed 400 square feet in area for any one premises, and shall not exceed twenty feet in height above the mean centerline street grade.
Projecting Signs fastened to, suspended from, or supported by structures shall not exceed 10 square feet in area for any one premises, shall not extend more than six feet into any required yard, shall not extend more than three feet into any public right of way, shall not be less than ten feet from all side lot lines, shall not exceed a height of two feet above the sidewalk nor fifteen feet above a driveway or alley.
Ground Signs shall not exceed 20 feet in height above the main centerline street grade,

shall meet all yard requirements for the district in which it is located, shall not exceed 100 square feet in total advertising area.
Roof Signs shall not exceed ten feet in height above the roof, shall meet all the yard and height requirements for the district in which it is located, and shall not exceed 300 square feet on all sides for any one premises.
Window Signs shall be placed only on the inside of commercial buildings and shall not exceed 25 percent of the glass area of the pane upon which the sign is displayed.
Combinations of any of the above signs shall meet all the requirements for the individual sign.

14.23.04 TRAFFIC

Signs shall not resemble, imitate, or approximate the shape, size, form, or color of traffic signs. Signs shall not obstruct or interfere with the effectiveness of traffic signs. No sign shall be erected, relocated, or maintained so as to prevent free ingress to or egress from any door, window, or fire escape; and no sign shall be attached to a standpipe or fire escape. No signs shall be placed so as to obstruct or interfere with traffic visibility.

14.23.05 EXISTING SIGNS

Signs lawfully existing at the time of the adoption or amendment of this ordinance may be continued although the use, size, or location does not conform with the provisions of this ordinance. However, it shall be deemed a nonconforming use or structure, and the provisions of Section 14.25 shall apply.

14.23.06 SIGN REMOVAL

At the termination of an advertised use, all signs advertising that use shall be removed from public view within 30 days. Responsibility for violations shall be with the property owner according to the latest tax roll listing.

14.23.07 SIGNS GENERAL

No flashing, moving, or apparent moving signs shall be permitted except for time and temperature and changeable copy displays. Lighted signs shall be shielded to prevent glare onto adjoining properties or onto the public street. No sign shall be placed on a tree.

THE VILLAGE OF
EST. 1881
RIDGEWAY
208 Jarvis Street | Suite A | Ridgeway, WI 53582
Iowa County, Wisconsin

To: Board of Trustees
RE: Grease Ordinance
From: Hailey Roessler-Clerk/Treasurer and Dale Peterson-Director Public Works

June 5, 2023

When the DNR conducted their compliance audit we were asked if we had a grease ordinance. Our current ordinance does not

https://www.ridgewaywi.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/village_office/page/2384/04.11.2023_vor_municipal_code.pdf

Grease balls floating at the top of the WWTP and collected 04/26/2023

Info

https://www.ridgewaywi.gov/publicworks/page/fat-oils-and-grease-how-safely-dispose

https://www.gardencity-ga.gov/city-government/water-operations/fats-oils-and-grease-and-thier-impact-on-your-system

https://gloucester-ma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/3839/FOG-EPA-Factsheet?bidId=

Other municipal ordinances:
https://dodgeville.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=Sec_21.27_Performance_Standards

https://dodgeville.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=Sec_13.30_Control_Of_Industrial_Wastes_Directed_To_Public_Sewers

https://fennimore.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Chapter-7-Municipal-Utilities.pdf

https://www.platteville.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/municipalcode/10351/chapter_08_-_sewer_service_3-1-22.pdf

CITY OF BLACK RIVER FALLS ORDINANCE NO. 860

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING AND RECREATING SECTION 13.21 AND CREATING SECTION 13.32(3) OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES FOR THE CITY OF BLACK RIVER FALLS, JACKSON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

The Common Council of the City of Black River Falls, Jackson County, Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 13.21 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Black River Falls is repealed and recreated as follows:

13.21 SAND AND GREASE TRAP INSTALLATIONS. Grease, fats, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided at all commercial and industrial establishments, including, but not limited to, repair garages, gasoline stations, car washes and restaurants for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease, fats, oil, flammable wastes, sand and other harmful ingredients. All interceptors shall be constructed in accordance with the Wisconsin Plumbing Code and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. All grease, fats, oil and sand interceptors shall be regularly maintained by the owner, at his expense, in continuous efficient operation at all times. Commencing September 1, 1996, the owner shall record, on forms approved by the City, all sand and grease trap inspections and cleaning services performed. Each entry recorded shall include the date, type of service, quantities of material removed and disposition of material removed. Each recorded service shall also include the signature of the servicing employee or servicing agency representative. The servicing agency will be required to provide records and documentation to City Hall within twenty-four hours of the time the grease trap is serviced. The agency's documentation must include the total and available capacity of the grease trap at the time of servicing and the servicing agency's recommendation for the frequency of future servicing of the grease trap. All such records shall be available for inspection by the Commission upon request at any time. In addition to the above-listed requirements, all commercial and industrial establishments shall be required to submit to the City an annual report summarizing all sand and grease trap inspections and cleaning services performed in the calendar year. Said report shall be due no later than January 10th of each year summarizing all such activity in the prior calendar year and shall be provided on the form authorized by the City.

SECTION 2. Section 13.32(3) of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Black River Falls is created as follows:

> **13.32 (3) PENALTIES.** In addition to all other remedies available to the City, any party who shall violate any part of this subchapter shall be subject to a daily fine of $2,500.00 with each day of continuing violation being a separate violation.

BLACK RIVER FALLS ORDINANCE NO. 860

SECTION 3. CONFLICTING ORDINANCES. Ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the above recreated section of Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. Upon passage and publication, this recreated section of Ordinance shall take effect and be in force as provided by law.

_____
Jay Eddy, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
A. Brad Chown, City Administrator

DATES READ:

DATE PASSED:

DATE PUBLISHED:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of Wisconsin)
) ss.
County of Jackson)

Personally came before me this ___ day of _____, 2021, the above-named Jay Eddy and A. Brad Chown, to me known to be the Mayor and City Administrator of the City of Black River Falls, Jackson County, Wisconsin respectively, and to me known to be the persons who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledge the same.

_____

_____, Notary Public

Jackson County, State of Wisconsin

My commission expires _____.