



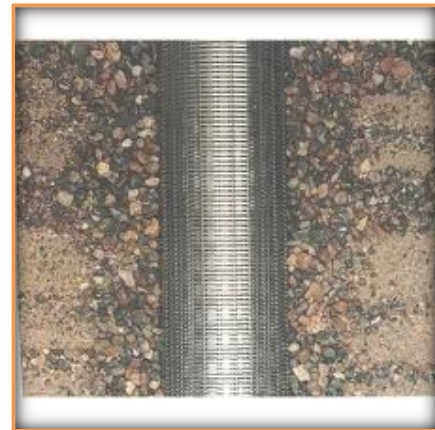
**North Well Field**



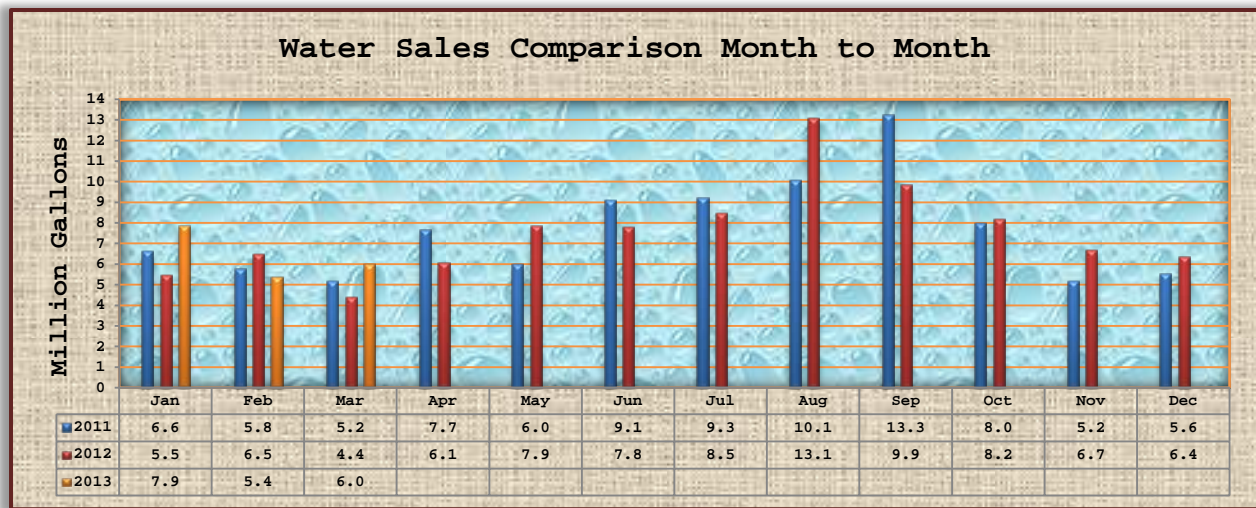
No failures or projects to report.

**South Well Field**

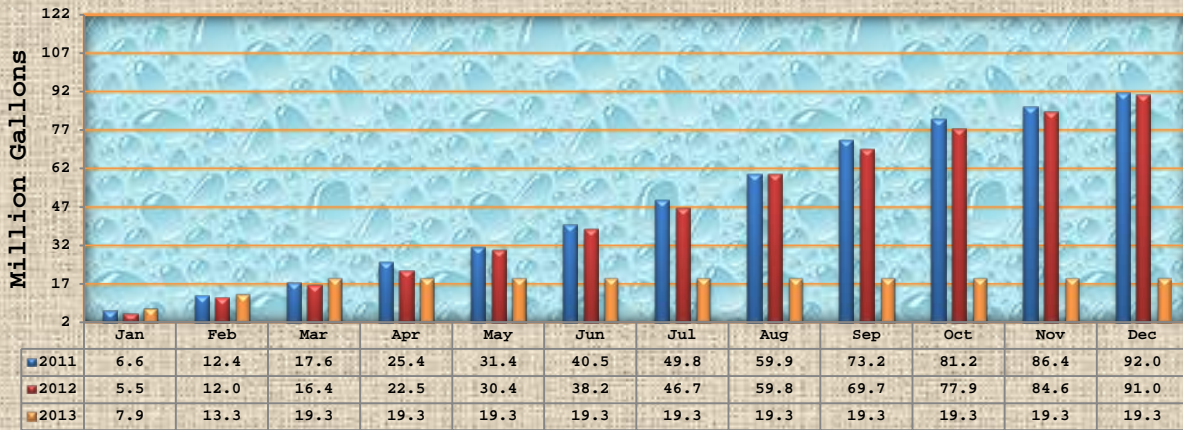
Well # 2 yield has decreased to 30 gpm. The decrease is due to excessive drawdown in the well. Loss in well efficiency is most likely due to incrustation of the well screen and aquifer directly adjacent to the screen. Considering the age of the well (60+ years) I do not recommend remediation measure be taken.



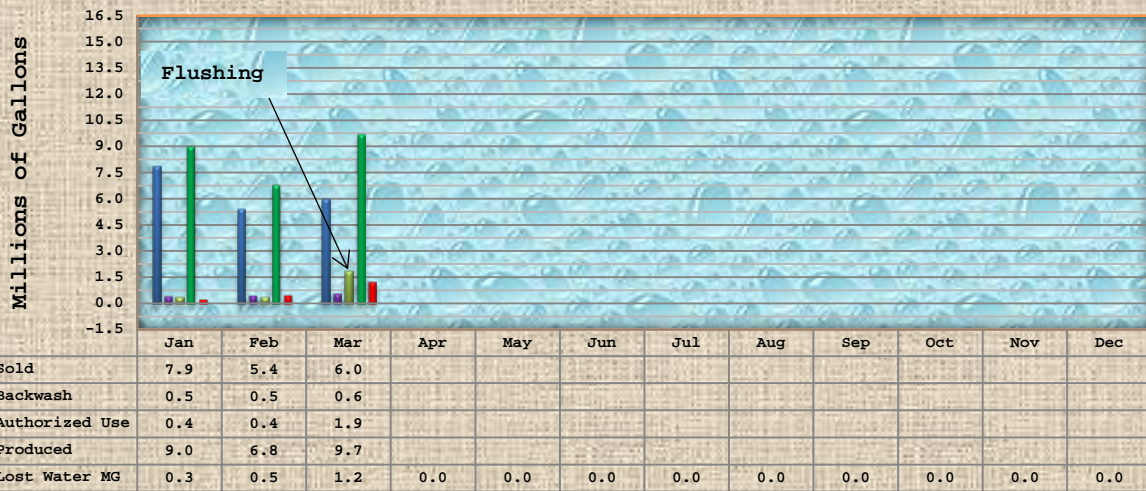
**Water Use**



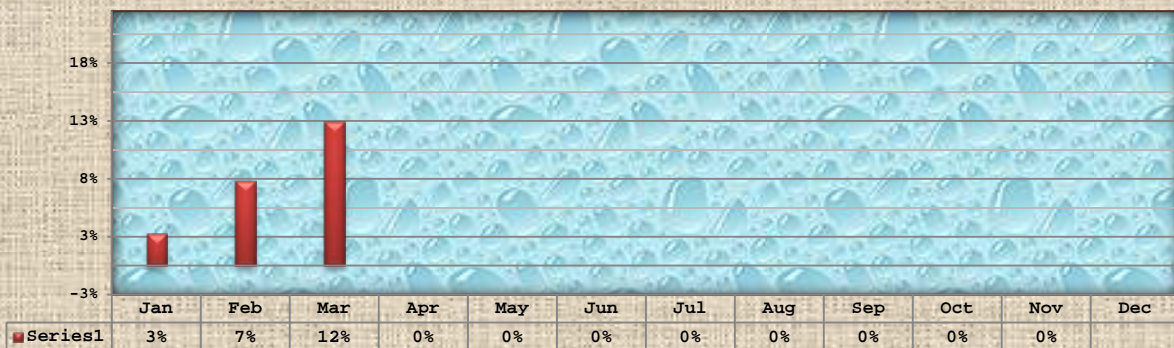
### Water Sales Comparison Month to Month Accumulative



### 2012 Monthly Water Reconciliation



### Percentage of Water Lost 2012



## **Distribution System:**

### **Water Quality:**

North Beach Water District collected and submitted five (5) compliance coliform bacteria water samples in March, 2013. All water samples tested negative for coliform bacteria presence.

The District received 11 water quality calls in March, 2013. 10 of the calls were related to a water main break on Sunday February 24, 2013.

## **Old Business:**

### **Washington State Auditor**

Corrine Schmid, Assistant State Auditor had scheduled an exit interview for Wednesday February 13, 2013. That interview was canceled by Corrine Schmid and rescheduled for March 27, 2013. The March 27, 2013 exit interview was also canceled by Corrine Schmid. The second canceled exit interview has not been rescheduled.

The delay has to do with the 2011 investigation the Board of Commissioners authorized through Enduris. Suzanne Michael was the attorney who arranged the investigation for Enduris. The investigation was conducted by Ellen Lenhart. According to Corrine, Tammi Herman's complaint to the State Auditor's Office included a reference to the investigation. The State Auditor's Office needs to address all of Tammi Herman's concerns. Suzanne has refused to forward a copy of Ellen's report to the State Auditor's Office on the basis of client attorney privileged information. The State Auditor's Office has requested a summary of findings letter from Suzanne on the investigation in lieu of the entire report. Suzanne has agreed to provide that letter. Corrine has assured me that an exit interview will not be scheduled again until the audit is complete.

### **BIAS Software Implementation**

The BIAS software is loaded onto the District's computers. The conversion to BIAS software began the first week of February. The first part of the Software to be activated will be the accounting and payroll modules. The implementation is moving along at a slow and deliberate pace. As each module is ready

to be implemented we are running it offline to detect any problems. I am not in any hurry to convert until I am convinced the "bugs" have been worked out and that the staff is comfortable with the new software. I anticipate we have several months before BIAS is completely implemented.

If all goes well in the implementation, the first bills generated from BIAS will be in June, 2013.

#### **Water Main Improvements**

The 2013 Spring water main flushing program is complete. The flushing program resulted in the removal of considerable sediment and color from the water mains. The flushing was completed in less time than anticipated. We are continuing to refine flushing procedures so that we will have the least impact on customers and the highest removal of sediment and color from the mains.

For the remainder of 2013 the following projects will be completed by the operations and maintenance employees:

1. Install 10 new water sampling stations.
2. Install 12 new water blow off stations (on 2" mains).
3. Repair the vents and hatches on the east and west reservoirs at the north well field (the center reservoir is complete).
4. Install 350 new AMR meters, setters, and boxes.

#### **Wiegardt Property Purchase:**

The survey and wetlands delineation will be completed in April, 2013. There appears to be a two small wetlands located on the property and the buffer area from the wetlands to the west of the property will a portion of the southwest corner of the property. At this point, the wetland impact does not appear to be significant.

#### **DWSRF Loans:**

The Department of Health has received concurrence letters from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) of "No Historic Properties Affected" for both projects. The next steps in the cultural review are:

SEPA/NEPA (environmental review) which will be completed by Gray and Osborne. Mike Johnson stated working on it Monday

April 1, 2013. When the review is complete the District will forward the findings and proof of publication to the DOH.

Publish a "NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS". The notice will run in the Chinook Observer in the April 3, 2013 and the April 7, 2013 editions. The Affidavit of Publication will be forwarded to the DOH as soon as it is received from the Chinook Observer.

Submit any public comments the District receives to Karen Klocke with the DOH.

At this rate the cultural review should be complete in June, 2013.

**Safety Meeting Minutes:**

North Beach Water District staff had their monthly Safety meeting on the first Monday of the month.

**Legislative Actions Relevant to NBWD:**

The legislature delivered two bill to Governor Jay Inslee recently. I have provided reports on both bill as an addendum to this report.

**Surfside Water System:**

Please see attached report.

**End of Report**

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**General Manager's Report to Board of Commissioners**

**Date:** 3/18/2013

**Re:** 2013 Senate Bill 5186 - Concerning Contractor's Bond

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**2013 Senate Bill 5186: Concerning contractor's bond.**

Introduced by Sen. Pam Roach (R), 31<sup>st</sup> District, on January 23, 2013, permits water-sewer districts to set the amount of contractor's bonds and determine to whom the bonds shall run, provided that the bond is no less than the full contract price. (See also HB1241).

- o Referred to the Senate Government Operations Committee on January 23, 2013.
- o Referred to the Senate Rules Committee on February 12, 2013.

**Passed** 46 to 0 in the Senate on February 26, 2013, provides that water-sewer districts may require that contractor bonds be made payable to the water-sewer district, rather than the state. Several nonsubstantive technical changes are made.

**The Honorable Brian Hatfield (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SB 5186**

**Senate Bill Report:** When contracting for public works projects, state agencies and local governments must require contractors to provide surety bonds, usually equal to the full contract price. These bonds, sometimes called contractor bonds, are issued by surety companies, which agree to provide funds to complete contracts if contractors default.

Contractor bonds must usually be made payable to the state. However, a city or town may optionally require that contractor bonds be made payable to the city or town, rather than the state.

**Senate Summary of Bill:** Water-sewer districts may require that contractor bonds be made payable to the water-sewer district, rather than the state. Several nonsubstantive technical changes are made.

**Effective Date:** The bill contains several effective dates. Please refer to the bill.



**Senate Staff Summary of Public Testimony:** PRO: This practical bill simplifies the contractor bonding process and provides consistency with current law applying to cities and towns. The project owner, rather than the state, should be the recipient of bond proceeds.

**Persons Testifying:** PRO: Joe Daniels, WA Assn. of Sewer & Water Districts; Mike Hanis, Soos Creek Water & Sewer District; Steve Lindstrom, Sno-King Water District Coalition.

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**Received in the House on February 27, 2013.**

- o Referred to the House Local Government Committee on February 27, 2013.
- o Referred to the House Rules Committee on March 21, 2013.

**Passed** 89 to 5 in the House on April 9, 2013, authorizes water-sewer districts, in addition to cities and towns, to fix and determine the amount of a public works contractor's surety bond and to whom the bond shall run. Makes several technical changes, such as removing outdated language and fixing a reference to recodified law.

**The Honorable Dean Takko (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SB 5186**

**The Honorable Brain Blake (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SB 5186**

**HOUSE BILL REPORT ON SB 5186:**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**Majority Report:** Do pass. Signed by 7 members: Representatives Takko, Chair; Fitzgibbon, Vice Chair; Kochmar, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Buys, Lias, Springer and Upthegrove.

**Minority Report:** Do not pass. Signed by 1 member: Representative Taylor, Ranking Minority Member.

**Background:**

Surety Bond Requirement for Public Works Contracts.

A surety bond is a three-way contract in which a bonding company, or surety, agrees to guarantee a public entity that a contractor will perform its obligations under a contract and will make all payments to laborers, mechanics, subcontractors, and material suppliers. The bond covers both performance and payment. If the contractor defaults in the performance of the contract or fails to fully pay laborers, mechanics, subcontractors, or material suppliers, the surety becomes liable to provide bond funds to complete performance of the contract and/or pay outstanding debts.



Under the law, all contractors awarded a public works contract must execute a surety bond conditioned upon faithful performance of the contract and payment to all laborers, mechanics, subcontractors, and material suppliers, it must be equal to the full contract price, and it must run to the State of Washington. For cities and towns, however, the amount of a surety bond and to whom it shall run may be fixed and determined by general ordinance.

Cities and towns are authorized to fix the amount of a surety bond at not less than 25 percent of the contract price and may designate that it shall be payable to the city and not to the State of Washington.

The Department of Transportation's Authority to Set Bond Amounts. In 2009 the Legislature amended the law to authorize the Department of Transportation (DOT), for highway construction contracts with an estimated contract price of \$250 million or more, to allow contractors to provide performance and payment bonds at less than 100 percent of the contract price. This statutory authority is effective only until June 30, 2016, at which time it expires. The DOT was required by statute to report to the Legislature by December 1, 2012, regarding projects for which it authorized bonds less than the full contract price.

**Summary of Bill:**

In addition to cities and towns, water-sewer districts may, by general ordinance, fix and determine the amount of a public works contractor's surety bond and to whom it shall run. While cities and towns may fix the amount of a surety bond for not less than 25 percent of the contract price, water-sewer districts may not fix the amount of a surety bond for less than 100 percent of the contract price of an improvement. Like cities and towns, water-sewer districts may designate that a surety bond shall be payable to the district and not to the State of Washington. Unlike the authorization granted to the DOT to set bond amounts, which expires on June 30, 2016, the authorization granted to water-sewer districts does not expire.

Several technical changes are made, including changing "attorney's fees" to "attorneys' fees," fixing a reference to recodified law, and deleting an outdated provision requiring the DOT to report to the Legislature by December 1, 2012.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Not requested.

**Effective Date:** This bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed, except for section 2 relating to performance bonds, which takes effect June 30, 2016.

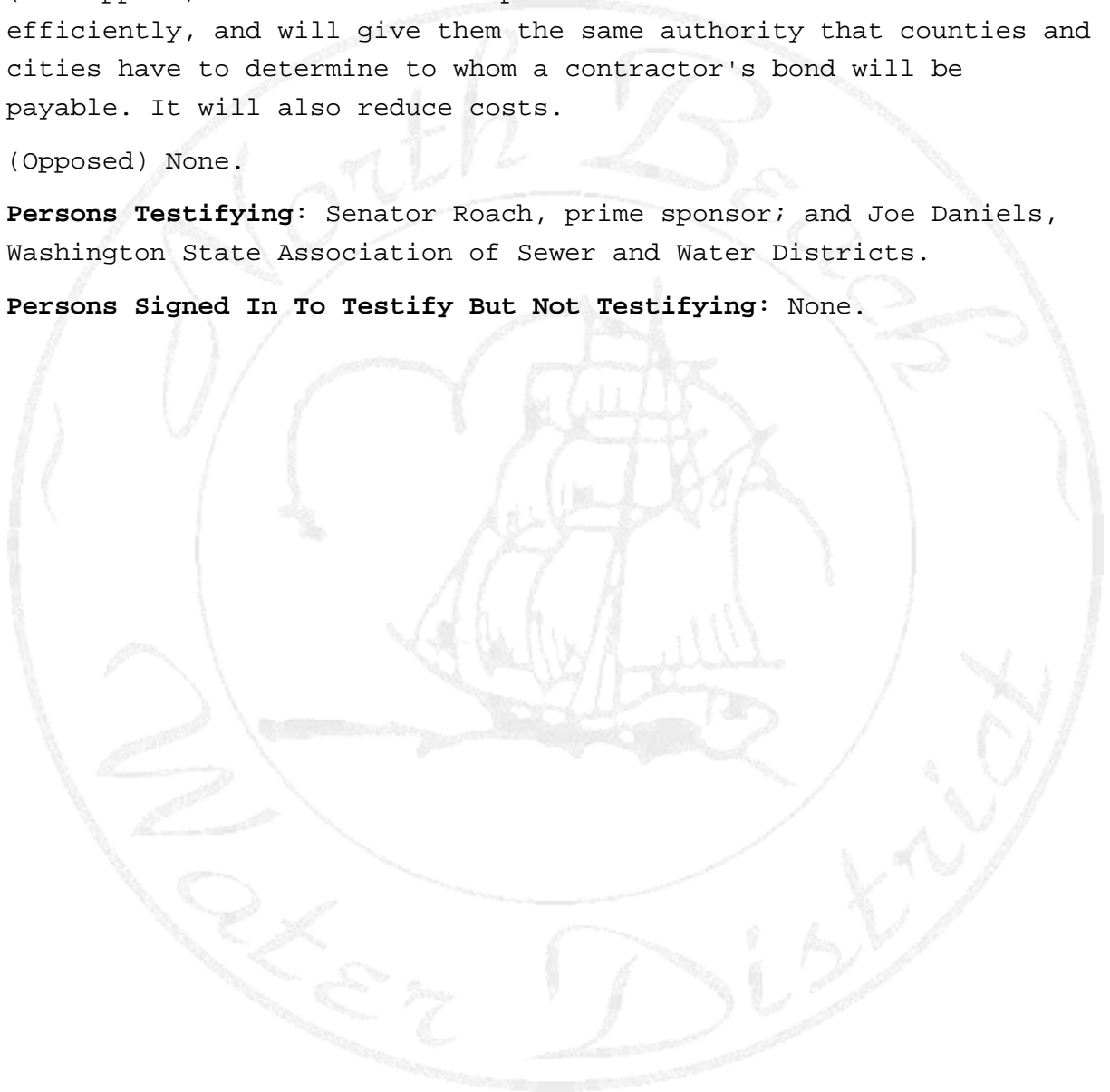
**House Staff Summary of Public Testimony:**

(In support) This bill will help water-sewer districts run more efficiently, and will give them the same authority that counties and cities have to determine to whom a contractor's bond will be payable. It will also reduce costs.

(Opposed) None.

**Persons Testifying:** Senator Roach, prime sponsor; and Joe Daniels, Washington State Association of Sewer and Water Districts.

**Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying:** None.





**General Manager's Report to Board of Commissioners**

**Date:** 4/17/2013

**Re:** 2013 Senate Bill 5110 - Concerning Contractor's Bond

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**2013 Senate Bill 5110: Regarding Local Government Purchasing.**

Introduced by Sen. Rodney Tom (D), 48<sup>th</sup> District, on January 18, 2013, allows local governments to award a contract to a bidder submitting the lowest bid before taxes are applied. (See also HB1268).

- o Referred to the Senate Government Operations Committee on January 18, 2013.
- o Substitute offered in the Senate on January 31, 2013, makes technical changes to clarify language. The title is changed to, "An act relating to local government purchasing of supplies, materials, or equipment", the title of the underlying bill is "An act relating to local government purchasing".
- o Referred to the Senate Rules Committee on February 1, 2013.
- o Amendment offered by Sen. Pam Roach (R) on February 8, 2013, clarifies that applicable taxes include sales and business and occupation taxes imposed by all units of local government. The amendment passed by voice vote in the Senate on February 8, 2013.

**Passed** 48 to 0 in the Senate on February 8, 2013, provides that a local government authorized to impose sales and business and occupation taxes may award a contract for supplies, materials, or equipment to a bidder submitting the lowest bid as calculated before the application of local sales and business and occupation taxes. The local government must provide notice of its intent to award a contract based on this method prior to bids being submitted.

**The Honorable Brian Hatfield (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SB 5110**

**Senate Bill Report:** For major purchases from private suppliers, local governments, including counties, cities, towns, and special

purpose districts, must generally award contracts to the lowest bidder. However, when seeking to purchase supplies, materials, or equipment, local governments authorized to impose sales and business and occupation taxes may consider the revenue from those taxes that they would receive if they purchased the items from local suppliers. After considering this revenue, the local government must award the contract to the lowest bidder.

**Senate Summary of Bill:** A local government authorized to impose sales and business and occupation taxes may award a contract for supplies, materials, or equipment to a bidder submitting the lowest bid as calculated before the application of local sales and business and occupation taxes. The local government must provide notice of its intent to award a contract based on this method prior to bids being submitted.

**Effective Date of Bill:** Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

**Senate Staff Summary of Public Testimony:** PRO: Current restrictions can prevent local governments from awarding contracts to local businesses, which must compete with non-local businesses on sales tax differentials. A local business should have a chance to be awarded a contract if its base price is the same as the base price in a bid from a non-local vendor. This bill appropriately grants permissive flexibility.

**Persons Testifying:** PRO: Senator Tom, prime sponsor; Bob Sternoff, Kirkland City Council; Dave Williams, Assn. of WA Cities.

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**Received in the House on February 10, 2013.**

- o Referred to the House Local Government Committee on February 11, 2013.
- o Referred to the House Rules Committee on March 21, 2013.

**Passed** 57 to 37 in the House on April 12, 2013, provides that a local government authorized to impose sales and business and occupation taxes may award a contract for supplies, materials, or equipment to a bidder submitting the lowest bid as calculated before the application of local sales and business and occupation taxes. The local government must provide notice of its intent to award a contract based on this method prior to bids being submitted.

**The Honorable Dean Takko (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SB 5110**  
**The Honorable Brain Blake (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SB 5110**

**HOUSE BILL REPORT ON SB 5186:**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**Majority Report:** Do pass. Signed by 6 members: Representatives Takko, Chair; Fitzgibbon, Vice Chair; Kochmar, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Liiias, Springer and Upthegrove.

**Minority Report:** Do not pass. Signed by 2 member: Representative Taylor, Ranking Minority Member Buys.

**Background:**

Generally, purchases of or contracts for goods and services must be based on a competitive solicitation process, unless a specific exemption applies. Bids submitted in a competitive solicitation process are reviewed by the requesting agency, and the agency may either: (1) reject all bids and rebid, or cancel the competitive solicitation; (2) request best and final offers from responsive and responsible bidders; or (3) award the purchase or contract to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder.

Consideration of Tax Revenue from Local Suppliers.

When local governments are required to make purchases from the lowest bidder or from the supplier offering the lowest price, they may take into consideration tax revenue they would receive from purchasing supplies, materials, or equipment from a supplier located within their jurisdiction. The term "local governments" refers to any county, city, town, metropolitan municipal corporation, public transit benefit area, county transportation authority, or other municipal or quasi-municipal corporation authorized to impose sales and use taxes or business and occupation taxes.

The tax revenue that local government may consider in awarding purchase contracts is revenue from sales taxes and business and occupation taxes imposed upon suppliers by the local government. If a local government considers tax revenue from local suppliers, it must also consider any tax revenue it would receive from taxes imposed upon a supplier outside of its jurisdiction.

After considering tax revenue, local governments must award the purchase contract to the lowest bidder.

**Summary of Bill:**

In addition to being authorized to consider tax revenue, local governments are authorized to award contracts to bidders submitting

the lowest bid before taxes are applied. Consideration of bids before taxes are applied is permitted only with regard to any sales taxes and business and occupation taxes imposed upon suppliers by units of local government.

Notice of a local government's intent to award contracts based on the lowest bid before taxes are applied must be given prior to submission of bids.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Not requested.

**Effective Date:** The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.

**House Staff Summary of Public Testimony:**

(In support) This bill will allow cities to award contracts based on the lowest bid before taxes are applied. The bill addresses a problem faced by local businesses and government in Kirkland. Local businesses are passed over by local government for purchases due to House Bill Report - 2 - ESSB 5110Kirkland's higher taxes. It does not make sense that local businesses lose out because residents have opted to pay higher taxes to fund their community. This is about local control and about allowing local businesses to compete.

A companion bill was already passed by the House of Representatives, and the Senate unanimously passed this version. Minor technical changes were made to the Senate version of the bill; however, the bills are still substantially the same.

(Opposed) None.

**Persons Testifying:** Senator Tom, prime sponsor; and Jim Richards, City of Kirkland.

**Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying:** None.





**General Manager's Report to Board of Commissioners**

**Date:** 3/18/2013

**Re:** 2013 Substitute House Bill 1466 - Relating to Revisions to  
Alternative Public Works Contracting Procedures

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**2013 Substitute House Bill 1466:**

Introduced by Rep. Kathy Haigh (D), 35<sup>th</sup> District, on January 28, 2013, alters membership procedures for the Capital Project Advisory Review Board, reforms the duties of the public works Project Review Committee, and implements a number of other changes to public works contracting procedures. This act takes effect on June 30, 2013. (See also SB 5349).

- o Referred to the House Capital Budget Committee on January 28, 2013.
- o Substitute offered in the House on February 28, 2013, adds definitions of disadvantaged and small businesses. Public bodies must provide a sample of the life-cycle cost model to be used in proposals from design build firms. Outreach plans to disadvantaged businesses and small businesses are added to the evaluation factors for design build proposals and the GC/CM proposals. A design build proposer's past performance with life-cycle or energy performance design build goals is added. Operating costs may be added to the price related factors in evaluating design build proposals.
- o Referred to the House Rules Committee on March 1, 2013.

**Passed** 95 to 0 in the House on March 9, 2013, extends alternative contracting procedures to June 30, 2021. Modifies the criteria to use the Design Build and General Contractor/ Construction Manager contracting procedures. Modifies notification procedures. Increases Job Order Contracting limits to \$6 million for certain counties.

**The Honorable Dean Takko (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SB 5186**  
**The Honorable Brain Blake (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SB 5186**

## House Bill Report:

### Capital Projects Advisory Review Board.

In 2005 the Capital Projects Advisory Review Board (CPARB) was established to monitor and evaluate the use of traditional and alternative public works contracting procedures and to evaluate potential future use of other alternative contracting procedures. The CPARB also provides a forum in which best practices and concerns about alternative public works contracting can be discussed.

The CPARB consists of 23 members. Of those, 14 are appointed by the Governor. The remaining four consist of two from the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House, and two from the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, one from each major caucus. Three of the members are selected by public owners, including the Association of Washington Cities, the Washington State Association of Counties, the Washington Public Ports Association, Washington Public Hospital Districts, and the Washington State School Director's Association.

### Alternative Contracting Procedures.

Alternative forms of public works were first used on a very limited basis and then adopted in statute in 1994 for certain pilot projects. These alternative procedures included a Design Build process and a General Contractor/Construction Manager (GC/CM) process which may be used on projects costing in excess of \$10 million.

With some restrictions, the use of alternative public works contracting procedures are authorized to a limited number of public entities, including: □

- o the Department of General Administration;
- o the University of Washington;
- o the Washington State University;
- o cities with a population greater than 70,000 and any public authority chartered by such city;
- o counties with a population greater than 450,000;
- o public hospital districts with total revenues greater than \$15 million;
- o port districts with total revenues greater than \$15 million per year;
- o public utility districts with revenues from energy sales greater than \$23 million per year;

- o school districts for the GC/CM projects; and
- o the state ferry system.

The authorization to use alternative public works procedures expires June 30, 2013.

#### Design Build.

The Design Build procedure is a multi-step competitive process to award a contract to a single firm that agrees to both design and build a public facility that meets specific criteria. It may be used on projects valued over \$10 million where:

- o the construction activities or technologies to be used are highly specialized and a design-build approach is critical in developing the construction methodology or implementing the proposed technology;
- o the project design is repetitive in nature and is an incidental part of the installation or construction; or
- o regular interaction with and feedback from facilities users and operators during design is not critical to an effective facility design.

The contract is awarded following a public request of proposals for Design Build services. Following extensive evaluation of the proposals, the contract is awarded to the firm that submits the best and final proposal with the lowest price.

#### General Contractor/Construction Manager.

The GC/CM method employs the services of a project management firm that bears significant responsibility and risk in the contracting process. The government agency contracts with an architectural and engineering firm to design the facility and, early in the project, also contracts with a GC/CM firm to assist in the design of the facility, manage the construction of the facility, act as the general contractor, and guarantee that the facility will be built within budget. When the plans and specifications for a project phase are complete, the GC/CM firm subcontracts with construction firms to construct that phase. Initial selection of the GC/CM finalists is based on the qualifications and experience of the firm.

#### Job Order Contracting.

In 2003 Job Order Contracting was authorized as an alternative public works contracting procedure. Under a job order contract, a contractor agrees to perform an indefinite quantity of public works

jobs, defined by individual work orders, over a fixed period of time. A public entity may not have more than two job order contracts in effect at any one time. The maximum total dollar amount that is awarded under a job order contract may not exceed \$3 million in the first year, \$5 million over the first two years, or \$8 million over a three-year period, if the contract is renewed or extended.

**Summary of Substitute House Bill 1466:**

The use of alternative public works contracting procedures is extended to 2021.

Capital Projects Advisory Review Board.

The representative from the Association of Washington Cities is appointed by the Governor rather than self-appointed.

Design Build.

Changes to using the Design Build process include modifying the criteria necessary to be eligible to use the process where only one criteria needs to be met. Criteria includes:

- o personnel from the public body or their consultants must be knowledgeable;
- o the construction must be highly specialized;
- o there is opportunity for innovation between the contractor and consultant; and
- o the project can be done in a shorter construction schedule.

Changes to evaluating Design Build proposers include adding:

1. The option of using experience in the utilization of disadvantaged businesses and small businesses.
2. A proposer's past performance with life-cycle or energy performance design build goals.
3. Operating costs and price related factors, rather than the proposal price.
4. Outreach plans to disadvantaged businesses and small businesses.

A life cycle cost model must be provided by the public body in the Request for Qualifications if a life cycle cost analysis is required in the proposal. The \$10 million project cost requirement is removed. A public body may use Design Build for projects between \$2 million and \$10 million for up to five projects.

Eligible project types are modified to include portable facilities used for K-12 school facilities, and prefabricated buildings are limited to no more than 10 per site.

General Contractor/Construction Manager.

Changes to the GC/CM process include removing the three-year certification, and removing the \$10 million requirement to use the GC/CM. The certification renewal period for public bodies is increased from one year to a three years. Preconstruction services are added to the scope of services that may be provided by the GC/CM to the public body. The evaluation factors for selecting a GC/CM may include outreach plans to disadvantaged businesses and small businesses.

The protest procedures are modified to include notification of all of the firms qualified for the next phase of selection, and to all subcontractors that submitted bids. If requested, the GC/CM must provide the scoring results to all subcontractors that submitted bids in that phase of the process.

Job Order Contracting.

Job Order Contracting is modified to be used only by public bodies of the State of Washington, and the maximum contract amount per year is increased from \$4 million to \$6 million for counties with a population over 1 million people.

**EFFECT OF SENATE AMENDMENT(S):**

The Senate amendment:

- o Removes requirement that a life cycle cost model be provided to the documents a public entity provides for qualification documents to design build proposers.
- o Removes evaluation factors for design build proposals including:
  - o A proposer's past performance with life cycle or energy performance design build goals.
  - o Operating costs in price related factors.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Available.

**Effective Date:** The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect on June 30, 2013.

### **Staff Summary of Public Testimony:**

(In support) The CPARB is an excellent working group that benefits from collaboration of diverse stakeholders. The Joint Legislative Audit Review Committee sunset review recommends reauthorization, and there is unanimous agreement with CPARB members. The functions of CPARB benefit both taxpayers and public bodies. The result is higher quality, better performing buildings for public bodies.

(Opposed) None.

Persons Testifying: Ed Kommers, Bob Maruska, and Dan Seydel, Capital Projects Advisory Review Board; Stan Price, Northwest Energy Efficiency Council; Mike Locke, McKinstry Company; and Van Collins, Associated General Contractors.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None.

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### **Received in the Senate on March 12, 2013.**

- o Referred to the Government Operations Committee on march 12, 2013.
- o Referred to the Senate Ways and Means Committee on March 27, 2013.
- o Amendment offered in the Senate on April 9, 2013, removes the life-cycle cost model from the documents a public entity must provide in the request for qualification documents to design-build proposers. Removes the changes to evaluation factors for design-build proposals that would include evaluating a proposer's past performance with life-cycle or energy performance design-build goals. Removes the provisions providing that a public body may consider life-cycle costs including utility and other operating costs that will benefit from an energy performance design-build contract.
- o The amendment **passed** by voice vote in the Senate on April 16, 2013.

**Passed** 47 to 0 in the Senate on April 16, 2013, extends alternative contracting procedures to June 30, 2021. Modifies the criteria to use the Design Build and General Contractor/Construction Manager contracting procedures. Modifies notification procedures. Increases Job Order Contracting limits to \$6 million for certain counties.

**The Honorable Brian Hatfield (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SHB 1466**





**General Manager's Report to Board of Commissioners**

**Date:** 3/18/2013

**2013 Substitute House Bill 1512 - Concerning Fire  
Re: Suppression Water Facilities and Services Provided by  
Municipal and other Water Purveyors.**

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**2013 Substitute House Bill 1512:**

Introduced by Rep. Dean Takko, (D-Longview) (D) on January 29, 2013, adds provisions to current law regarding fire suppression water facilities and services provided by municipal and other water purveyors. This act clarifies that purveyors may recover costs for fire suppression services, and clarifies financial liability of cities, towns and counties.

- o Referred to the House Local Government Committee on January 29, 2013.
- o Substitute offered in the House on February 12, 2013, makes a change to section 6 of the underlying bill, which concerns liability protection for fire suppression water facilities and services. In the underlying bill, water purveyors that are not municipal corporations must have a description of their fire hydrant maintenance measures in order to avoid liability for any damages that arise out of a fire event. The substitute bill adds a requirement that any such descriptions of fire hydrant maintenance measures be kept on file by the purveyor and be available to the public.
- o Referred to the House Rules Committee on February 15, 2013.

**Passed** 97 to 0 in the House on March 5, 2013, establishes and clarifies the authority of water purveyors to supply fire suppression water facilities and services for cities, towns, and counties, and to recover the costs of providing those facilities and services. Provides liability protections for purveyors supplying fire suppression water facilities and services.

**The Honorable Dean Takko (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SB 5186  
The Honorable Brain Blake (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SB 5186**

## House Bill Report:

Over 17,000 public water systems exist in this state. Public water systems may be owned by public, private nonprofit, or investor-owned utilities. Many publicly owned public water systems are owned and operated by cities, towns, and water-sewer districts. Irrigation districts, public utility districts, and counties may also own and operate public water systems.

Water-sewer districts (districts) may purchase, construct, maintain, and supply waterworks to furnish water to inhabitants within and outside of the district, and may develop and operate systems of sewers and drainage. Districts may also create facilities, systems, and programs for the collection, interception, treatment, and disposal of wastewater, and for the control of pollution from the wastewater. Districts are authorized to establish rates and charges for providing water and sewer services.

Cities and towns may provide for the sewerage, drainage, and water supply of the city or town, and may establish, construct, and maintain water supply systems and systems of sewers and drains within or without their corporate limits. Cities and towns are also authorized to establish rates and charges for providing water and sewer services. In 2002 the Legislature passed House Bill 2902, which expressly authorizes cities and towns operating water supply systems to include fire hydrants as an integral utility service incorporated within general rates.

Counties may purchase, construct, and maintain a system or systems of water supply within the county. Counties may control, regulate, operate, and manage such systems and provide funds by general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and local improvement district bonds or assessments.

### Public Water Systems.

A public water system is any system providing water intended for, or used for, human consumption or other domestic uses. It includes water source, purifying treatment, storage, transmission, pumping, and distribution facilities where water is furnished to a community, individuals, or is made available to the public for human consumption or domestic use. It does not include water systems serving one single-family residence. A "purveyor" means any agency or subdivision of the state, or any municipal corporation, firm, company, mutual or cooperative association, institution,

partnership, or person or any other entity, that owns or operates for wholesale or retail service a public water system. It also means the authorized agents of any such entities.

Under the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977, the Secretary of the Department of Health must adopt performance standards relating to fire protection to be incorporated into the design and construction of new and expanding public water systems. The standards must be consistent with applicable national standards.

Case Law Relating to Local Government Funding of Fire Hydrants.

Case law provides that a local government does not have power to impose taxes without statutory or constitutional authority. Local governments may impose a fee, however, pursuant to their general police power under the Washington Constitution.

In *Lane v. City of Seattle*, 164 Wn.2d 875, 194 P.3d 977 (2008) (Lane), the Washington Supreme Court held that providing fire hydrants is a government responsibility, not a proprietary one, for which the government must pay out of its General Fund. In reaching its holding, the court also found that a monthly fire hydrant charge paid by water utility ratepayers to a public utility was a tax and not a fee for three reasons: (1) the purpose of the charge was to increase revenue and not to regulate fire hydrants or water usage; (2) ratepayers paid the same fixed charge whether they used the hydrants or not; and (3) all persons benefitted from the hydrants, not just ratepayers.

Under the Washington Constitution: "No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same to which only it shall be applied." The court in Lane held that the monthly fire hydrant fee, which was in actuality a tax, was an unlawful tax that violated the constitution, because it neither explicitly stated the imposition of a tax, nor stated the object of the tax. In contrast, a tax on public utilities (rather than a fee charged to ratepayers) to make up the cost of fire hydrants is lawful, even though the tax increase results in the public utility increasing its rates for ratepayers.

In *City of Tacoma v. City of Bonney Lake*, 173 Wn.2d 584, 269 P.3d 1017 (2012) (Bonney Lake), the Washington Supreme Court considered issues similar to those considered in Lane.

Tacoma and Tacoma Public Utilities had franchise agreements with Pierce County, Fircrest, University Place, and Federal Way to

provide water services. Prior to Lane, Tacoma paid for fire hydrants in its jurisdiction and the other jurisdictions by charging ratepayers a hydrant fee. Following Lane, Tacoma and Tacoma Public Utility ceased charging Tacoma ratepayers and sent bills to the other jurisdictions for hydrant costs. The jurisdictions refused to pay the costs.

Ultimately, the court in Bonney Lake held that Tacoma, acting in a proprietary capacity in entering into the franchise agreements, was contractually obligated by the agreements to provide hydrant services and to bear the costs of those services. It noted that Tacoma and Tacoma Public Utilities could have negotiated for the cost of the hydrants to be borne by the other jurisdictions, but it had not. The court also declined to find that a charge for hydrants always results in a tax, and held that whether a charge is a tax or a fee depends on how the charge is levied.

**Summary of Substitute Bill:**

*Intent.* In enacting the bill, the Legislature specifically responds to the Washington Supreme Court cases of Lane and Bonney Lake. It finds that governmental and nongovernmental water purveyors play a key public service role in providing water for fire protection, and there is currently uncertainty and confusion as to a water purveyor's role, responsibilities, cost allocation, and recovery authority related to those services. The Legislature intends to address that uncertainty and confusion.

*Definitions.* Frequently used terms are defined, including:

- o "fire suppression water facilities," which means water supply transmission and distribution facilities, interties, pipes, valves, control systems, lines, storage, pumps, fire hydrants, and other facilities, or any part thereof, used or usable for the delivery of water for fire suppression purposes; and
- o "fire suppression water services," which means operation and maintenance of fire suppression water facilities and the delivery of water for fire suppression purposes.

*Cost Allocation and Recovery.* A purveyor may allocate and recover the costs of fire suppression water facilities and services: (1) from all customers as costs of complying with state law and regulations; (2) from customers based on service, benefits, burdens, and impacts; or (3) both.

*Contracts for Facilities and Services.* A city, town, or county may contract with purveyors for the provision of fire suppression water facilities, services, or both.

*Payment by Counties.* A county is not required to pay for fire suppression water facilities or services unless it is a customer, acting as a purveyor, or has agreed to do so consistent with applicable law.

*Liability.* Municipal and nonmunicipal purveyors are not liable for any damages that arise out of a fire event, relating to the operation, maintenance, and provision of fire suppression water facilities and services, under certain circumstances.

Consistent with applicable statute, agreements or franchises may include indemnification, hold harmless, or other risk management provisions under which purveyors may indemnify and hold harmless cities, towns, and counties against damages arising from fire suppression activities.

*Other provisions.* The statutory provisions are to be liberally construed, confer powers that are supplemental to powers conferred by other law, and do not affect or impair any ordinance, resolution, or contract lawfully entered into prior to the bill's effective date.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Not requested.

**Effective Date:** The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.

**Staff Summary of Public Testimony:**

(In support) The Washington Supreme Court cases of Lane and Bonney Lake specifically referenced fire hydrants; however, maintaining fire hydrants is only one minor cost of the total cost of maintaining fire protection infrastructure for communities. The cost of this infrastructure is not insignificant.

Historically, the cost has been recovered through charges to ratepayers in their water bills, but the holdings of Lane and Bonney Lake have taken away this option. Governments cannot charge ratepayers for these costs, but rather must tax taxpayers. As a result, cities, counties, and utilities have been left struggling to figure out how to fund fire suppression facilities and services. They need questions answered: How can they charge for these costs?



What portion of the water system can they charge for (given that only part of the system is used for fire suppression)? And what is the status of existing franchise agreements? The bill will resolve these questions.

As a result of turmoil in the law, fire districts have been locked out of their fire hydrants for a number of years. Cities have incurred costs of hundreds of thousands of dollars, because they do not know how to allocate and recover the costs. Special purpose districts, which do not have taxing authority and have been told they cannot charge fees for such costs, have sent bills to cities and counties that remain unpaid. Cities, counties, and utilities do not know how to lawfully, effectively, and efficiently charge for and recover these costs. If the Legislature does not clarify the law, cities, counties, and utilities are not sure how they will raise the money to fund these facilities and services.

The bill is the result of collaborative effort and support from cities, counties, and utilities.

The fundamental thrust of the bill is to allow cities, counties, and utilities to do what has been working for them for the past 100 years. Charging ratepayers was a mode of doing business that everyone was comfortable with and it worked well for everyone. The liability provisions of the bill will help address the current problem of nonmunicipal water purveyors not maintaining their fire suppression systems. These purveyors will be required to put into effect a hydrant maintenance plan, which will help ensure that firefighters can actually use the facilities in a fire event. The liability provisions will also help ensure that water purveyors continue to provide fire suppression services. Given the uncertainty regarding liability, some purveyors have said that they will no longer provide hydrant service. This bill will bring some certainty back to the process, and will encourage investment in fire suppression facilities and services.

The bill is consistent with existing case law, but resolves the confusion created by Lane and Bonney Lake.

The difference between a ratepayer and a taxpayer is very small, and the shift in cost will be minimal.

(Opposed) None.

Persons Testifying: Representative Takko, prime sponsor; Lloyd Warren, Cascade Water Alliance; Beau Bakken, Washington Fire Chiefs



Association; Blair Burroughs, Washington Association of Sewer and Water Districts; Al Rose, Pierce County; Tom Brubaker, City of Kent; Adam Gravley, Van Ness Feldman Gordon Derr; and Steve Lindstrom, Sno-King Water District Coalition.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None

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**Received in the Senate on March 6, 2013.**

- o Referred to the Government Operations Committee on March 6, 2013.
- o Referred to the Senate Rules Committee on April 2, 2013.
- o The amendment **passed** by voice vote in the Senate on April 16, 2013.

**Passed** 45 to 3 in the Senate on April 15, 2013, establishes and clarifies the authority of water purveyors to supply fire suppression water facilities and services for cities, towns, and counties, and to recover the costs of providing those facilities and services. Provides liability protections for purveyors supplying fire suppression water facilities and services.

**The Honorable Brian Hatfield (D), 19<sup>th</sup> District, voted In Favor of SHB 1466**



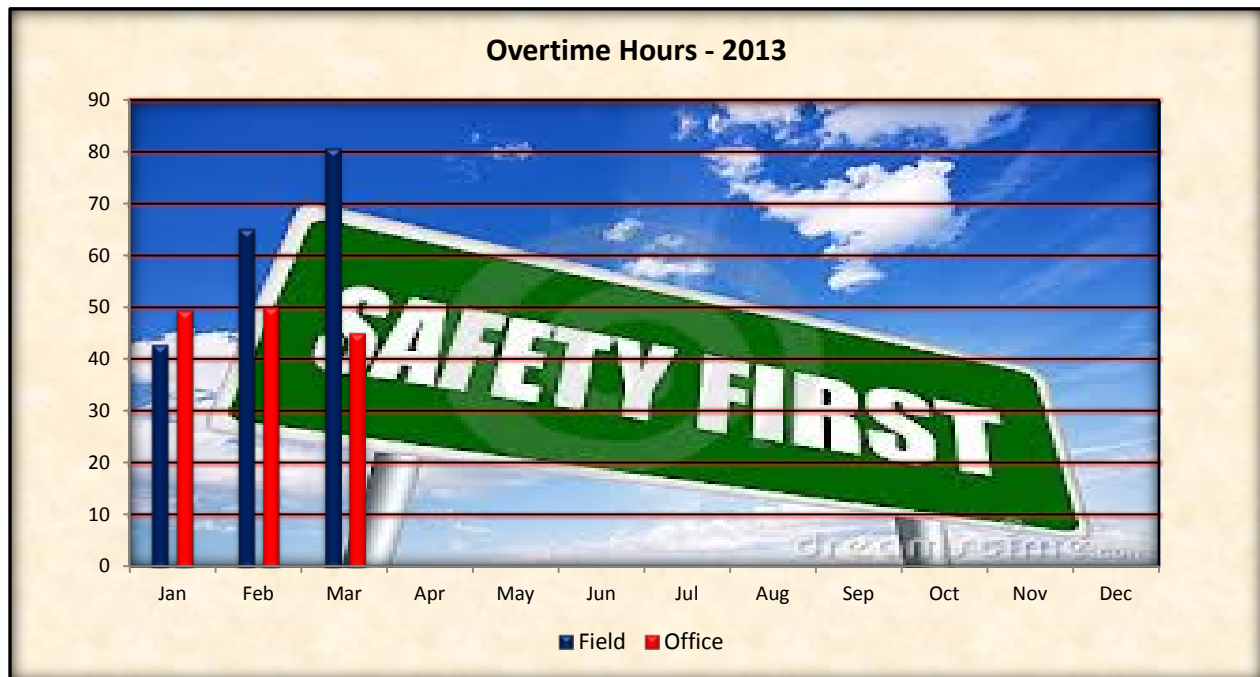


# North Beach Water District

April 18, 2013

## Overtime Report April, 2013

Name	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Field	43	65.3	80.8									
Total Office	49.5	50.1	45.1									







# SURFSIDE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION

## WATER SYSTEM REPORT

### APRIL 2013

#### Report on Water System Activities for March 2013

##### Water Production February 2013:

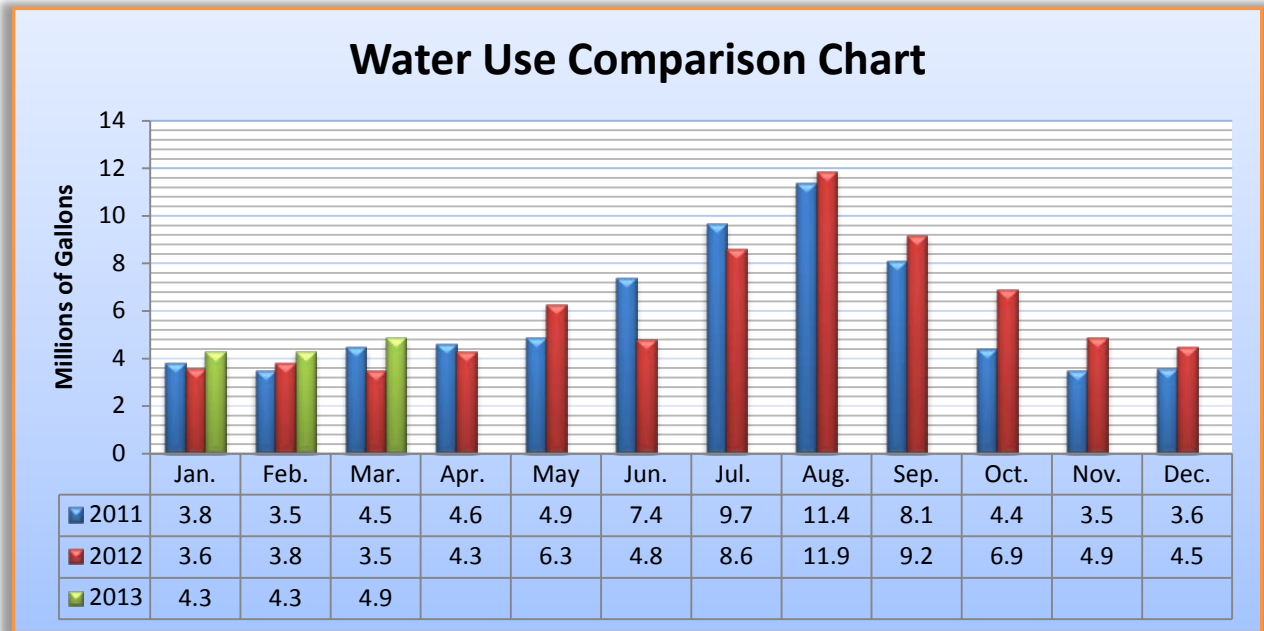
Pumped 4.9 million gallons from wells

Treated 4.5 million gallons

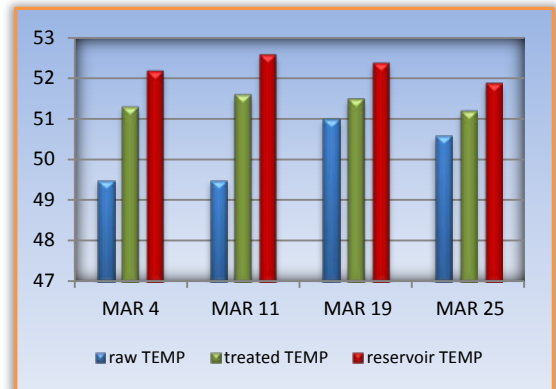
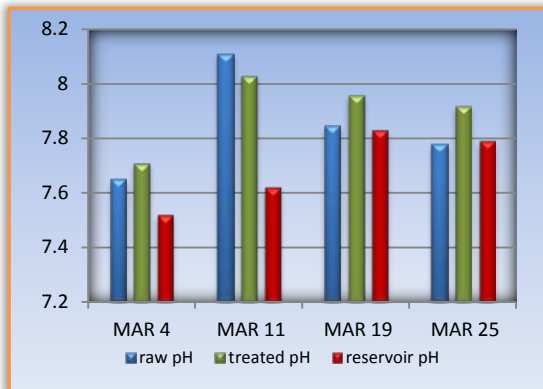
Used .40 million gallons backwashing filter and flushing water mains

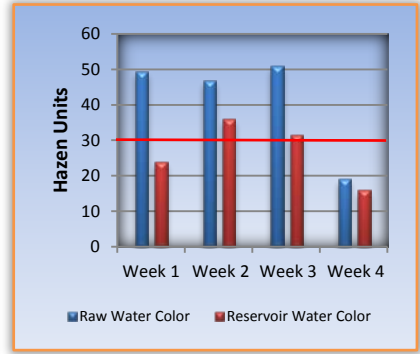
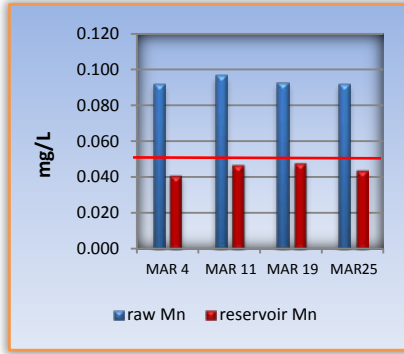
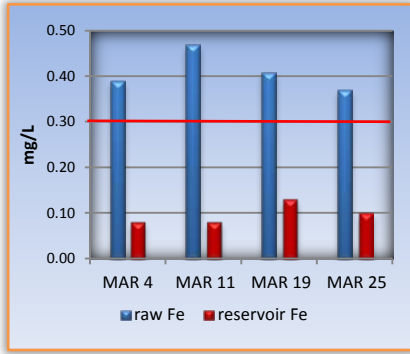
Pumped 4.0 million gallons into the distribution system

All DOH mandated water samples for March were submitted for analysis and tested negative for contaminants.



#### Water Quality For March:

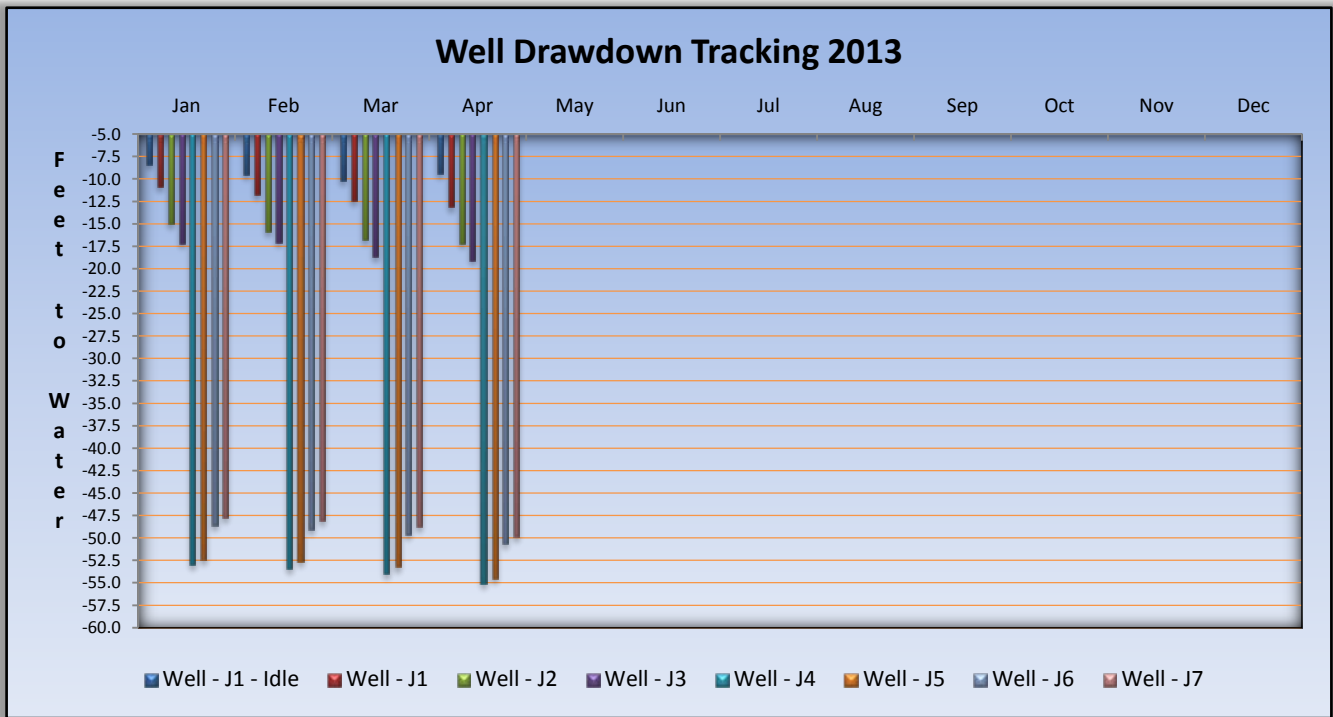




The red line in the charts represents the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), as set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn). The filters are removing a large percentage of the iron in the raw water and lowering the iron levels to well below the MCL. The Filters are removing a large percentage of the Manganese and lowering the level to just below the MCL.

The color of the raw (well) water is regularly above the Washington State Department of Health recommended level of 30hu (Hazen Units). The 30hu level is for aesthetic purposes only. Color in water does not pose a health concern. The EPA has not set a MCL for Color.

**Water Wells:**

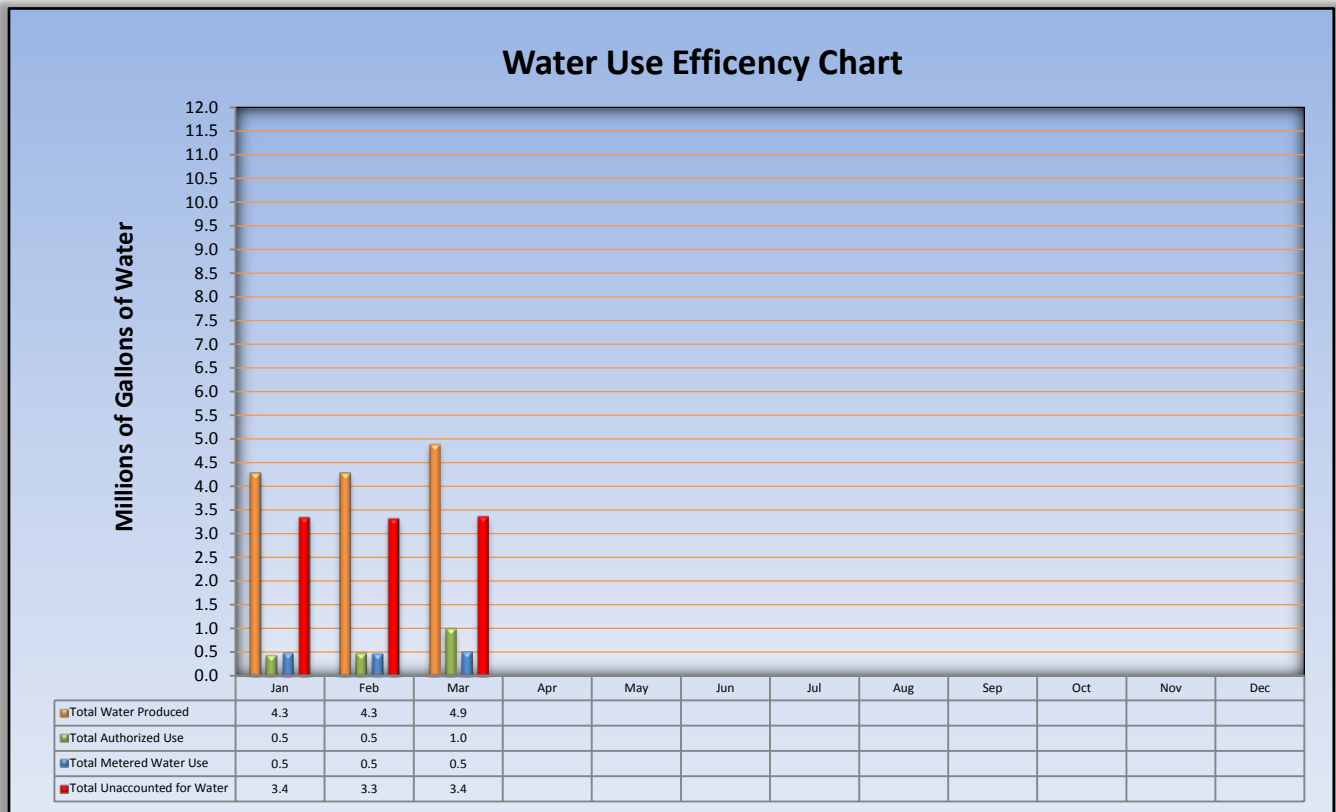


We track the water levels in the wells during pumping and when wells are idle. J-1 Idle tells us what the static water level is at rest. We then measure the drawdown of all the wells during pumping cycles. I have stated



the chart at negative five feet on the above chart. We measure from the top of the casing down to the top of the water on each well. Surfside's deep wells show very little signs of reduced yield. We monitor the wells closely so that we can address any reduced yield before it becomes a major problem.

**Water Use Efficiency:**

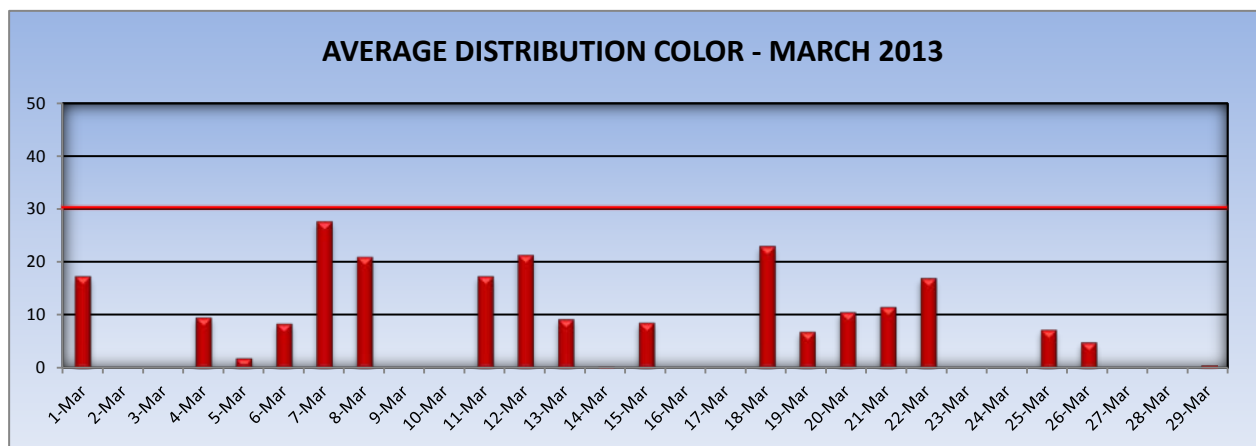
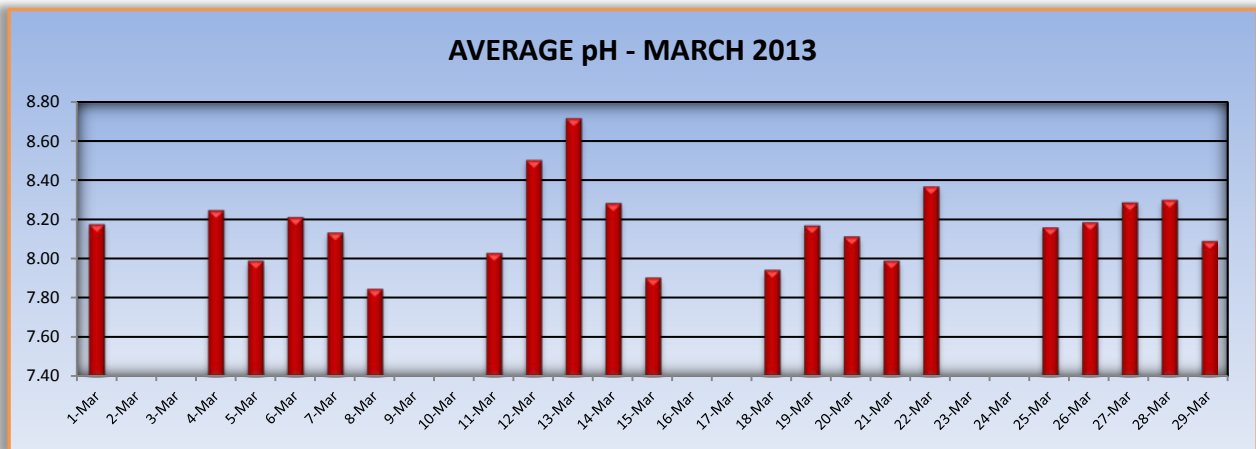
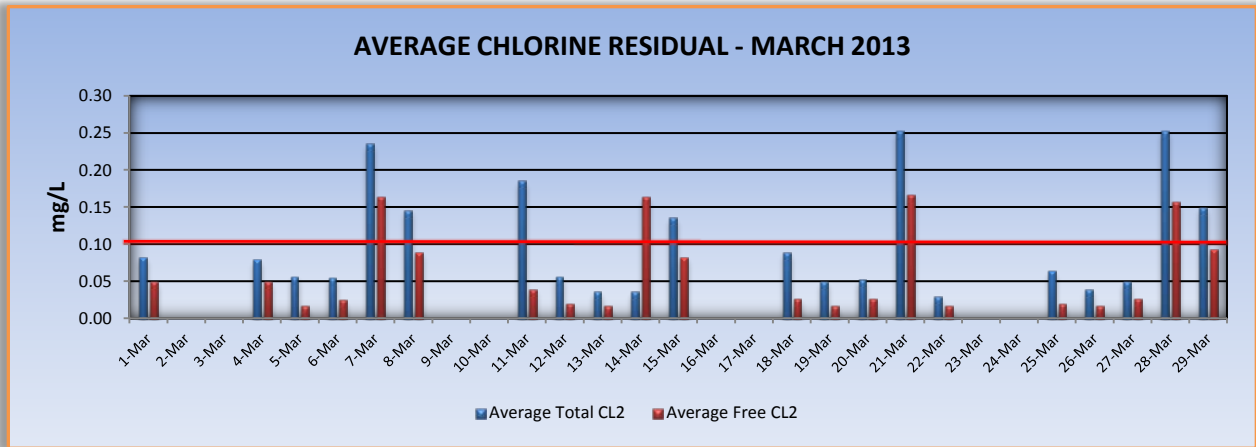


This chart represents our water use accounting that we must provide the Department of Health. The Total Water Produced is the amount of water pumped from the wells each month. The Authorized Use includes water used to backwash the filters, water used to flush mains, and other uses for maintaining the water system. The Total Metered Water Use is the amount of water that is recorded by our new meters. March's reading included 398 residential service meters and 6 commercial meters. The Total Unaccounted for Water is the Total Water Produced less the Authorized Use and Total Metered Water Use. We have a lot of unaccounted for water at this time. As we install the rest the meters the unaccounted for water should be reduced to less than 10% of the total water produced.

**Water Quality in Distribution:**

The Water Department regularly tests the water in the Distribution system for quality purposes. Chlorine (Cl<sub>2</sub>) disinfection effectivity is best when the water is neutral (Ph of 7.2). As water becomes more acidic (lower pH) or alkaline (higher pH) more chlorine will be needed to achieve the same chlorine disinfection effectivity.

The chlorine (CL<sub>2</sub>) residual is being maintained at a low level (±.1 mg/L). We continue to adjust the CL<sub>2</sub> feed rate to maintain the minimum effective free chlorine residual in the distribution system.



**Operations and Maintenance -**

In March the Water Department did not install any new services.

There was one water quality issue reported to the Water Department in March.

The Water Department responded to four requests for water main locates.

Like most components of the water infrastructure that lies underground, valves go unseen by Surfside members. Nevertheless, valves are an essential component of the water distribution system. During emergencies, properly-functioning valves help expedite repairs. During routine operations, valves allow pipelines to be isolated for preventative maintenance activities. In short, valves play a vital role in ensuring our members receive sufficient water pressure. For example, if a valve is accidentally left closed lower water pressure and/or poor water quality can result.

Over time, debris and other matter can eventually block access to valves. In the event of an emergency situation, this can lead to significant delays in repairing a water main break, particularly if it occurs in the middle of the night or when the temperature outside is below freezing. To help prevent these complications, the Water Department exercises valves annually to encourage continuous, reliable valve operations. "A properly-functioning valve can reduce the number of homes affected by the lack of water service, allowing the problem to be isolated by shutting off only the area involved.

The Water Department exercised all of its valves and hydrants in the distribution system in March.

Water mains are designed to maintain fire flow rates which are substantially greater than domestic flow rates. Because domestic flow velocities are fairly low, solids may settle in pipes. Over time these sediments reduce the pipe's carrying capacity and can cause color, odor, and taste problems. Flushing the pipes at a high velocity will remove these deposits and will also help move stagnant water at dead-end pipes. Flushing is a routine procedure for cleaning the piping of the water distribution system. Unidirectional flushing (UDF) is a systematic and controlled flushing program that has been developed in response to the growing need of a better flushing technique. By systematically closing valves and opening hydrants, the operator can isolate certain sections and runs of pipes of the system that will be flushed. UDF allows for the system to reach higher speeds in the pipes (usually 5 ft/sec) which scour the piping in the distribution system. As part of the Water Department's continuing efforts to maintain good water quality in the distribution system and to maintain the level of service to members, in March and April 2013 the Water Department will be using UDF to flush all of the Distribution System. The objectives of UDF will be to prevent age-related water quality issues such as sedimentation, taste and odor problems, low chloramines residual levels, and bacteriological growth in the system. 350,700 gallons were used for UDF in March, 2013. The flushing program will be completed in April, 2013.

**J-Well Field Improvements -**

No progress on the J-Well Field during February. Work has been stopped until May, 2013.

**Water Main Replacement (WMR) -**

The Water Department replaced 1140 feet of water main in March, 2013. When we add that to the 1160 feet of main replaced February, 2013 we have a total of 2300 feet of water main replaced for 2013 so far. The 2013 WMR plan included all of I Street from 300<sup>th</sup> to 315<sup>th</sup>. To date the crew has replaced all water main on I Street from 300<sup>th</sup> to 311<sup>th</sup>. The project is proceeding much faster than anticipated. The Water Department may extend the 2013 goal to include water main on 315<sup>th</sup> from I Street to J Street and then south on J Street to 311<sup>th</sup>. Please find attached to this report a budget to date on this project as of March 31, 2013. To date the project has received 67% of the budgeted revenue and expended 24% of budgeted labor and 40% of budgeted materials. The project is approximately 40% complete for the year.

**Meter Installation Project -**

We will begin the MIP for 2013 in June. Please find attached to this report a budget to date on this project as of March 31, 2013. We have purchased all of the materials for the project for 2013. We have not used any labor for 2013 yet.

**Maintenance Bldg. Feasibility Study -**

There was no progress on the Maintenance Building Feasibility Study in March.

**Reserve Study** - Jason Wong with Schwindt & Company visited Surfside in March to start the reserve study. According to Jason he has entered most of the identified items into the reserve study template. There are two items that are proving hard for him to evaluate. The RV lot electrical improvements and the septic systems at the cabana's and business office. When Jason has identified all of the original and replacement cost for the identified items staff will assist him in determining remaining life expectancies for those items. The Water Planning Committee is scheduling monthly meetings to review the progress on the reserve study.

**Water Right No. G2-24260P** - The Department of Ecology granted an extension for filing a "Construction Notice" for completion of construction of the Surfside Water System. The extension for the Construction Notice is until August 1, 2017 which will coincide with the installation of the water meters.

The DOE also amended the Water Right Permit to extend the date of filing the "Proof of Appropriation of Water From" to August 1, 2022. These extensions protect Surfside's right to use water and allows ten more years to grow into the full water right.

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End of Report

**WMR Budget to Date  
April, 2013**

**Revenue**

	Budget	Project to Date October	Percent of Budget
	2013	2/28/2013	2013
Water Main Replacment Assessment	148,356	115,691	78%
Other Income	0	0	
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>148,356</b>	<b>115,691</b>	<b>78%</b>

**Expenses**

<b>Laobor</b>	<b>54,060</b>	<b>20,389</b>	<b>38%</b>
Wages	35,700	14,234	
Employer Taxes	8,871	3,781	
Medical and Life Insurance	8,275	2,090	
Pension	1,214	284	
<b>Materials</b>	<b>92,634</b>	<b>48,276</b>	<b>52%</b>
Pipe, Hydrants, and Fittings	92,634	41,289	45%
Other Expences	0	6,987	
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>146,694</b>	<b>68,665</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>148,356</b>	<b>115,691</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>146,694</b>	<b>68,665</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Cash Increase Decrease</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>47,026</b>	<b>2829%</b>
<b>Cash At Beginning of Year</b>	<b>12,359</b>	<b>12,359</b>	
<b>Cash At End of Year</b>	<b>14,021</b>	<b>59,385</b>	<b>424%</b>

**MIP Budget to Date  
April, 2013**

<b>Revenue</b>			
	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Budget to Date</b>	<b>Percent of Budget Used</b>
	<b>2012-2016</b>	<b>4/31/2013</b>	<b>2012-2016</b>
Meter Installation charge	1,023,500	684,291	67%
Other Income	0	0	
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,023,500</b>	<b>684,291</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
<b>Laobor</b>	<b>158,349</b>	<b>37,923</b>	<b>24%</b>
Wages	104,569	25,030	24%
Employer Taxes	25,986	8,431	32%
Medical and Life Insurance	24,239	3,940	16%
Pension	3,555	522	15%
<b>Materials</b>	<b>845,403</b>	<b>334,642</b>	<b>40%</b>
Meters (HD supply)	386,317	165,373	43%
Appurtenances (HD Fowler)	459,086	169,269	37%
Other Expences	0	0	
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>1,003,752</b>	<b>372,565</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1,023,500</b>	<b>684,291</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>1,003,752</b>	<b>372,565</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Cash Increase Decrease</b>	<b>19,748</b>	<b>311,726</b>	<b>1579%</b>
<b>Cash At Beginning of Project</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Cash At End of Project</b>	<b>19,748</b>	<b>311,726</b>	<b>1579%</b>

# MARCH

## WORK ORDER REPORT

**WMR**

Cost in Material	
Labor Hrs	416.00
Ft. Installed	1140

**JWP**

Cost in Material	
Labor Hrs	

**NEW SERVICES**

Cost in Material	
Labor Hrs	
# of New Services	

**M&O**

Cost in Material	
Labor Hrs	227.00

**MIP**

Labor Hrs	
# of Installed Setters	
# of Installed Meters	
# of Decommissioned	

**SERVICE CALLS**

Cost in Material	
Labor Hrs	
# of Service Calls	1

<b>MAIN BREAKS</b>	#1	#2	#3	#4	TOTAL
Cost in Material					
Labor Hrs					
Date					
Time of Break					
Repair Time					

**LOCATES**

# of Locates	4
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WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT					
Project No.	Date	Mat. Cost	Labor Hrs	Ft.	REPORT
WMR-059A	11-Mar		28.00		RESTORATION
WMR-059E	12-Mar		30.00		RESTORATION
WMR-060	18-Mar		50.00	280	INSTALL C900
WMR-061	19-Mar		50.00	260	INSTALL C900
WMR-062	20-Mar		35.00	120	INSTALL C900
WMR-063	21-Mar		38.00		RESTORATION
WMR-064	25-Mar		50.00		RESTORATION
WMR-065	26-Mar		35.00	40	INSTALL C900
WMR-066	27-Mar		50.00	260	INSTALL C900
WMR-067	28-Mar		50.00	180	INSTALL C900
<b>Total</b>			416.00	1140	



# MARCH

## WORK ORDER REPORT

### MAINTENANCE & OPERATION

Project no.	Date	Mat. Cost	Labor Hrs	REPORT
MO-065	1-Mar		24.00	I ST INSTALLING SERVICES
MO-066	4-Mar		24.00	I ST INSTALLING SERVICES. SET OUT C900. LOCATED A/C
MO-067	5-Mar		16.00	MISC CLEAN & MAINTENANCE
MO-068	6-Mar		16.00	VALVE EXERCISE
MO-069	7-Mar		16.00	VALVE EXERCISE
MO-070	8-Mar		18.00	I ST INSTALL HYDRANT
MO-071	8-Mar		7.00	VALVE EXERCISE
MO-074	13-Mar		24.00	VALVE EXERCISE. REMOVED BLOW-OFFS. MISC.
MO-075	14-Mar		24.00	RV LOT MAINT. & REPAIR
MO-076	15-Mar		16.00	RV LOT MAINT. & REPAIR. MISC.
MO-077	20-Mar		15.00	I STREET SERVICE HOOK UPS
MO-078	21-Mar		12.00	I STREET SERVICE HOOK UPS
MO-079	26-Mar		15.00	INSTALLING TEMPORARY WATER SERVICE

Total 227.00

### J WELL FIELD PROJECT

Project no.	Date	Mat. Cost	Labor Hrs	REPORT

Total

### NEW SERVICE

Project no.	Date	Mat. Cost	Labor Hrs	REPORT

Total

### SERVICE CALLS

Project no.	Date	Mat. Cost	Labor Hrs	REPORT
	19-Mar			17-07-25 34405 J PL. COMPLAINT OF STOMACH SICKNESS.

Total

### MAIN BREAK

Project no.	Date	Mat. Cost	Labor Hrs	REPORT

Total





**Pacific County**  
 Department of Community Development  
 PO Box 68, South Bend, WA 98586

**COLIFORM BACTERIA ANALYSIS**

Date Sample Collected <b>3 / 5 / 13</b> Month Day Year	Time Sample Collected <b>9:10</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AM <input type="checkbox"/> PM	County <b>PACIFIC</b>
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Type of Water System (check only one box)  
 Group A     Group B     Other \_\_\_\_\_

Group A and Group B Systems - Provide from Water Facilities Inventory (WFI):  
 ID# **864704**  
 System Name: **SURFSIDE H.O.A.**

Contact Person: **Gil Gonzalez**  
 Day Phone: **(360) 665 4171** Cell Phone: **(360) 783 339**  
 Eve. Phone: **(360) 665 2896** FAX: **(360) 665 5469**

Send results to (Print full name, address and zip code)  
**SURFSIDE H.O.A.**  
**31402 H STREET**  
**OCEAN PARK, WA 98640**

**SAMPLE INFORMATION**

Sample collected by (name): **Gil Gonzalez**  
 Specific location where sample collected: **30204 Pl.**  
 Special instructions or comments: **SPIGOT**

Type of Sample (must check only one box of #1 through #4 listed below)

<p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Routine Distribution Sample          Chlorinated: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>          Chlorine Residual: Total <b>07</b> Free <b>03</b></p>	<p>2. Repeat Sample (after unsatisfactory routine)  <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution System  <input type="checkbox"/> Source Groundwater Rule (GWR) (Population of 1,000 or less)          Unsatisfactory routine lab number: _____          Unsatisfactory routine collect date: _____/_____/_____          Chlorinated: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>          Chlorine Residual: Total _____ Free _____</p>
<p>3. Raw Water Source Sample  <input type="checkbox"/> E. coli - GWR source sample  <input type="checkbox"/> Fecal - Surface, GWI, some springs  <input type="checkbox"/> Other          S <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>  <small>Public systems must provide source number from WFI</small></p>	

4.  Sample Collected for Information Only  
 Investigative \_\_\_\_\_ Construction / Repairs \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

LAB USE ONLY	<b>DRINKING WATER RESULTS</b>	LAB USE ONLY
<input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfactory Total Coliform Present and <input type="checkbox"/> E. coli present <input type="checkbox"/> E. coli absent <input type="checkbox"/> Fecal coliform present <input type="checkbox"/> Fecal coliform absent		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory

Replacement Sample Required:  
 Sample too old (>30 hours)     TNTC     \_\_\_\_\_  
 Improper Container     Turbid culture

Bacterial Density Results: Plate Count \_\_\_\_\_ /ml. E. coli \_\_\_\_\_ /100ml.  
 Total Coliform \_\_\_\_\_ /100ml. Fecal Coliform \_\_\_\_\_ /100ml.

Method Code: <b>MICR- 2720</b>	Date and Time Received <b>9:58 3/5/13</b>
Date Analyzed: <b>3/5/13</b>	Date Reported <b>3/6/13</b>
Sample Number (DOH number plus five digits) <b>137-11910</b>	Lab Use Only