## JOHNSON FARMS REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Request for Low-Density, Residential Development Partially Serviced, City-Owned Land located in Johnson Farms First Addition

Proposals Due: November 23, 2015 at 3:00 PM

#### REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

The City of Moorhead, Minnesota is seeking proposals from qualified developers and builders for development of high quality low density residential development within the remaining City-owned partially serviced land in Johnson Farms subdivision. This area has been identified by the City as a priority development area and prime location for high quality residential investment.

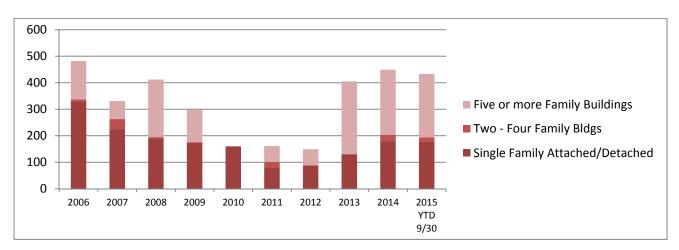
#### COMMUNITY

Moorhead, MN is a vibrant, growing community located in northwest MN and part of the Fargo-Moorhead metro area. Moorhead has more than 40,000 people that call it home and residents enjoy access to arts and culture, medical, shopping and employment opportunities within the entire metropolitan area with a total population of approximately 215,000. Moorhead prides itself as a community with strong neighborhoods and active community spirit.

#### Moorhead has:

- ✓ More than 40 neighborhood and regional parks connected by nearly 60 miles of bike amenities to facilitate a connected and active community.
- ✓ A world-class education system for learners of all ages with small class sizes for Moorhead public and private K-12 schools and five post-secondary college options for life-long learning including Concordia College and Minnesota State University Moorhead.
- ✓ A strong, diverse economy and educated workforce with a current unemployment rate of 2.9%.

Residential Market: Moorhead's housing production as accelerated in the past three years and existing homes are also selling at a rapid rate indicating a strong consumer demand.



#### CITY GOALS FOR PROJECT

- Promote quality housing types with architectural appeal that complements the nature and character of the existing neighborhood.
- Achieve development that expands the City's property tax base, provides a market rate return on land, and minimizes the City's risk and exposure pursuant to any aspect of the development proposal.

#### CITY INCENTIVES

- Make Moorhead Home Property Tax Rebate The City will provide a rebate of property taxes to the
  property owner for the first two years after construction of a new home under current terms of the
  program. NOTE: This program is currently set to expire December 31, 2016; however, the possibility
  does exist that this program could be extended beyond this date. For more information:
  <a href="http://www.makemoorheadhome.com/pdf/FAQ.pdf">http://www.makemoorheadhome.com/pdf/FAQ.pdf</a>
- First and New Home Incentive First-time homebuyers purchasing newly constructed homes in Moorhead may be eligible to receive a \$5,000, 0% interest deferred loan, to be applied to special assessments. For more information: http://www.makemoorheadhome.com/new-home-incentive.php

## **PROJECT SCOPE**

#### **LAND AREA**

The development area includes approximately 27.6 acres of land. Johnson Farms First Addition was established in 2005 with neighborhood amenities including a pond, sidewalks and shared-use path and a neighborhood park with playground equipment and is ready to support this proposed development. The subdivision is located in walking distance of Moorhead Public Schools S.G. Reinertsen Elementary, which opened in 2004, and the proposed site also has convenient access to the Southside Regional Park and the future Park Christian Elementary School.

#### **NOTICE TO PROPOSERS**

A large portion of the development area had been utilized as a stockpile site with areas of excavation and fill. The preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report and Topographic Survey are attached. All new building construction requires footings to be placed on undisturbed soils or engineered soils compacted to proper proctor with results submitted to the Building Codes Office. **As noted within the attached Geotechnical Engineering Report** – "Further study should be conducted prior to design and construction of specific residential projects within this development. We recommend these studies be performed at each lot to accommodate varying soil conditions and individual structure and foundation plans"<sup>1</sup>.

NOTE: The City is offering the property in "as is" condition and makes no representations or warranties regarding geology, soil stability, or environmental conditions.

#### **DENSITY**

Maximum density is the equivalent of 109 single-family residential units. The land is currently platted with 98 lots; Lots 2-12, Block 14, were anticipated to be split and each lot currently has two sewer wyes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Johnson Farms Moorhead, MN. Midwest Testing Laboratory/Terracon.

#### **ZONING**

The area currently includes three residential zoning district classifications:

- Blocks 12 and 13: Residential Low Density 2, RLD-2
- Blocks 10 and 11: Residential Low Density 3, RLD-3
- Block 14: Residential Medium Density 1, RMD-1

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

- A significant portion of the trunk infrastructure servicing this area is currently installed and has been assessed to the benefiting area.
- The construction of 20<sup>th</sup> Street South was completed in 2015 and assessments to benefitting properties will begin in 2017. Properties in the Development Area benefit from 20<sup>th</sup> Street improvements and will be assessed as noted below.
- Sanitary sewer capacity is limited to the equivalent of 109 single-family residential homes. There are no plans to increase sanitary sewer capacity. The proposed development must be compatible with the existing capacity.
- The selected developer will be expected to petition to install the local infrastructure including utilities, streets, curb, and gutter.
- Special assessment information is outlined in the following section.
- A replat will be needed to dedicate additional road right-of-way and easements along 20<sup>th</sup> Street South. The existing plat has a 70-foot right-of-way dedicated with no easements.
  - The City will require a total right-of-way width of 85 feet for 20<sup>th</sup> Street South and a 15-foot wide drainage, utility and pedestrian easement between 36<sup>th</sup> Avenue South and the southeast corner of Lot 12 Block 14.

#### LAND COST & SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

- The base purchase price for the land is \$1,600,000.
  - Up to 75% (\$1,200,000) of the purchase price may be spread as uncertified special assessments to be amortized over 20 years at the existing project interest rates. First payable year will be 2017.
  - The remaining 25% (\$400,000) of the sales price will be due as cash at closing.
- Development terms will be negotiated within the Purchase Agreement.
- A letter of credit or other acceptable form of security will be required in an amount totaling the first five
   (5) years of all special assessment installments to include specials to be re-spread and pending special
   assessments. Based on a purchase price of \$1,600,000 with 75% being reassessed the letter of credit
   requirement would be \$760,000.
- Below is a table outlining the portion of the purchase price to be re-spread as a special assessment, as well as pending special assessment amounts and the applicable assessment timelines and first payment dates:

Project Description	Amount to be Assessed	Construction Year	Assessment Year	Payable Year
75% of Purchase Price*	\$1,200,000	Previous	Previous	2017
36 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/18 <sup>th</sup> Street Extension (2014)	\$122,380	2014	2015	2017
20 <sup>th</sup> Street Construction (2015)	\$171,500	2015-2016	2016	2017
Misc. Concrete Improvements (2015)	\$23,608	2015-2016	2016	2017
Total Assessments	\$1,517,488			

\*Based on a purchase price of \$1,600,000

## PROPOSAL SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

Digital and/or Paper copies of the proposal will be accepted. All submittals must be clearly marked: "<u>Residential Development Proposal: Johnson Farms</u>". PDF would be the preferred format for all digital submittals. Paper proposals and digital discs must be submitted to:

City of Moorhead 500 Center Avenue – 4<sup>th</sup> Floor of City Hall PO Box 779 Moorhead MN 56561-0779 Attn: Amy Thorpe

Proposals are also accepted via email to <a href="lotsales@cityofmoorhead.com">lotsales@cityofmoorhead.com</a>. The City is not responsible for proposals that are not able to be opened or too large for electronic submittal.

The City of Moorhead will require each proposal to outline all the elements to be included in the project and provide the following minimum information:

#### **Cover Sheet**

The cover sheet must include: Name of organization, address, contact person, contact information including email, phone and address. Additional information may include previous development projects completed, project architect, project general contractor, construction lender and any other consultants.

#### **Project Information**

The developer shall provide a project narrative describing the proposed development concept including proposed housing types. As applicable, the proposal should also include supplemental information, such as target demographic, total estimated market value of the improvements, proposed ownership, sample price points and a description of possible marketing strategies for the development concept.

The proposal must include a statement of understanding that replatting is needed to address additional right-of-way and easements needed for 20<sup>th</sup> Street South (see INFRASTRUCTURE section).

#### **Financing Information**

A statement of financial commitment noting the proposed purchase price and method/timing of payment to the City is required.

#### **References**

Please include references from two area lenders.

#### Timeline

A construction and phasing schedule that includes a timeline of improvements must be provided.

## PERFORMANCE DEADLINE

The City of Moorhead encourages a quality project and aggressive construction schedule. The selected developer will petition to install utilities and streets in all or a portion of the project area in 2016. The final terms of the project and construction schedule will be outlined in a Purchase Agreement. A Purchase Agreement template is attached for the benefit of developer's review prior to RFP submission and subject to change.

### NOTICE TO DEVELOPERS

The City reserves the right to reject any and all proposals and to advertise for new proposals.

The City Council, at its sole discretion, will select a "preferred developer" and initiate negotiations to enter into a Purchase Agreement. The preferred developer submitting the selected proposal will be required to provide the City a \$1,000 security deposit within 72 hours of notification of selection. The deposit will be applied to the purchase of property or forfeited to the City if the developer fails to enter into a Purchase Agreement with the City within 60 days of the notification of selection.

## PROJECTED SCHEDULE

Request for Proposals Issued: October 27, 2015

Proposals Due: November 23, 2015 at 3:00 PM

City of Moorhead

500 Center Avenue – 4<sup>th</sup> Floor

PO Box 779

Moorhead, MN 56560 Attn: Amy Thorpe

Notice of Award: A "preferred developer" selection anticipated by December 8, 2015

Proposals should be clearly marked "Residential Development Proposal: Johnson Farms"

Proposals must be received by the date and time due to be considered.

The City of Moorhead reserves the right to change any dates.

## **POINTS OF CONTACT**

Primary Points of Contact:

Amy Thorpe, Econ Dev Program Administrator - 218.299.5442

Kristie Leshovsky, City Planner – 218.299.5332

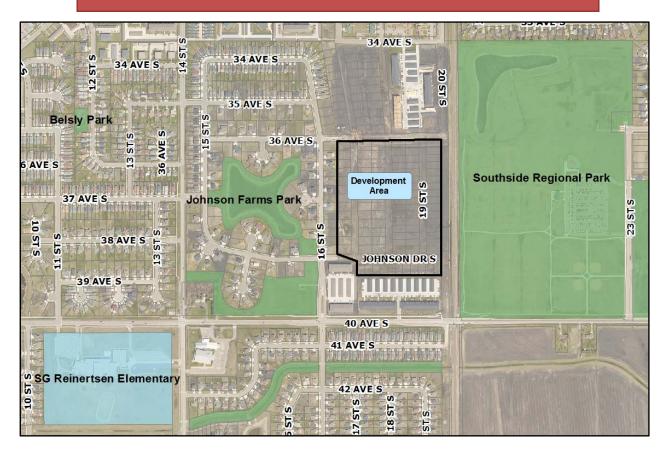
### **CITY STAFF**

City Manager	Michael J. Redlinger	218.299.5305
<b>Deputy City Manager</b>	Scott A. Hutchins	218.299.5376
City Planner & Zoning Administrator	Kristie Leshovsky	218.299.5332
City Engineer	Robert Zimmerman	218.299.5393
Assistant City Engineer	Tom Trowbridge	218.299.5395
Finance Director	Wanda Wagner	218.299.5318

#### MOORHEAD PUBLIC SERVICE

General Manager	Bill Schwandt	218.477.8004
Water Distribution Engineer	Kris Knutson	218.477.8071
Electrical Engineering Manager	Travis Schmidt	218.477.8084

#### **Development Area**



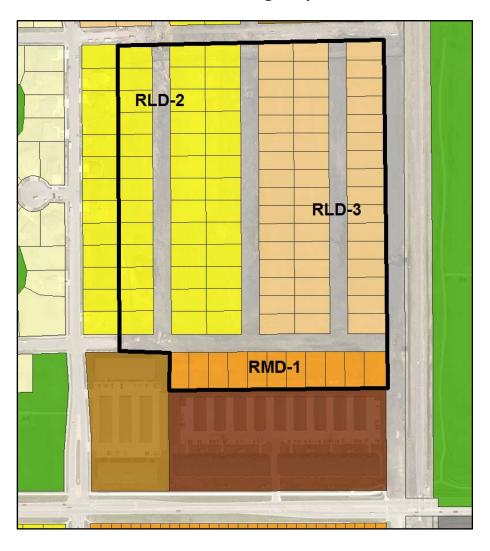


## **Zoning Information**

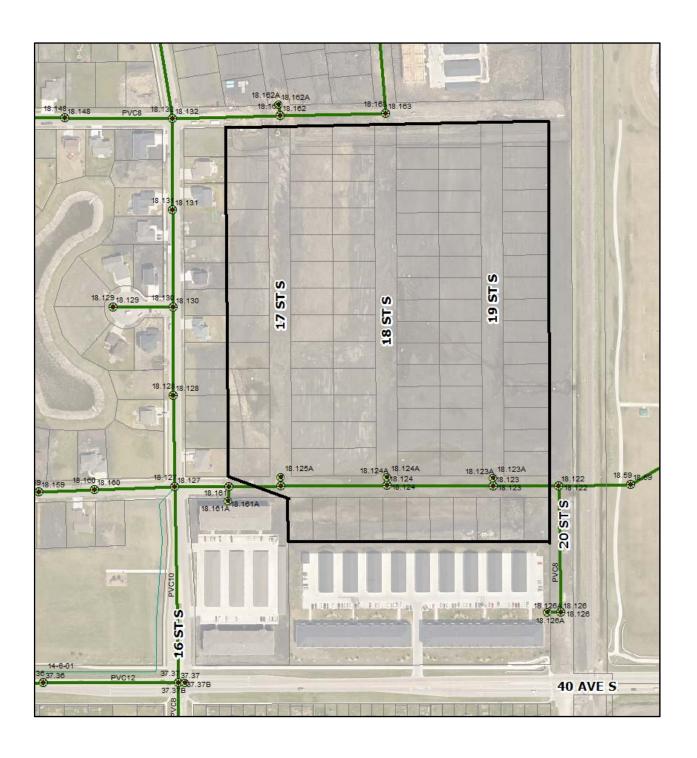
	Max Bldg. Height	Max Building Coverage	Max Impervious Surface Coverage	Front Yard	Rear Yard	Side Yard
RLD-2	35 ft.	33 1/3% of lot area	35% of lot area	25 ft.	25 ft.	Interior 5 ft.; Corner 12 ft. on the street side
RLD-3	35 ft.	40% of lot area	60% of lot area	25 ft.*	25 ft.	Interior 5 ft.; Corner 12 ft. on the street side
RMD-1	35 ft.	50% of lot area	60% of lot area	25 ft.*	25 ft.	Interior 5 ft.; Corner 12 ft. on the street side

<sup>\*</sup> If garages does not face the street, front yard setback is 20 Ft.

## **Area Zoning Map**



### Infrastructure Maps – Sanitary Sewer



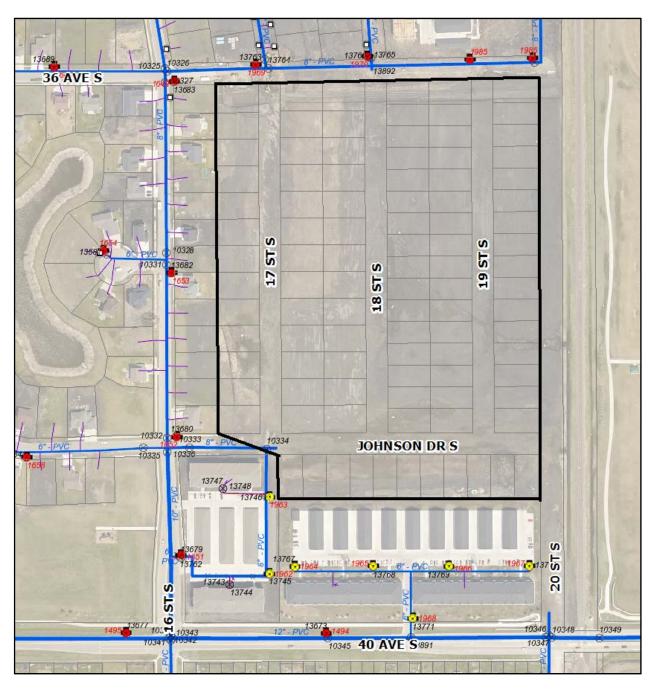
## Infrastructure Maps – Storm Sewer

**NOTE:** there is storm sewer from 36<sup>th</sup> Ave S south to 40<sup>th</sup> Ave S that is not depicted on the map



### Infrastructure Maps – Water

NOTE: there is a watermain from Johnson Dr S to the watermain stub on the apartment lot which is not depicted on the map



## Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Johnson Farms Moorhead, Minnesota

August 22, 2013 MTL/Terracon Project No. M1135051

#### Prepared for:

Moorhead City Engineers
Moorhead, MN

#### Prepared by:

Midwest Testing Laboratory/Terracon Fargo, North Dakota



Offices Nationwide Employee-Owned Established in 1965 terracon.com



Geotechnical **Environmental** 

Construction Materials

**Facilities** 

August 22, 2013

Moorhead City Engineers P.O. Box 773 Moorhead, MN 56561-0779



Attn:

Mr. Mark Osten, Construction Manager

P: 218.299.5394

E: mark.osten@ci.moorhead.mn.us

Re:

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Johnson Farms

Moorhead, Minnesota

MTL/Terracon Project Number: M1135051

Dear Mr. Osten:

Midwest Testing Laboratory (A Terracon Company) has completed the preliminary geotechnical engineering services for the above referenced project. This study was performed in general accordance with our Master Services Agreement Task Order number PM1130262 dated August 9, 2013. This report presents the findings of the subsurface exploration and provides preliminary geotechnical recommendations concerning use of the existing soil stockpiles and the design and construction of future projects.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. If you have any questions concerning this report, or if we may be of further service, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Midwest Testing Laboratory - A Terracon Company

Joseph D. Vistad, EIT

Staff Geotechnical Engineer

Loel M. Fetting, PE

Geotechnical Department Manager

**Enclosures** 

cc: 2 - Client (mail)

1 - Client (pdf)

1 - File

I hereby certify that this plan, specification, or report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

Date: 8-22-13 Registration No. 18536

LOEL M. FETTING

Midwest Testing Laboratory, Inc., A Terracon Company 4102 7th Avenue North Fargo, ND 58102-2923
P [701] 282 9633 F [701] 282 9635 midwesttestinglabs.com terracon.com

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Johnson Farms Moorhead, Minnesota

August 22, 2013 MTL/Terracon Project No. M1135051



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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Preliminary geotechnical engineering services have been completed in the undeveloped Johnson Farms subdivision in Moorhead, Minnesota. As requested, seven (7) soil test borings were completed. The borings were advanced to depths ranging from about 16 to 26 feet below the existing ground surface.

Based on the information obtained from our subsurface exploration, the following geotechnical considerations were identified:

- The stockpiled soil varies from pile to pile. Stockpiled soil includes topsoil, tan fat clay mixed with silt, tan fat clay mixed with topsoil, and gray fat clay mixed with tan clay and topsoil. The stockpiled inorganic clay fill should be suitable for general grade increases across the development. Fat clays are not recommended for use as compacted fill below residential structures.
- The fat clays encountered are known to exhibit volume change with seasonal and yearly variations in soil moisture content. Therefore, some building and roadway movement may occur over the life of any future structures associated with the volume change potential of the soil. Due to their expansive nature, it is our opinion that the soils found in the stockpiles are not suitable for support of residential structures.
- The natural soils consist of layers of fat clay and silt below a thin layer of topsoil.
- We estimate a ground water level on the order of 3 to 4 feet below the natural grade at the time of our field activities. This corresponds to 92 to 93 feet of elevation as referenced to our temporary benchmark. We anticipate any groundwater seepage in open excavations would be controllable through use of a sump pump.
- The natural soils encountered at the site are susceptible to disturbance from construction traffic. Care should be taken to prevent disturbance of the natural soils.

This summary should be used in conjunction with the entire report for design purposes. It should be recognized that details were not included or fully developed in this section, and the report must be read in its entirety for a comprehensive understanding of the items contained herein. The section titled **GENERAL COMMENTS** should be read for an understanding of the report limitations.

# PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT JOHNSON FARMS MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA

MTL/Terracon Project No. M1135051 August 22, 2013

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Preliminary geotechnical engineering services have been completed in the undeveloped Johnson Farms subdivision in Moorhead, Minnesota. As requested, seven (7) soil test borings were advanced to depths ranging from about 16 to 26 feet below the existing ground surface. Logs of the borings along with a site location map and boring location plan are included in Appendix A of this report.

This is a preliminary report and not intended for design and construction of future residential structures. Further investigation should be conducted on a site by site basis prior to any planned residential construction.

The purpose of these services is to provide information and preliminary geotechnical engineering recommendations relative to:

- subsurface soil conditions
- groundwater conditions
- use of existing stockpiled material
- earthwork
- pavement support

#### 2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

#### 2.1 Project Description

A detailed project description is not available at the time of this preliminary report. It is assumed that the area will be developed into single family homes as well as streets and other related infrastructure. Final grade raise on the order of 3 to 4 feet above natural grade is expected. No opinions or analysis is given regarding the design of future residential structures. Further investigation, tailored to each individual structure, should be made at the time of design and construction.

Johnson Farms Moorhead, Minnesota

August 22, 2013 MTL/Terracon Project No. M1135051



#### 2.2 Site Location and Description

Item	Description
Location	See Appendix A, Exhibit A-1: Site Location Plan
Site Layout	See Appendix A, Exhibit A-2: Boring Location Plan
Existing improvements	None. Open field with several soil stockpiles.
Current ground cover	Field and weeds.
Existing topography	Natural grade is relatively level, multiple stockpiles on site.

#### 3.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

#### 3.1 Typical Profile

In our soil test borings, we found that the soil stockpiles ranged in height and soil type. Stockpiles were evaluated at borings B-1, B-2 and B-7, and ranged in height from 2 ½ ft at boring B-1 to 11 ½ ft at boring B-7. The stockpile at boring B-1 consists of 5 ft of tan fat clay mixed with topsoil. At boring B-2, the stockpile is approximately 2 ½ feet of gray fat clay and topsoil. The stockpile at boring B-7 is about 11 ½ feet of brownish gray fat clay mixed with silt and traces of black topsoil. Borings B-3 through B-6 were conducted at or near natural grade.

Topsoil was encountered at most borings and ranged in thickness from ½ foot at boring B-6 to a maximum of 1½ feet at borings B-1 and B-2. No topsoil was encountered at borings B-3, B-5 and B-7. A layer of fat clay was encountered beneath the topsoil. If no topsoil was encountered, the fat clay is at existing grade (B-3 and B-5) or directly beneath the stock pile (B-7). This layer of fat clay is gray to brownish gray in color, and has a soft to stiff consistency. This soil includes lenses and laminations of silt at some locations. This fat clay layer ranges from 4½ to 8½ ft thick. Silt is encountered directly below the fat clay at each location. This layer ranges in thickness from 4 ft at boring B-6 to 7 ft at boring B-4. The silt has a loose density, and ranges from grayish brown to reddish brown in color. Borings B-1 and B-2 terminated within the silt layer. The remaining borings encountered soft to medium stiff fat clay beneath the silt.

Conditions at each boring location are indicated on the attached individual boring logs. Stratification boundaries on the boring logs represent the approximate location of changes in soil types; in situ, the transition between materials may be gradual. Details for each of the borings can be found on the boring logs in Appendix A of this report. A discussion of the field sampling is included in Appendix A.

Johnson Farms Moorhead, Minnesota

August 22, 2013 MTL/Terracon Project No. M1135051



#### 3.2 Groundwater

The boreholes were observed while drilling and after completion for the presence and level of groundwater. In addition, three of the test borings were left open for several hours to obtain additional water level measurements. The water levels observed in the boreholes are noted on the attached boring logs, and are summarized below.

Boring Number	Depth to groundwater while drilling, (ft.)	Approximate depth to groundwater after drilling, (ft.)				
B-3	Not encountered	3.5 (4 hour reading)				
B-4	Not encountered	3.4 (7 hr reading)				
B-5	9.3	3.6 (5 hour reading)				

Due to the low permeability of the soils encountered in the borings, a relatively long period of time may be necessary for a groundwater level to develop and stabilize in a borehole in these materials. Long-term observations and piezometers or observation wells sealed from the influence of surface water are often required to define groundwater levels in materials of this type. Due to the observance of groundwater at these locations and from inspecting the samples, we anticipate the groundwater level was on the order of 3 to 4 feet below natural grade at the time of our field work. This corresponds to an elevation of 92 to 93 feet as measured from our temporary benchmark.

Groundwater level fluctuations occur due to seasonal variations in the amount of rainfall, runoff and other factors not evident at the time the borings were performed. Therefore, groundwater levels during construction or at other times may be higher or lower than the levels indicated on the boring logs. The possibility of groundwater level fluctuations should be considered when developing the design and construction plans for the project.

#### 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

#### 4.1 Geotechnical Considerations

Based on the results of the subsurface exploration, laboratory testing, and our analysis, it is our opinion that the stockpiled inorganic clays can be used as fill for general grade raise throughout the development, but not for support of structures. One stockpile contains topsoil which may be used to achieve finished grade. No opinions are given regarding footing and slab design for construction of any future residential structures. More detailed analysis should be done prior to, or at the time of, construction when more specific information is available regarding types, sizes and elevations of structures.

Johnson Farms Moorhead, Minnesota

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#### 4.1.1 Expansive Soils

The stockpiled and natural fat clays encountered at the site have a potential for volume change with seasonal and yearly variations in soil moisture content. These soils swell upon wetting and shrink upon drying. Some movement and minor cracking of future residential structures should be anticipated. The possibility of cracking and other cosmetic damage may increase with modifications of the site which results in excessive wetting or drying of the expansive soils. Eliminating the risk of movement and cosmetic distress is not normally economically feasible.

#### 4.1.2 Soil Stockpile Uses

Samples were collected from soil stockpiles at borings B-1, B-2, and B-7. Other stockpiles were given cursory investigation when an engineer was mobilized on site and exploratory holes were dug by hand.

Samples taken at the three boring sites revealed stockpiles consisting predominately of fat clay mixed with varying amounts of topsoil. The soils found in these stockpiles are not suitable for support of future residential structures. This soil may be used as fill to raise existing grades to the desired elevation. Additional stockpiles were observed by an engineer and found to be made up of similar clay soils. The tall stockpile located just southeast of boring B-1 appears to be composed of topsoil. This material is not suitable for support of structures and roadways, but may be used as final cover of fill to obtain finished grade. We recommend further monitoring of the stockpiled material at the time of construction. Fat clays are not recommended as fill below any future residential structures due to the volume change potential of the soil.

#### 4.2 Earthwork

#### 4.2.1 Site Preparation

Prior to placing engineered fill, we recommend the existing fill and topsoil be excavated from any proposed construction area. We also recommend that detailed investigation be conducted at each lot to accommodate individual building design and soil conditions at each site. We further recommend an experienced geotechnical engineer be retained to evaluate the bearing material for the foundations, floor slab and pavement subgrade soils to evaluate whether additional subgrade excavation is required.

#### 4.2.2 Material Requirements

Compacted inorganic clay fill should only be used for general grade raise throughout the development and not be placed under any future residential structures. The inorganic clay fill should be placed in 6 inch lifts and compacted to a minimum of 90% of the standard proctor maximum density (ASTM D698) for general grade raises. Compaction to a minimum of 95% of standard proctor maximum density (ASTM D698) is recommended beneath pavements.

Johnson Farms Moorhead, Minnesota

August 22, 2013 MTL/Terracon Project No. M1135051



#### 4.2.3 Earthwork Construction Considerations

We estimate a ground water level on the order of 3 to 4 feet below natural grade at the time of our field activities. This depth corresponds to an elevation of 92 to 93 ft based on our temporary benchmark. We expect any groundwater encountered would be controllable by sump pumping.

The natural soils encountered at the site are susceptible to disturbance from construction traffic, especially when wet and saturated. Construction traffic should not be allowed to travel directly on the soils exposed by excavation. If any of the natural soils become disturbed during construction, they should be excavated to an undisturbed level and replaced with engineered fill or concrete.

#### 4.3 Pavements

In our opinion, use of the existing inorganic fat clay subgrade soil for support of roadway pavement is feasible. Due to the fat clay with a standard penetration test results (N-value) on the order of 6 or greater, we recommend using an estimated California Bearing Ratio of 3 for pavement design. This value was estimated using information obtained from the field at borings B-2, B-3 and B-6 and through laboratory testing. We recommend the estimated CBR value be evaluated at the time of construction.

The fat clays encountered are known to exhibit volume change with variations in soil moisture content. Due to the expansive nature of these soils, pavement movement and cracking should be expected to occur. For long term pavement performance, the pavement should have good surface drainage. A maintenance program consisting of filling and maintaining the cracks that develop is needed for long term pavement performance. Providing a drained granular aggregate base or subbase course should provide improved pavement performance.

#### 4.3.1 Pavement Drainage

Pavements should be sloped to provide rapid drainage of surface water to catch basins. Water allowed to pond on or adjacent to the pavements could saturate the subgrade and contribute to premature pavement deterioration. In addition, the pavement subgrade should be graded to provide positive drainage within the granular base section.

#### 4.3.2 Pavement Maintenance

Preventive maintenance should be planned and provided for through an on-going pavement management program. Preventive maintenance activities are intended to slow the rate of pavement deterioration, and to preserve the pavement investment. Preventive maintenance consists of both localized maintenance (e.g. crack and joint sealing and patching) and global maintenance (e.g. surface sealing). Preventive maintenance is usually the first priority when implementing a planned pavement maintenance program and provides the highest return on investment for pavements. Prior to implementing any maintenance, additional engineering observation is recommended to determine the type and extent of preventive maintenance.

Johnson Farms Moorhead, Minnesota

August 22, 2013 MTL/Terracon Project No. M1135051



Even with periodic maintenance, some movements and related cracking may still occur and repairs may be required.

#### 5.0 GENERAL COMMENTS

Further study should be conducted prior to design and construction of specific residential projects within this development. We recommend these studies be performed at each lot to accommodate varying soil conditions and individual structure and foundation plans.

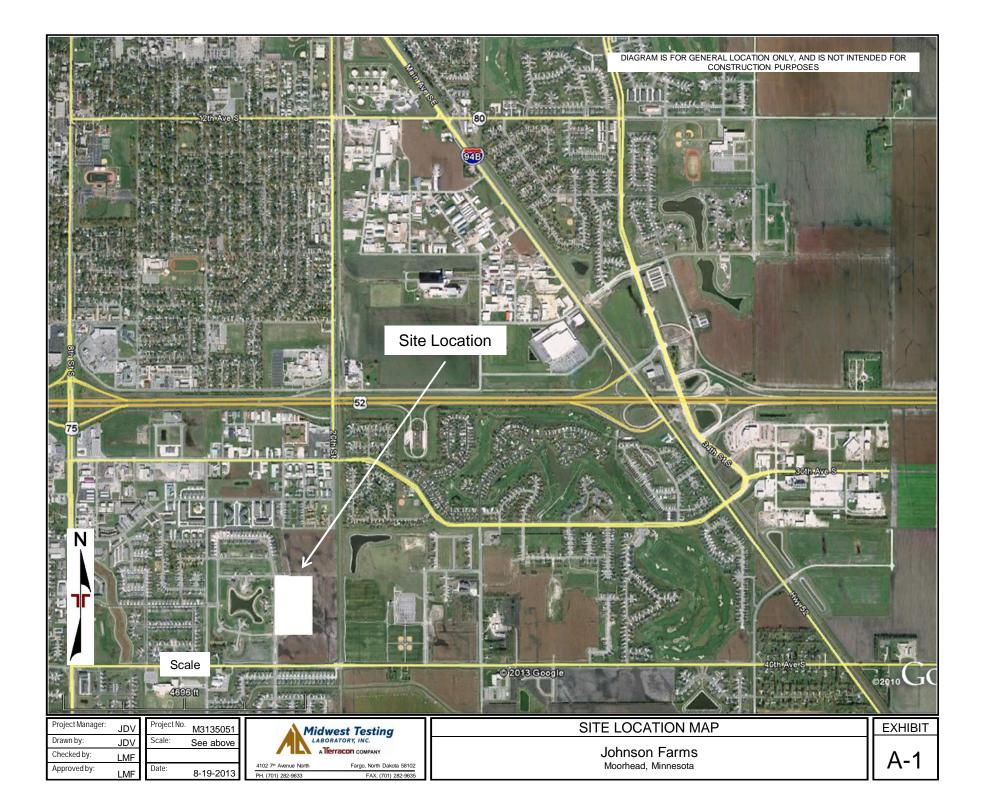
The analysis and preliminary recommendations presented in this report are based upon the data obtained from the borings performed at the indicated locations and from other information discussed in this report. This report does not reflect variations that may occur between borings, across the site, or due to the modifying effects of construction or weather. The nature and extent of such variations may not become evident until during or after construction. If variations appear, we should be immediately notified so that further evaluation and supplemental recommendations can be provided.

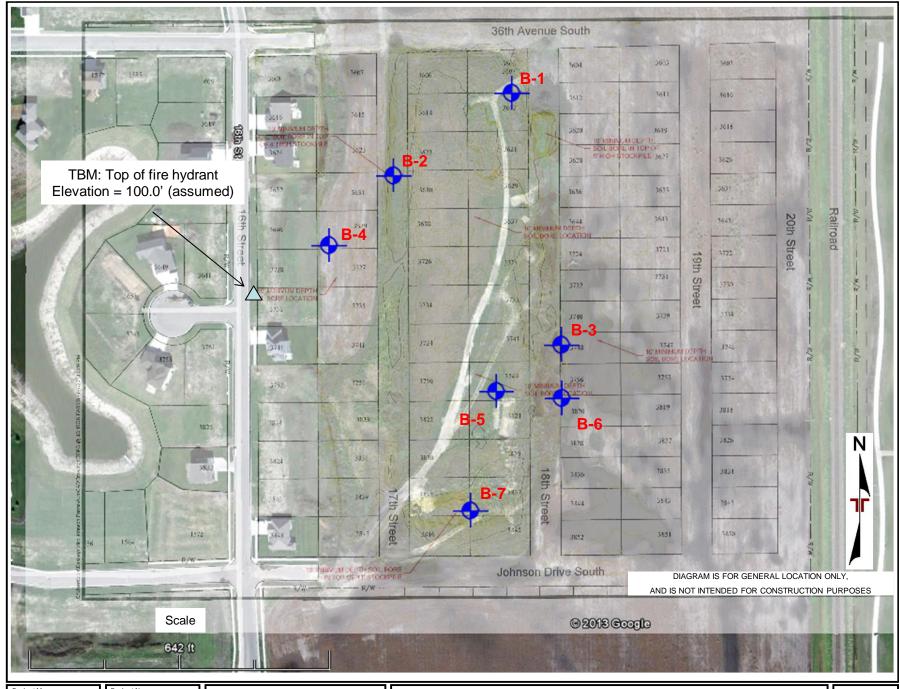
The scope of services for this project does not include either specifically or by implication any environmental or biological (e.g., mold, fungi, bacteria) assessment of the site or identification or prevention of pollutants, hazardous materials or conditions. If the owner is concerned about the potential for such contamination or pollution, other studies should be undertaken.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client for specific application to the project discussed and has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices. No warranties, either express or implied, are intended or made. Site safety, excavation support, and dewatering requirements are the responsibility of others. In the event that changes in the nature, design, or location of the project as outlined in this report are planned, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report shall not be considered valid unless MTL/Terracon reviews the changes and either verifies or modifies the conclusions of this report in writing.

MTL/Terracon should be retained during the construction phase of projects to observe earthwork and to perform necessary tests and observations during subgrade preparation; proofrolling; placement and compaction of compacted structural fill; backfilling of excavations into the completed subgrade; and just prior to construction of building floor slabs.

## APPENDIX A FIELD EXPLORATION





 Project Manager:
 JDV
 Project No.
 M1135051

 Drawn by:
 JDV
 Scale:
 See above

 Checked by:
 LMF
 Date:
 8-19-2013



#### **BORING LOCATION PLAN**

Johnson Farms
Moorhead, Minnesota

**EXHIBIT** 

A-2

Johnson Farms Moorhead, Minnesota



August 22, 2013 MTL/Terracon Project No. M1135051

#### **Field Exploration Description**

Seven (7) soil test borings were completed on August 13, 2013. The borings were advanced at the approximate locations indicated on Exhibit A-2. The borings were laid out in the field using a handheld GPS. Locations of the borings were selected based upon a map provided by the client, and to accommodate access of our truck mounted drill rig. Ground surface elevations indicated on the boring logs were measured in the field using a surveyor's level and rod. The surface elevations were referenced to the top of the fire hydrant in front of lot #3736 on 16<sup>th</sup> Street (see Exhibit A-2) and are provided to the nearest ½ foot. The locations and elevations should be considered accurate only to the degree implied by the means and methods to define them. The top of the hydrant is assumed to be at elevation 100.0 feet.

The borings were drilled with a truck-mounted rotary drill rig using 3 ¼ hollow stem to advance the boreholes. Soil samples were obtained using both spilt-barrel and Shelby tube sampling procedures in accordance with ASTM Specifications D1586 and D1587, respectively.

In the split-barrel sampling procedure the number of blows required to advance a standard 2-inch O.D., 1-3/8-inch I.D spilt-barrel sampler from 6 to 18 inches of penetration by means of a 140-pound hammer with a free fall of 30 inches is used to obtain the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) or N-value. The SPT is used to estimate the in-situ relative density of cohesionless soils and the consistency of cohesive soils. A manual rope and cathead hammer was used to drive the split-barrel sampler. In the Shelby tube sampling procedure, a thin wall seamless steel tube with a sharp cutting edge is pushed into the soil by hydraulic pressure to obtain a relatively undisturbed sample of cohesive soil.

The samples were tagged for identification, sealed to reduce moisture loss, and taken to our laboratory for further examination, testing, and classification. Information provided on the boring logs attached to this report includes soil descriptions, consistency evaluations, boring depths, sampling intervals, and groundwater conditions. The borings were backfilled with auger cuttings prior to the drill crew leaving the site.

A field log of each boring was prepared by the drill crew. These logs included visual classifications of the materials encountered during drilling as well as the driller's interpretation of the subsurface conditions between samples. Final boring logs included with this report represent the engineer's interpretation of the field logs and include modifications based on laboratory observation and tests of the samples.

	į.	BORING	L(	OG	NO	). B	-2				F	Page 1 of	1
PR	OJECT: Johnson Farms			CLII	ENT	: Mod	orhead City orhead, Min	Engir	neers			<u> </u>	
SIT						IVIOC	Jilieau, Willi	ii iesot	a				
	Moorhead, Minnesota											ATTERBERG	
GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-2 Latitude: 46.8371° Longitude: -96.7503°		DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	RECOVERY (In.)	FIELD TEST RESULTS	LABORATORY TORVANE/HP (psf)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (psf)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (pcf)	LIMITS	ORGANIC
GRA	DEPTH	e Elev.: 99.5 (Ft.) ELEVATION (Ft.)	Ä	WATE	SAMF	RECC	<u> </u>	LABC	COMP	CON	DR	LL-PL-PI	OR
	FILL - TOPSOIL WITH FAT CLAY, black with gray, substantial roots in sample	light			X	5	2-3-3 N=6			23		55-28-27	5
<u> </u>	2.5 TOPSOIL, black, stiff	97			X	6	3-4-5 N=9						
	FAT CLAY (CH), dark gray to brownish gray, s	95.5 stiff	5 -			10	3-4-4	4000		26			
							N=8	(HP)					
	0.0	90.5			X	12	3-4-4 N=8	3500 (HP)		34			
	FAT CLAY (CH), brownish gray mottled, stiff, lenses and laminations of silt		10		X	14	3-4-5 N=9	2500 (HP)		38			
	12.5 SILT (ML), brownish gray, loose	87			X	12	3-4-3 N=7						
			4-5										
	16.0  Boring Terminated at 16 Feet	83.5	15 <del>-</del>		X	15	3-4-3 N=7			36			
		y be gradual.  See Exhibit A-3 for procedures. See Appendix B for procedures and	or desc	ription	of lab	oratory	Hammer Ty  Notes:	pe: Mobi	ile Downh	nole			
Bor	donment Method: ings backfilled with soil cuttings. Reversed auger upon npletion.	See Appendix C for abbreviations.				,	d						
	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS  Not measurable before HSA removal.	<b>A</b>	LABORA	est Te	IC.	g	Boring Started		13	Borin	ig Comp	pleted: 8/13/20	013
		410		ve. No		_	Drill Rig: Mob	ile B-53		Drille	er: DW		
				th Dak			Project No.: M	11135051		Exhil	oit:	A-5	

	1	BORING	L(	OG	N	). B	-6				F	Page 1 of	1
PRO	OJECT: Johnson Farms			CLI	ENT	: Mod	orhead City orhead, Mir	Engir	neers			_	
SITI						Wioc	incaa, mii		u				
	Moorhead, Minnesota				Τ			- F				ATTERBERG	
의	LOCATION See Exhibit A-2  Latitude: 46.8358° Longitude: -96.74949°  Surface	Elev.: 100.5 (Ft.)	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	RECOVERY (In.)	FIELD TEST RESULTS	LABORATORY TORVANE/HP (psf)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (psf)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (pcf)	LIMITS  LL-PL-PI	ORGANIC
		ELEVATION (Ft.)		1-0	7		3-3-4	Ĭ	00)				
	FAT CLAY (CH), gray, soft				X	6	N=7						
	40	00.5			X	8	2-2-2 N=4	1000 (HP)		38			
	FAT CLAY (CH), grayish brown, medium stiff, lenses and laminations of silt	96.5 , with	5 -		X	8	3-3-4 N=7						
					X	10	2-3-3 N=6	2000 (HP)		33			
9	SILT (ML), brownish gray, loose	91.5	10-			12	2-3-4			36			
				-			N=7						
	FAT CLAY (CH), dark gray, medium stiff	87.5			X	14	2-2-2 N=4						
			15			12	2-3-3 N=6	2000		57			
1	Boring Terminated at 16 Feet	84.5					14-0	(HP)					
	Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition ma	y be gradual.			1		Hammer Ty	ype: Mobi	ile Downh	nole			
Hollo Abando Borin	ement Method: w Stem Auger 0-14.5'  nment Method: gls backfilled with soil cuttings. Reversed auger upon	See Exhibit A-3 fo procedures. See Appendix B fo procedures and ac See Appendix C fo abbreviations.	or desc	ription al data	of lab (if any	oratory ).	Notes:						
comp	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	À 2/	Aid	act T	noti	~	Roring Starts	d- 8/12/20	13	Poris	na Com-	nleted: 9/12/0	012
	Not measurable before HSA removal.		LABORA	est Te atory, In racon co	IC.	9	Boring Starte		113	-		pleted: 8/13/20	UIJ
			2 7th A	ve. No	rth	_	Drill Rig: Mob				er: DW		
		Farg	go, Nor	th Dak	ota		Project No.: N	vi i i 35051		Exhil	or: /	A-9	

## APPENDIX B SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Johnson Farms ■ Moorhead, Minnesota August 22, 2013 ■ MTL/Terracon Project No. M1135051



#### **Laboratory Testing**

Representative samples were selected for laboratory analysis. The testing program consisted of determining moisture content, dry density, unconfined compressive strength, organic content and Atterberg limits. The laboratory test results can be found on the boring logs, opposite the samples they represent.

Descriptive classifications of the soils indicated on the boring logs are in accordance with the General Notes in Appendix C and the Unified Soil Classification System. Also shown are estimated Unified Soil Classification Symbols. A brief description of this classification system is included in Appendix C of this report. All classification was by visual manual procedures.

Geotechnical Engineering Report
Johnson Farms ■ Moorhead, Minnesota August 22, 2013 MTL/Terracon Project No. M1135051

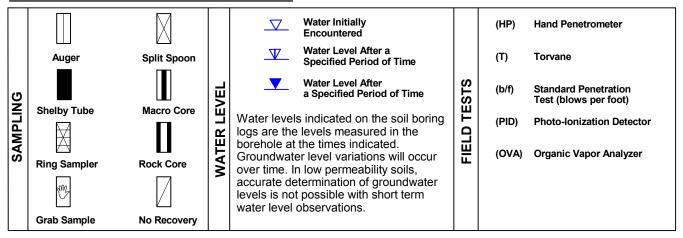


## **APPENDIX C SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**



#### **GENERAL NOTES**

#### **DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS**



#### **DESCRIPTIVE SOIL CLASSIFICATION**

Soil classification is based on the Unified Soil Classification System. Coarse Grained Soils have more than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; their principal descriptors are: boulders, cobbles, gravel or sand. Fine Grained Soils have less than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; they are principally described as clays if they are plastic, and silts if they are slightly plastic or non-plastic. Major constituents may be added as modifiers and minor constituents may be added according to the relative proportions based on grain size. In addition to gradation, coarse-grained soils are defined on the basis of their in-place relative density and fine-grained soils on the basis of their consistency.

#### **LOCATION AND ELEVATION NOTES**

Unless otherwise noted, Latitude and Longitude are approximately determined using a hand-held GPS device. The accuracy of such devices is variable. Surface elevation data annotated with +/- indicates that no actual topographical survey was conducted to confirm the surface elevation. Instead, the surface elevation was approximately determined from topographic maps of the area.

	RELATIVE DENSITY OF COARSE-GRAINED SOILS (More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve.) Density determined by Standard Penetration Resistance Includes gravels, sands and silts.			CONSISTENCY OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS  (50% or more passing the No. 200 sieve.)  Consistency determined by laboratory shear strength testing, field visual-manual procedures or standard penetration resistance					
TERMS	Descriptive Term (Density)	Standard Penetration or N-Value Blows/Ft.	Ring Sampler Blows/Ft.	Descriptive Term (Consistency)	Unconfined Compressive Strength, Qu, psf	Standard Penetration or N-Value Blows/Ft.	Ring Sampler Blows/Ft.		
뿔	Very Loose 0 - 3		0 - 6	Very Soft	less than 500	0 - 1	< 3		
	Loose	4 - 9	7 - 18	Soft	500 to 1,000	2 - 4	3 - 4		
TRENGT	Medium Dense	10 - 29	19 - 58	Medium-Stiff	1,000 to 2,000	5 - 7	5 - 9		
ြင	Dense	30 - 50 59 - 98		Stiff 2,000 to 4,000		8 - 14	10 - 18		
	Very Dense	> 50	<u>&gt;</u> 99	Very Stiff	Very Stiff 4,000 to 8,000		19 - 42		
				Hard	> 8,000	> 30	> 42		

#### RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF SAND AND GRAVEL

#### **GRAIN SIZE TERMINOLOGY**

PLASTICITY DESCRIPTION

<u>Descriptive Term(s)</u> of other constituents	Percent of Dry Weight	<u>Major Component</u> <u>of Sample</u>	Particle Size
Trace	< 15	Boulders	Over 12 in. (300 mm)
With	15 - 29	Cobbles	12 in. to 3 in. (300mm to 75mm)
Modifier	> 30	Gravel	3 in. to #4 sieve (75mm to 4.75 mm)
		Sand	#4 to #200 sieve (4.75mm to 0.075mm
		Silt or Clay	Passing #200 sieve (0.075mm)

#### **RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF FINES**

Descriptive Term(s)	Percent of	<u>Term</u>	Plasticity Index
of other constituents	<u>Dry Weight</u>	Non-plastic	0
Trace	< 5	Low	1 - 10
With	5 - 12	Medium	11 - 30
Modifier	> 12	High	> 30



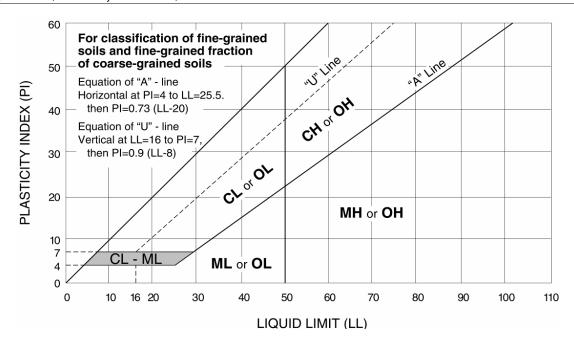
#### UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Criteria for Assigning Group Symbols and Group Names Using Laboratory Tests <sup>A</sup>				Soil Classification	
				Group Symbol	Group Name <sup>B</sup>
Coarse Grained Soils: More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve	Gravels: More than 50% of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 sieve	Clean Gravels: Less than 5% fines <sup>C</sup>	Cu ≥ 4 and 1 ≤ Cc ≤ 3 <sup>E</sup>	GW	Well-graded gravel F
			Cu < 4 and/or 1 > Cc > 3 <sup>E</sup>	GP	Poorly graded gravel F
		Gravels with Fines: More than 12% fines <sup>C</sup>	Fines classify as ML or MH	GM	Silty gravel F,G,H
			Fines classify as CL or CH	GC	Clayey gravel F,G,H
	Sands: 50% or more of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	Clean Sands: Less than 5% fines D	Cu ≥ 6 and 1 ≤ Cc ≤ 3 <sup>E</sup>	SW	Well-graded sand I
			Cu < 6 and/or 1 > Cc > 3 <sup>E</sup>	SP	Poorly graded sand I
		Sands with Fines: More than 12% fines D	Fines classify as ML or MH	SM	Silty sand G,H,I
			Fines classify as CL or CH	SC	Clayey sand G,H,I
Fine-Grained Soils: 50% or more passes the No. 200 sieve	Silts and Clays: Liquid limit less than 50	Inorganic:	PI > 7 and plots on or above "A" line J	CL	Lean clay K,L,M
			PI < 4 or plots below "A" line J	ML	Silt K,L,M
		Organic:	Liquid limit - oven dried	OL	Organic clay K,L,M,N
			Liquid limit - not dried < 0.75		Organic silt K,L,M,O
	Silts and Clays: Liquid limit 50 or more	Inorganic:	PI plots on or above "A" line	СН	Fat clay K,L,M
			PI plots below "A" line	MH	Elastic Silt K,L,M
		Organic:	Liquid limit - oven dried < 0.75	ОН	Organic clay K,L,M,P
			Liquid limit - not dried < 0.75		Organic silt K,L,M,Q
Highly organic soils:	ic soils: Primarily organic matter, dark in color, and organic odor			PT	Peat

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> Based on the material passing the 3-inch (75-mm) sieve

<sup>E</sup> 
$$Cu = D_{60}/D_{10}$$
  $Cc = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ 

Q PI plots below "A" line.





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup> If field sample contained cobbles or boulders, or both, add "with cobbles or boulders, or both" to group name.

Gravels with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: GW-GM well-graded gravel with silt, GW-GC well-graded gravel with clay, GP-GM poorly graded gravel with silt, GP-GC poorly graded gravel with clay.
 Sands with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: SW-SM well-graded

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>D</sup> Sands with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: SW-SM well-graded sand with silt, SW-SC well-graded sand with clay, SP-SM poorly graded sand with silt, SP-SC poorly graded sand with clay

 $<sup>^{\</sup>text{F}}$  If soil contains  $\geq$  15% sand, add "with sand" to group name.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>G</sup> If fines classify as CL-ML, use dual symbol GC-GM, or SC-SM.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>H</sup> If fines are organic, add "with organic fines" to group name.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> If soil contains ≥ 15% gravel, add "with gravel" to group name.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>J</sup> If Atterberg limits plot in shaded area, soil is a CL-ML, silty clay.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>K</sup> If soil contains 15 to 29% plus No. 200, add "with sand" or "with gravel," whichever is predominant.

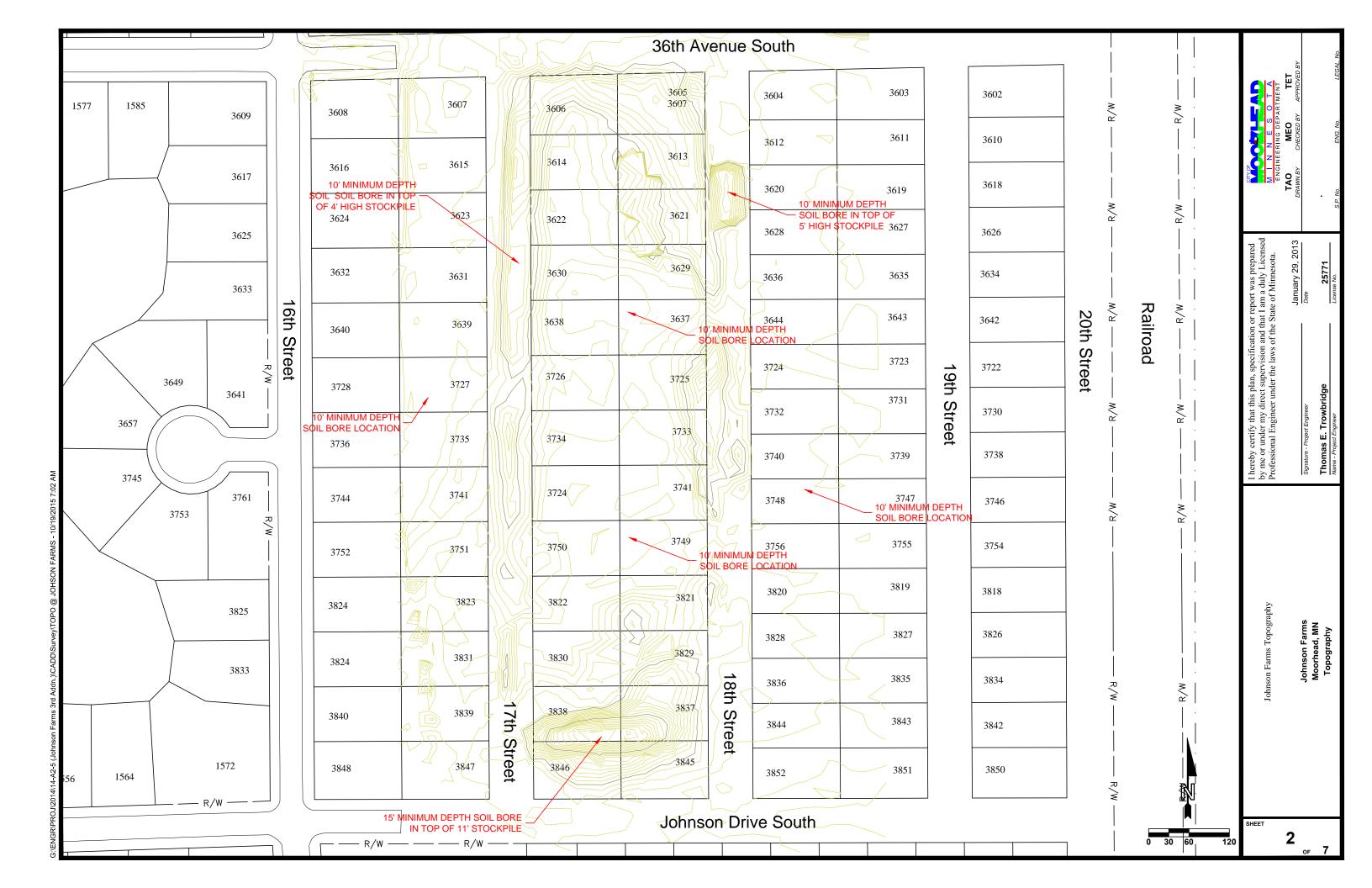
 $<sup>^{\</sup>text{L}}$  If soil contains  $\geq$  30% plus No. 200 predominantly sand, add "sandy" to group name.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>M</sup> If soil contains ≥ 30% plus No. 200, predominantly gravel, add "gravelly" to group name.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>N</sup> PI ≥ 4 and plots on or above "A" line.

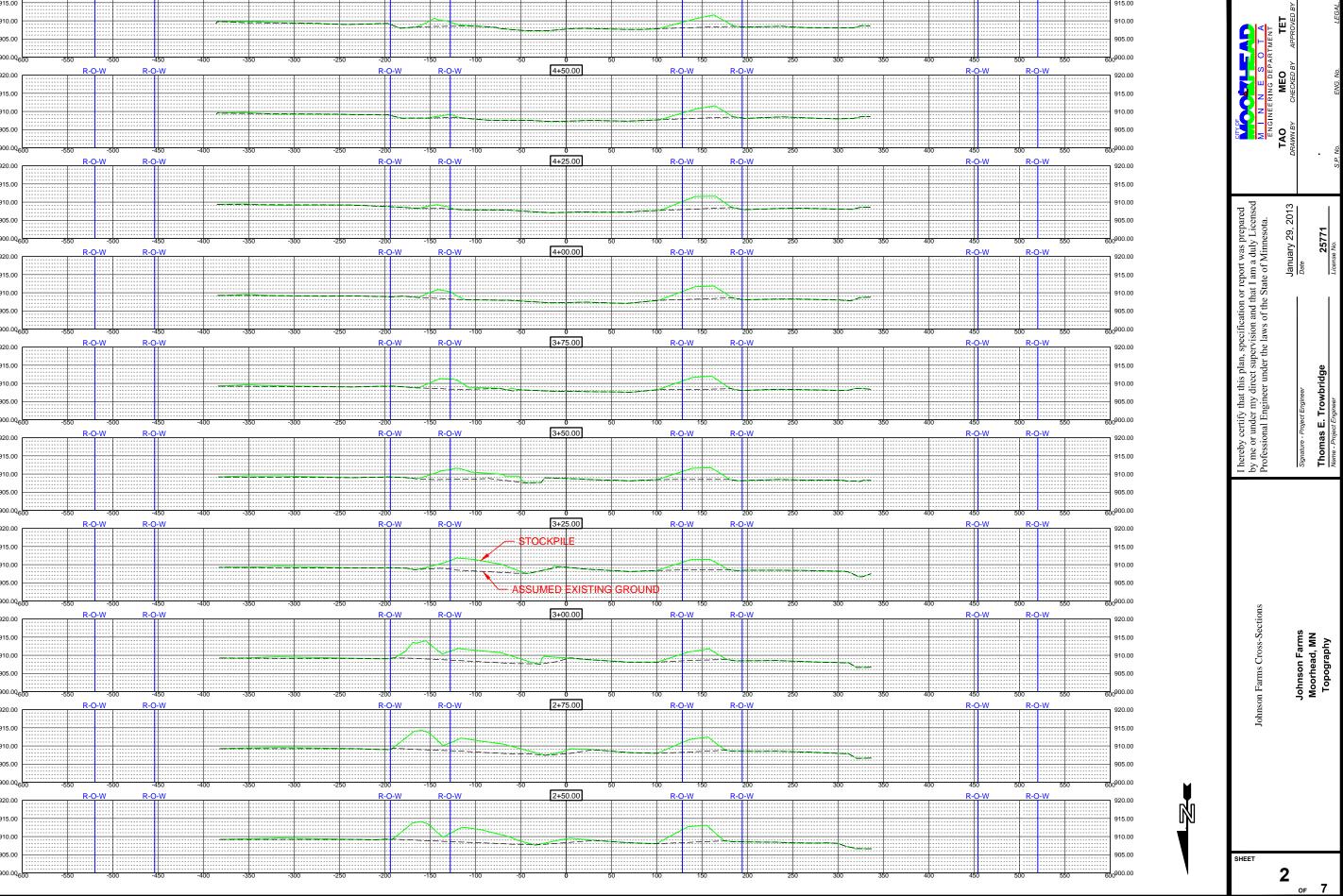
 $<sup>^{\</sup>text{O}}$  PI < 4 or plots below "A" line.

P PI plots on or above "A" line.





G:\ENGR\PROJ2014\14-A2-5 (Johnson Farms 3rd Addn.)\CADD\Survey\TOPO @ JOHSON FARMS - 10/19/2015 7:02 AM



3:\ENGR\PROJ\2014\14-A2-5 (Johnson Farms 3rd Addn.)\CADD\Survey\TOPO @ JOHSON FARMS - 10/19/2015 7:03 AM

2 of **7** 

