



STATE OF WASHINGTON

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER**

11235 Hoh Mainline • Forks, Washington 98331

RECEIVED  
DEPT. OF ECOLOGY/SWRO

'04 MAY 19 11:01

May 18, 2004

Don Davidson  
Water Resources Program SWRO  
PO Box 47775  
Olympia, WA 98504

Re: G2-26035C

Don,

Enclosed are the following documents relating to the water right at Olympic Corrections Center:

- ◆ Showing of Compliance affidavit
- ◆ Well log for new well
- ◆ Water production report for new well
- ◆ Test pumping data
- ◆ 2002 utility survey report

The legal notice will be published in the Forks Forum on May 24 & 31. The affidavit of publication will be returned to your office when completed. If you require any additional information, please contact me at [gmsullivan@doc1.wa.gov](mailto:gmsullivan@doc1.wa.gov). Thanks for your help on this project.

Sincerely,

Jerry Sullivan  
Plant Manager  
Olympic Corrections Center

360 374 8322



DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

RECEIVED  
DEPT. OF ECOLOGY/SWRD

Showing of Compliance with RCW 90.44.100(3)<sup>4</sup> MAY 19 11:01

Water Right Certificate or Permit Number: G2-26035C

Parcel tax identification number: N/A

Landowner(s) name: State of Washington, Dept of Natural Resources

Part of complying with RCW 90.44.100(3) is for the project proponent to notify the Department of Ecology (Ecology) that the statutory criteria of RCW 90.44.100(3) have been satisfied. Please attach to this document the water well report for the additional or replacement well and any additional information you have to support your affidavit.

**Affidavit:**

I, Jerry Sullivan, do certify that I caused the well described in the attached water well report to be drilled as an additional or replacement well(s) for use under Water Right Number G2-26035C. This notice and attached documents describe and support my assertion that the replacement or additional well(s) complies with RCW 90.44.100(3) (a-g) and RCW 90.44.100(4):

- a. The well is an additional or replacement well(s) that will tap the same body of public ground water as the original well;
- b. If a replacement well is constructed, the use of the original well(s) shall be discontinued and the original well(s) shall be properly decommissioned;
- c. The combined withdrawal of water from the additional or replacement well(s) and the original well authorized by the water right certificate does not enlarge the water right conveyed by the original water right certificate to the extent the certificate has been developed (perfected) and maintained by use of water;
- d. The construction and use of the additional or replacement well(s) does not interfere with or impair water rights with an earlier priority date;
- e. The additional or replacement well(s) is located no closer than the original well to a well or surface water body it might interfere with;
- f. A specified manner of construction for the additional or replacement well(s) has been complied with, if required, and the new well was constructed in compliance with chapter 18.104 RCW and chapter 173-160 WAC;
- g. The additional or replacement well(s) is located within the area described as the point of withdrawal in the public notice published for the original application for water right, or the most current legal description published for the right. Both the original well and the additional or replacement well(s) are located in NE1/4 SE1/4 S 29 T 26 N R 11 W (legal description)

Therefore the well is in compliance with the requirements for a statutorily granted amendment to the water right permit or certificate.

I understand the acceptance of this affidavit, and any attachments, by the Department of Ecology shall not be construed as affirming the validity of any water right permit or certificate. The responsibility to comply with RCW 90.44.100(3) is with the water right permit or certificate holder asserting an amendment pursuant to RCW 90.44.100(3).

Terry Sullivan  
Name

5/18/04  
Date

**Acknowledgement:**

State of Washington  
County of Jefferson

I certify that I know or have satisfactory evidence that Terry Sullivan is the person who appeared before me, and said person acknowledged that (he/she) signed this affidavit and acknowledged it to be (his/her) free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes mentioned in the affidavit.

Dated: May 18, 2004

(Seal or stamp)

Denise L. Larson  
(Signature)

**DENISE L. LARSON**  
Residing **Notary Public, Kitsap County, Washington**  
**My Commission Expires November 9, 2004**

Title  
My appointment expires: \_\_\_\_\_

If you have any questions please contact the Water Resources Section of the closest regional office. Please submit copies of new well logs and decommissioned well logs along with this completed and notarized form to the nearest regional office.

**Northwest Regional Office**  
3190 – 160th Avenue SE  
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452  
(425) 649-7000; TDD (425) 649-4259

**Southwest Regional Office**  
P.O. Box 47775  
Olympia, WA 98504-7775  
(360) 407-6300; TDD (360) 407-6306

**Eastern Regional Office**  
N. 4601 Monroe, Suite 202  
Spokane, WA 99205-1295  
(509) 456-2926; TDD (509) 458-2055

**Central Regional Office**  
15 W. Yakima Ave., Suite 200  
Yakima, WA 98902-3452  
(509) 575-2597; TDD (509) 454-7673

**Vancouver Field Office**  
2108 Grand Boulevard  
Vancouver, WA 98661-4622  
(360) 690-7171; TDD (360) 690-7147

**Nooksack Field Office**  
1204 Railroad Ave., Suite 200  
Bellingham, WA 98225  
(360) 738-6250; TDD (425) 649-4259

# OLYMPIC CORRECTION CENTER

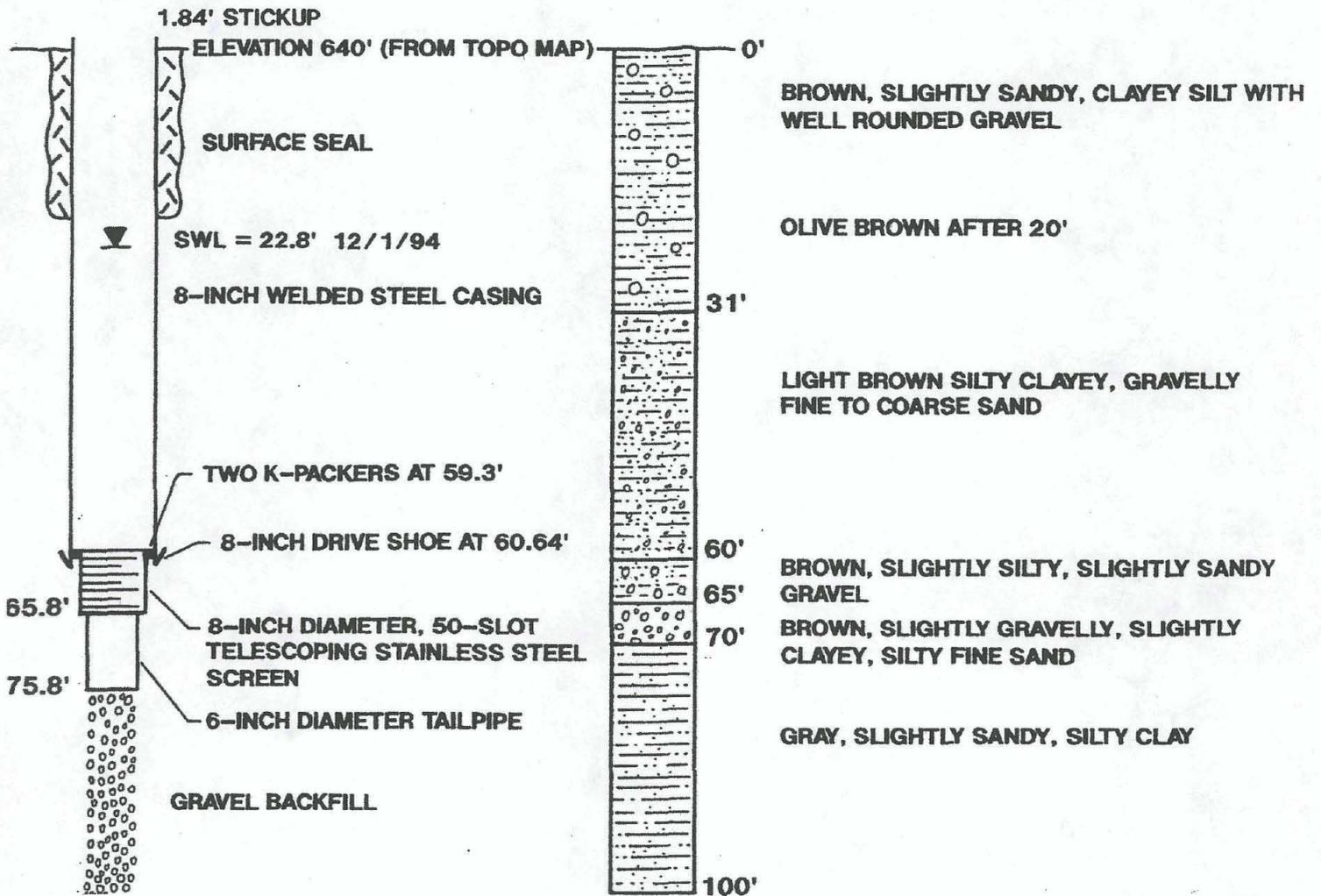
FIGURE 3

## WELL F

1994

### CONSTRUCTION DETAIL

### GEOLOGIC LOG

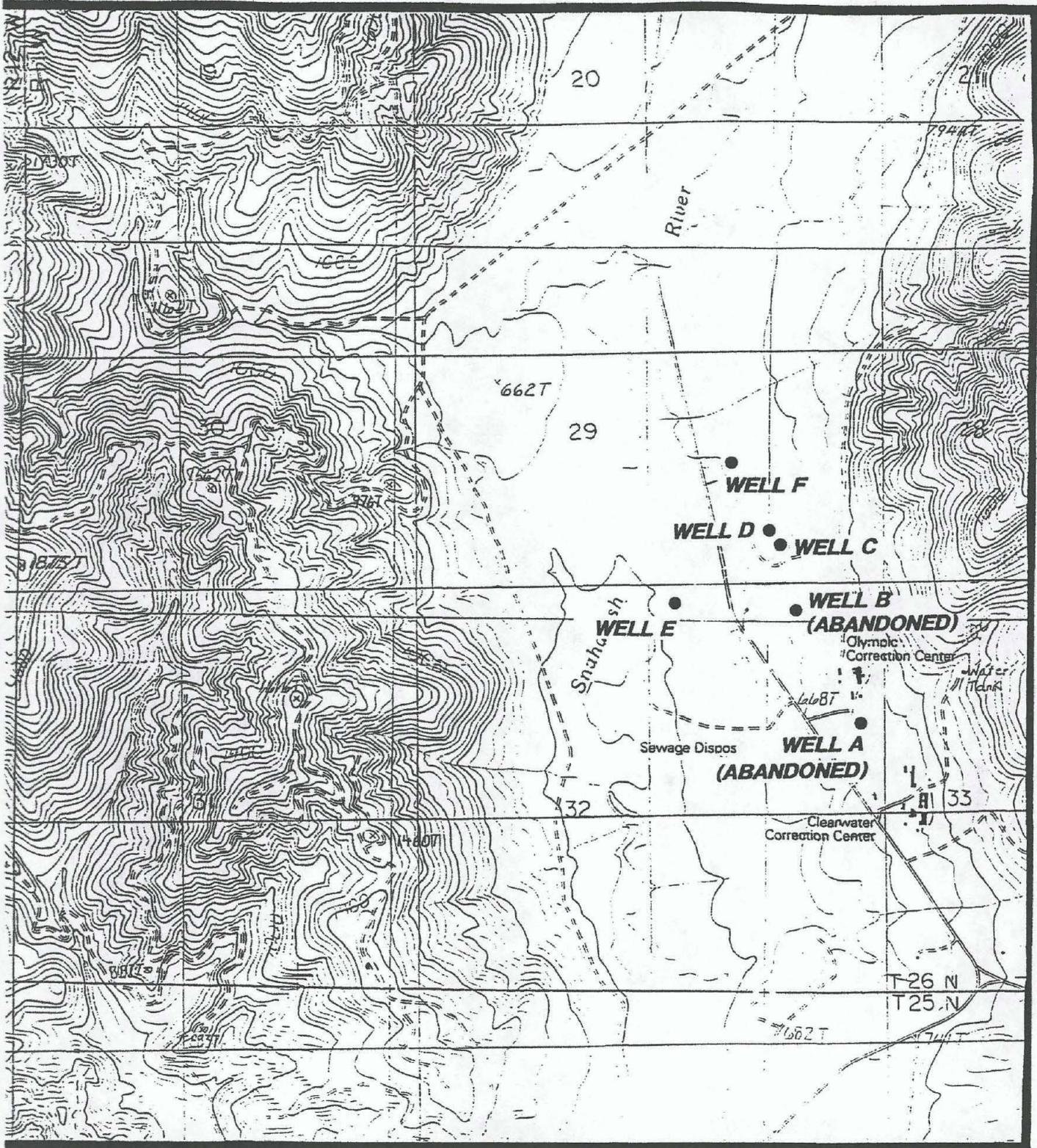


TOP OF CASING TO  
TAIL PIPE STARTS @  
SEDIMENT @

PKR 61.0'  
67.3'  
78.5'

SOULDED <sup>4</sup>/TAP  
10-3-95

FIGURE 1



BASE MAP FROM USGS CHRISTMAS CREEK QUAD

ROBINSON & NOBLE, INC.

SCALE 1:24,000

# SITE LOCATION MAP

T 26N/R 11W

## OLYMPIC CORRECTION CENTER

JEFFERSON COUNTY

## WELLS E & F

FAXED 2/6/94 488-6661

TO: Robert Parnell #2125

~~FAX: (206) 392-2422~~

FROM: Mike Krautkramer, Robinson and Noble, Inc.

SUBJECT: Olympic Correction Center 1994 Well 2 production rating

Dear Robert,

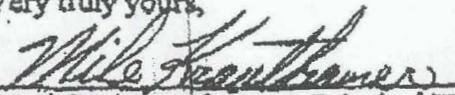
The location map you requested accompanies this document. The locations are accurate to the best estimate of our field observation but have not been surveyed in. Any design effort intended to provide accurate construction distances would be better served by a properly surveyed location.

The analysis of test data has been completed and the production rating for the well established. Well 2 (properly named well F if the existing designation scheme is continued) is capable of sustaining a production of 220 gallons per minute. The pumping water level after 100 days of continuous pumping at that rate would be approximately 30 feet below the top of the 8-inch casing (28.5 feet below land surface). The limiting factor of the well is the fact that the production zone is only 5 feet thick. The screen set across that zone has a published limit of 160 gpm. This can, in our experience in wells completed in the glacial unconsolidated material of the area, be stretched to 220 gpm. If it were significantly more convenient a rating as high as 250 gpm could be used. Beyond that rate chemical responses at the v-notch portion of the screen may have adverse impact on the longevity of the screen.

The top of the screen assembly is 58.5 feet below land surface. For the sake of safety in pump installation we recommend that the pump be set no lower than 57 feet. This will place the intake near 54 feet which leaves about 26 feet of available drawdown below the current predicted pumping water level. The well should reliably serve the facility at the rates discussed above. Should additional water source be needed in the future, the tests indicate that a second well at this site could be supported by the aquifer.

If there are any questions regarding these matters, or as we can be of further service, please contact us. We are concurrently sending a copy of this response to your request to Ken Rowan to assure that he is aware of this correspondence. You probably should make sure that he is in agreement with our findings before proceeding with any design efforts.

Very truly yours,

  
F. Michael Krautkramer, Principal Hydrogeologist  
Robinson and Noble, Inc.

APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF TEST HOLES AND PROPOSED DRAINFIELD  
 SITE FOR THE CLEARWATER CORRECTION CENTER

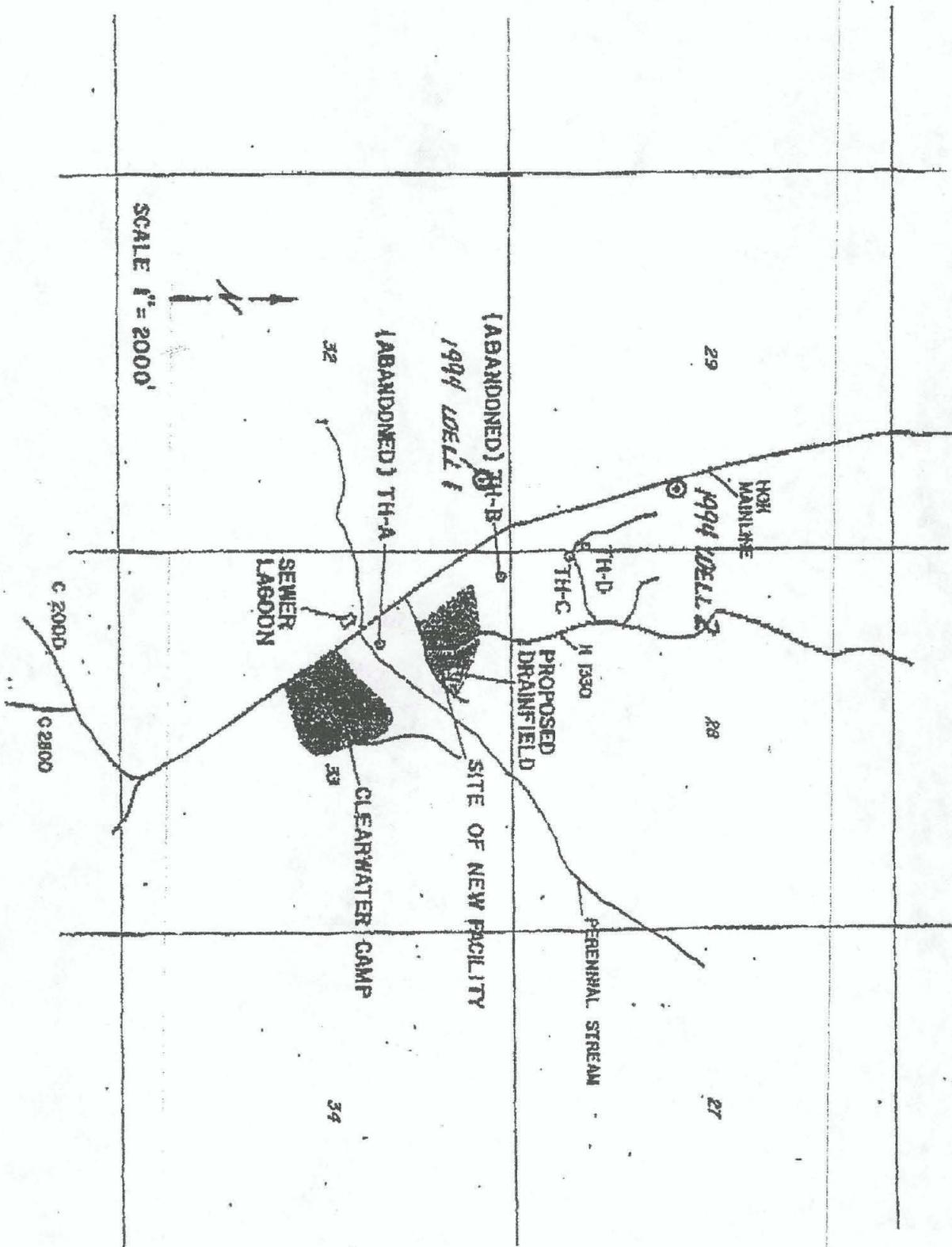


FIGURE 2

FIGURE 7

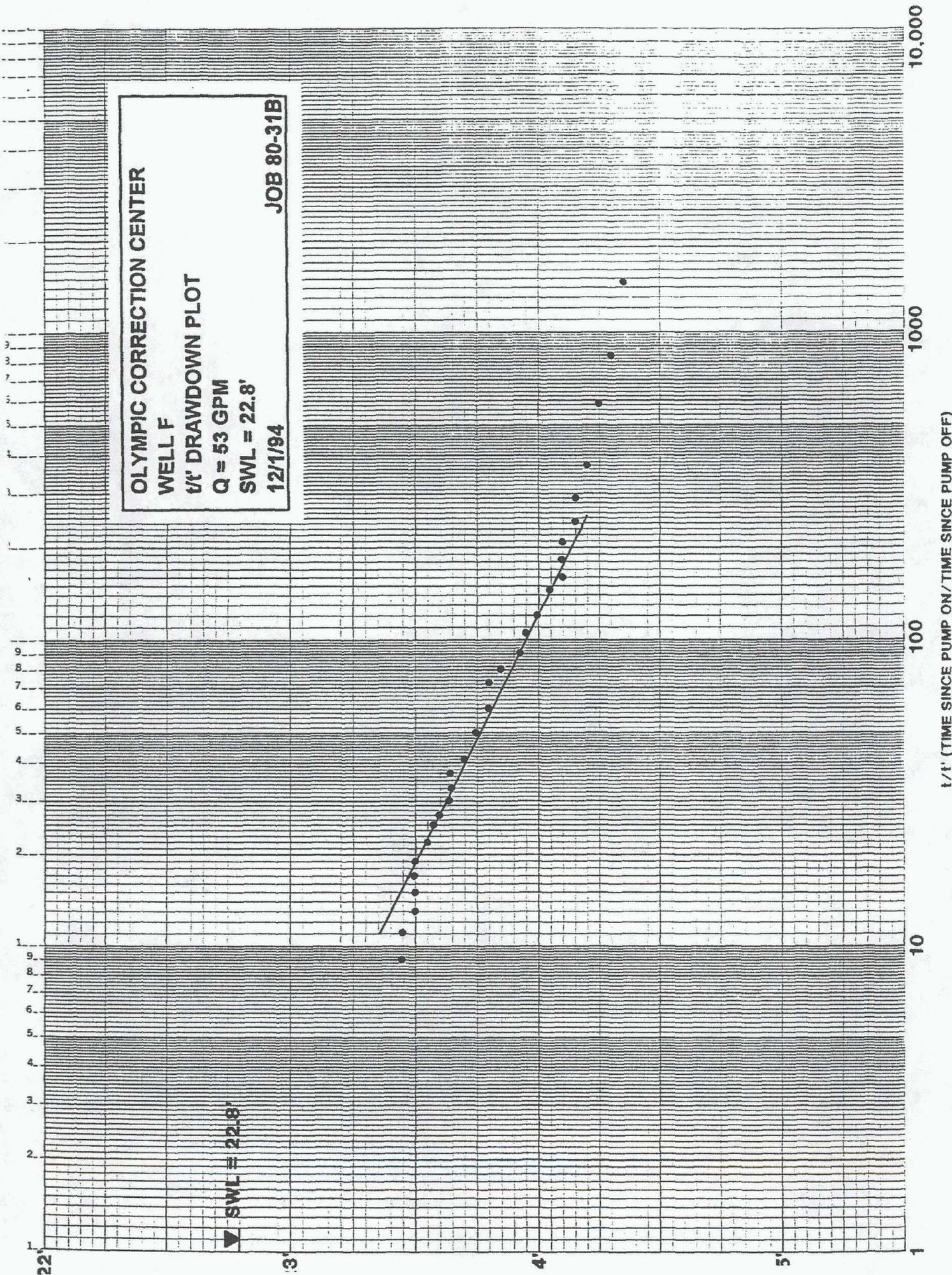


FIGURE 6

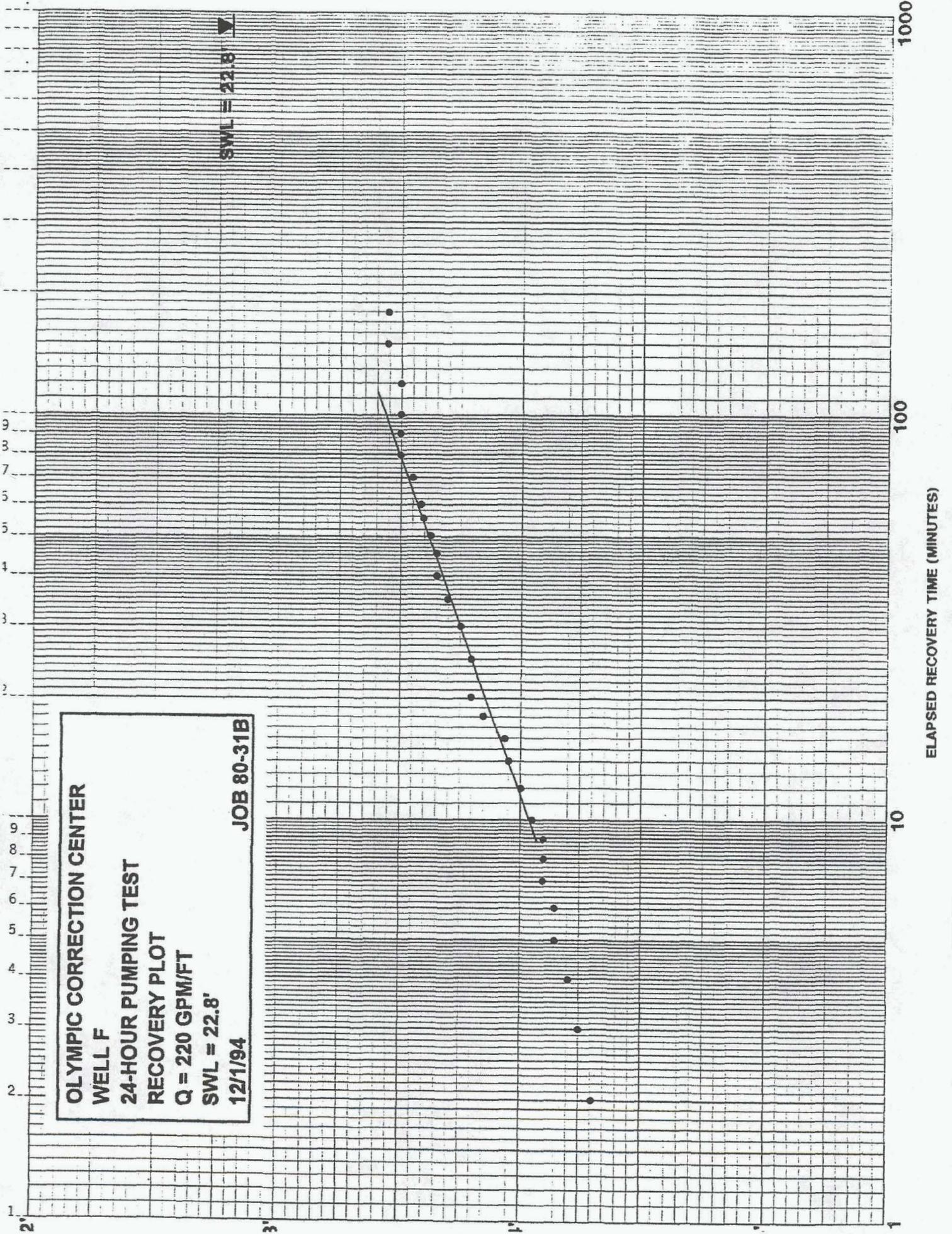
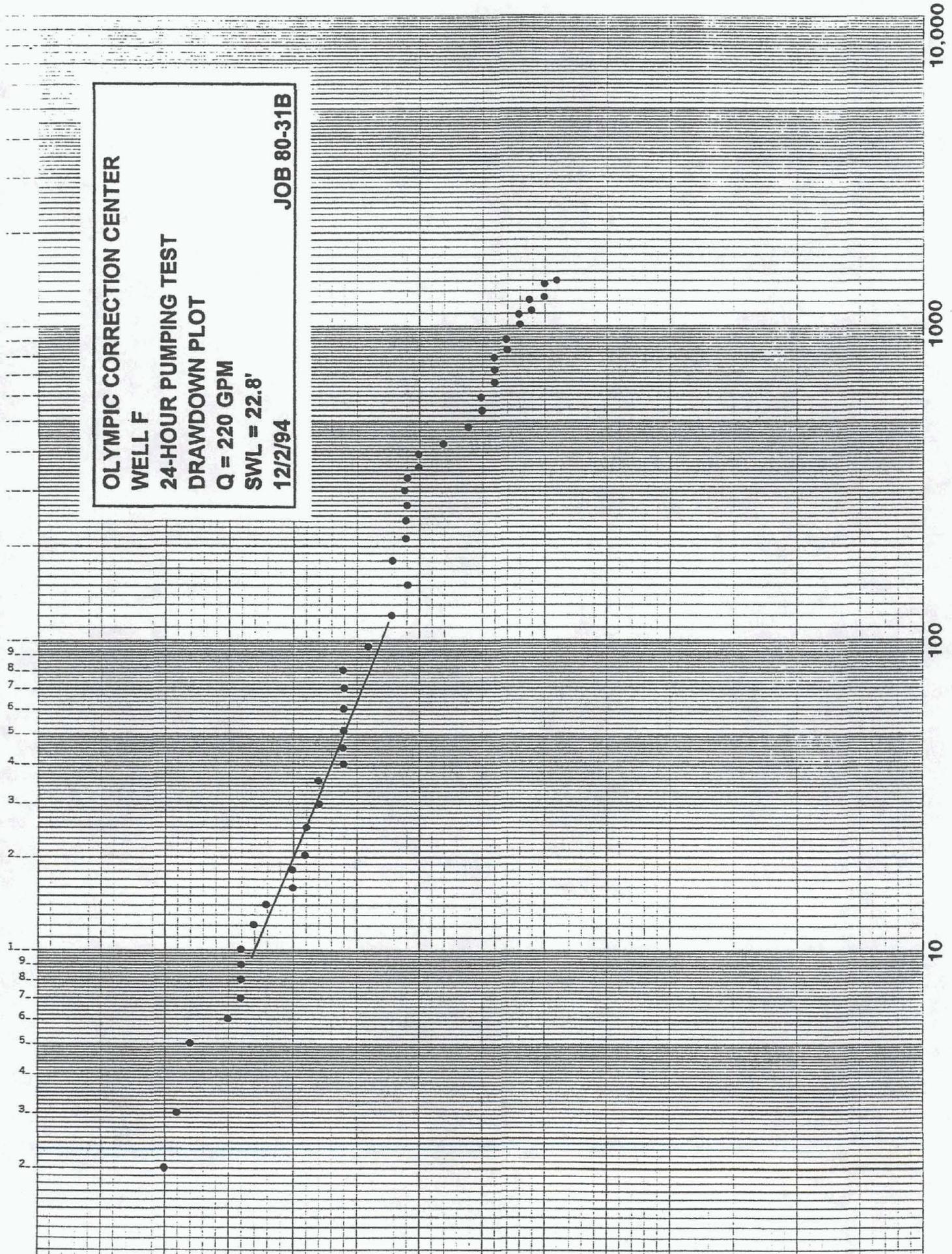
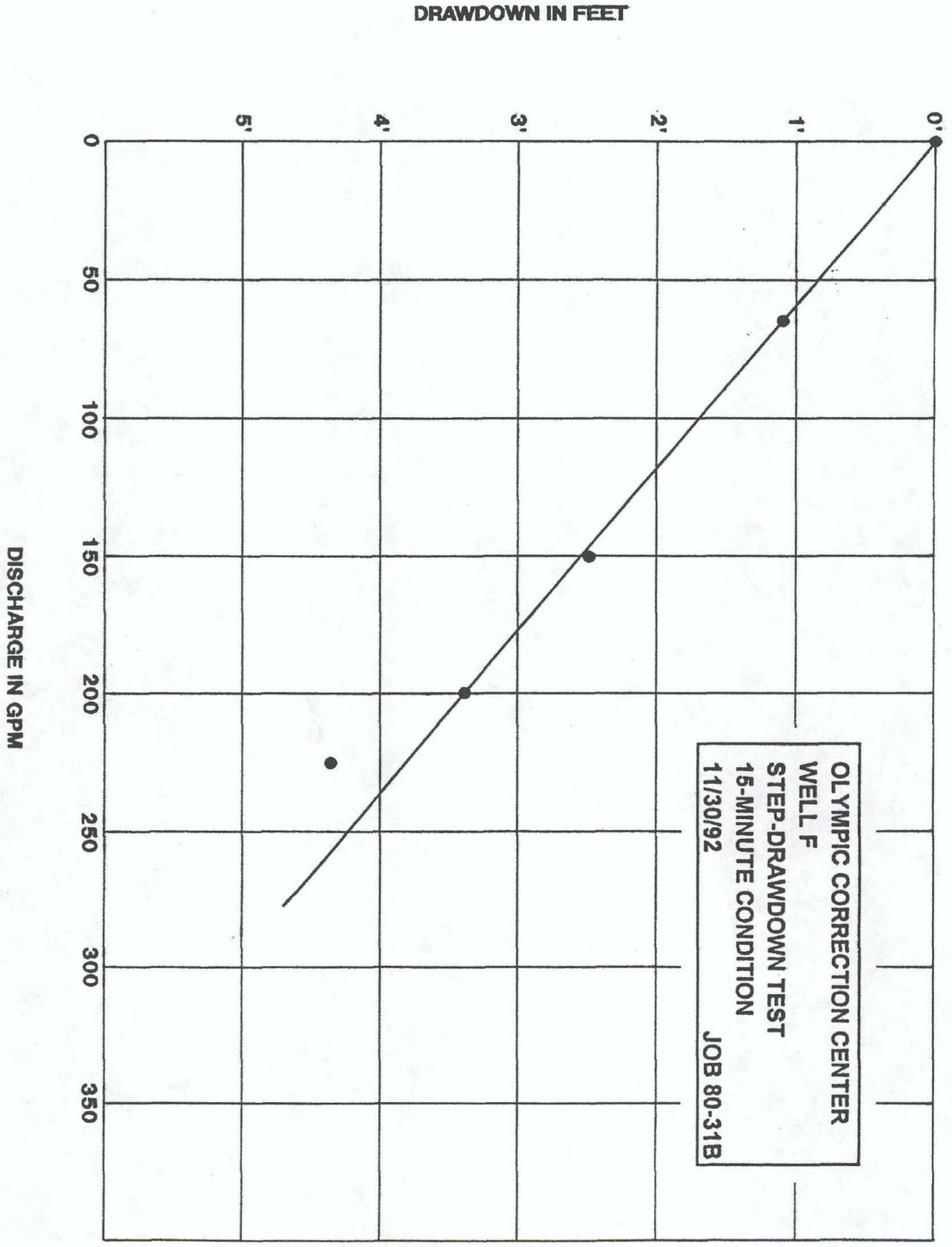


FIGURE 5

OLYMPIC CORRECTION CENTER  
WELL F  
24-HOUR PUMPING TEST  
DRAWDOWN PLOT  
Q = 220 GPM  
SWL = 22.8'  
12/2/94  
JOB 80-31B



ELAPSED PUMPING TIME (MINUTES)



OLYMPIC CORRECTION CENTER  
 WELL F  
 STEP-DRAWDOWN TEST  
 15-MINUTE CONDITION  
 11/30/92  
 JOB 80-31B

FIGURE 4

## **Section 11**

# **Olympic Corrections Center**

### **11.1 Facility Description**

The Olympic Corrections Center (OCC) is located in Jefferson County about 25 miles south of the City of Forks, in a rural area in close proximity to Octopus Mountain on the Olympic Peninsula. OCC opened in 1967 and is a minimum-security adult correctional institution. The facility consists of two clusters of buildings situated on the east side of the Snahapish River Valley. The entire valley and surrounding area is owned and controlled by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Logging and gravel pit operations are the only commercial activities that take place in the valley.

OCC has three living units located approximately one-quarter mile apart. Support buildings include an administration building, kitchen/dining, recycle building, and maintenance and auto shop. Peninsula College provides educational programs. Additional programs offered include recreation, religious, chemical dependency treatment, Alcoholics Anonymous, and pre-release seminars.

Almost half of the offenders at this facility are involved in full-time work with DNR. Inmates perform forestry work including pre-commercial thinning, transplanting, campground and trail maintenance, fire fighting, and DNR shop work. Some inmates work in the equipment maintenance and engine shops. Other work programs include kitchen, janitorial, litter control, composting, and wastewater treatment operation.

OCC has a design capacity for 360 men. As of May 2002, there are 360 inmates and 100 staff.

### **11.2 Water System**

#### **11.2.1 Description of Water System**

Table 11-1 contains a summary of OCC's water system, including information pertaining to water usage and water rights, as well as an inventory of system components. Exhibit 11-1 provides a schematic of the water system.

**Table 11-1  
Water System Summary - OCC**

<i>Water Use</i>	<i>System</i>			<i>Per Inmate</i>	
	<i>ADD (gpd)</i>	<i>MDD (gpd)</i>	<i>Peak Factor</i>	<i>ADD (gpd)</i>	<i>MDD (gpd)</i>
Current (1999-2001 Average)	81,436	118,571	1.46	225	329

<i>Water Rights</i>				
<i>Certificate Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Priority Date</i>	<i>Qa (afy)</i>	<i>Qi (gpm)</i>
G2-26035C	Wells 1&2	10/14/81	50.0	100

<i>Source Inventory</i>			
<i>Source</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pump Horsepower (hp)</i>	<i>Production Capacity (gpm)</i>
Well No. 1	Depth = 76 feet Screened at 65-75 feet	20 HP	120 gpm
Well No. 2	Depth = 80 feet Screened at 67-77 feet	20 HP	120 gpm
Well No. 3	Depth = 76 feet Emergency Supply	20 HP	120 gpm

<i>Treatment Summary</i>	
<i>Process</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
Chlorination	NA

<i>Storage Inventory</i>		
<i>Reservoir</i>	<i>Capacity (Gallons)</i>	<i>Year Built</i>
Redwood Reservoir	375,000 gallons	1981
Concrete Tank	300,000 gallons	1995

<i>Distribution System Inventory</i>			
<i>Pipe Material</i>	<i>Diameters (inches)</i>	<i>Estimated Length (feet)</i>	<i>Year(s) Installed</i>
PVC	3-12	NA	NA



Currently, OCC has three operational wells. Well No. 2 was drilled in 1980 to a depth of 80 ft. The well is equipped with a 20 horsepower submersible pump, and serves as the primary source of supply. Well No. 1 was drilled in 1980 to a depth of 76 ft. This well is also equipped with a 20 horsepower submersible pump, but is used less due to lower production than Well No. 2. Well No. 3 was drilled in 1994 to a depth of 76 ft and is equipped with a 20 horsepower submersible pump. Well No. 3 is used as a standby, emergency supply.

For the period of 1999-2001, average day production was 81,400 gallons per day (gpd), which is equivalent to approximately 91 acre-feet per year (afy). Average day production during the peak month during this period was roughly 118,600 gpd. Therefore, the sources are capable of handling current average and peak day production; however, the current 50 afy water right is deficient. The institution has submitted an application to Department of Ecology (Ecology) for an additional 100 afy. APPLICATION SUBMITTED 1995. NUMEROUS CONTRACTS W/ DOE HAVE YIELDED NO ACTION YET.

The average daily per inmate water usage during 1999-2001 was approximately 225 gallons/day, a relatively high figure when compared to other Department of Correction (DOC) institutions. This, together with the relatively low average to peak day water production figures and high distribution system pressures, suggest that significant leakage may be occurring in the system. A water conservation plan completed in 1995 recommended methods to reduce inmate water usage, including a leak survey.

OCC has two storage reservoirs, a 375,000 gallon redwood storage tank built in 1981, and a new 300,000 gallon concrete tank, for a total storage capacity of 675,000 gallons. The total required storage for OCC is 663,000 gallons, which consists of the sum of equalizing, standby, and fire flow storage.

An investigation of the water system in May 2000 revealed that both storage tanks were leaking significantly. The 375,000 redwood storage tank was leaking around its base where the wooden walls met the concrete floor. The 300,000 gallon concrete reservoir had two leaks at a construction joint approximately halfway up the reservoir. OCC has since repaired the tanks, patching leaks in both reservoirs. There was minimal leakage observed during the May 2002 site visit.

OCC has the capability of measuring well depth manually. Well depth information is collected on a regular basis to provide long-term monitoring of changes in ground water levels. Disinfection is provided by a liquid chlorination system housed in a small wood structure located downstream of the three wells.

Water is conveyed from the wells to Olympic Camp via a 3-inch PVC line. This line connects to an 8-inch loop around Olympic Camp. Two additional, currently unused lines also run from the wells to the loop. A 10-inch PVC line connects this loop to the Clearwater Camp and also ties into a 12-inch line coming from the storage tanks. The distribution system within the camps consists primarily of 4-, 6-, and 8-inch PVC lines. Individual pressure reducing valves (PRVs)

LEAK SURVEY  
DONE 2003

- DRAFT -  
July 8, 2002

are provided at each building in Olympic Camp, while a single PRV vault serves the Clearwater Camp.

There are three cross-connection control devices at the facility, consisting of double-check backflow preventers at the fire sprinkler supply lines for each living unit.

### 11.2.2 Water System Recommendations

During the site visit, water system issues were reviewed and resulted in the following capital improvement needs:

- COMPLETED 2004*
- **W1: Install 3-Phase Power to Wells.** Currently, OCC's wells are powered by a single phase power supply, which is converted to three phase using a mechanical phase adding unit. This process adds inefficiency to the wells and represents an additional power cost. It is recommended that three-phase power be installed at all wells. Due to its proximity to a three-phase power supply, installation at Well No. 3 will be relatively simple. Connection to Well Nos. 1 and 2 will require installation of additional 300-400 feet of primary line.
  - **W2: Upgrade Telemetry and Chlorinator Controls.** *COMPLETED 2004* During the site visit, staff indicated that an upgrade to the well telemetry control panel located in the Ozette Living Unit is needed. As a part of this upgrade, it is recommended that telemetry wires be replaced from Ozette to the facility perimeter. Additionally, incorporation of the chlorination system into the upgraded telemetry is recommended. Currently, the chlorinator functions independently of the well pumps. It should be set up such that it operates whenever one of the wells is pumping. *THIS WA. ALREADY HAPPEN*
  - **W3: Design and Install Cross-Connection Control Assembly at DNR Facilities.** An 8-inch line conveys water from OCC's 12-inch reservoir line to DNR's shop facilities near the Clearwater Camp. Staff indicated that DNR frequently uses its hydrants for wash-down purposes. During the site visit, a hose was noted as being connected to one of these hydrants. A double-check cross-connection control assembly and water meter are recommended at the location where DNR's water line connects to the OCC system, for protection of OCC's system and to monitor DNR usage.
  - **W4: Design and Construct a Manifold for Transmission Lines from Wells.** *COMPLETED 2002* The three transmission lines from the wells to the facility's loop span a distance of approximately one-quarter mile. Staff indicated that while some leaks have been fixed over the past couple years within the facility's perimeter, there may be some leakage within the long transmission lines. Currently each line connects to the 8-inch loop separately. Construction of a manifold prior to connection to the loop, along with installation of a meter vault, will allow for better tracking of water loss between the wells and the facility perimeter. A sampling port could also be installed at this location for water quality testing.

- DRAFT -  
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- **W5: Install Automatic Sprinkler System.** A water conservation measure that would aid in further reducing water consumption would be the installation of an automatic sprinkler system. Currently, grass is irrigated by hand via hose connections to hydrants and hose bibs. Installation of an automatic system, including a timer and soil moisture monitor, will result in more efficient irrigation.

**11.2.3 Other Water System Observations**

Based upon staff comments, it should be emphasized that there are likely few leaks within the facility's distribution system. Piping has been recently replaced, such as in the Clearwater Camp, where new water and wastewater lines were installed in 1998. However, leakage along the transmission lines has not been studied and could be a large factor in the relatively high per inmate water usage. Project W4 addresses this issue.

*NEW PRODUCTION METERS @ WELLS. NEW USAGE METERS AT 3 LIVING UNITS, KITCHEN & LAUNDRY INSTALLED 2004*

**11.3 Wastewater System**

**11.3.1 Description of Wastewater System**

Table 11-2 contains a summary of OCC's wastewater system, including an inventory of system components.

Table 11-2 Wastewater System Summary - OCC Wastewater Flows		
1999-2001 Average:	Average (gpd)	Peak (gpd)
Dry Weather	34,000	Not Available
Wet Weather	51,000	Not Available

NPDES Discharge Requirements		
Flow (gpd)	BOD5 (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)
NA	26 LB/DAY	26 LB/DAY
<b>ACTUAL DISCHARGE</b>	<b>2.2 LB/DAY</b>	<b>2.9 LB/DAY</b>

Treatment Plant Design Parameters		
Flow (gpd)	BOD5 Loading (lbs/day)	TSS Loading (lbs/day)
104,000 (maximum month)	144	160

Treatment Plant Components	
Unit	Capacity
Aeration basin	NA
Bioselector tank	NA
Gravity grit removal channels	NA
Influent grinder	NA
Secondary clarifiers	NA
Sludge pumps	NA
Effluent storage tank	NA
Sprayfield	NA

**Table 11-2 (cont)**

<i>Collection System Inventory</i>			
Pipe Material	Diameters (inches)	Estimated Length (feet)	Year(s) Installed
NA	NA	NA	NA

Wastewater is collected in a sanitary sewer system at OCC and conveyed by gravity flow to the facility's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Wastewater generated at OCC is from domestic sources such as dormitories, laundries, and kitchens. DNR buildings on-site are also served by the OCC wastewater collection and treatment system. There are no industries at OCC that would discharge significant industrial wastes.

The WWTP was upgraded in 2001. The facility consists of one aeration basin with floating surface aerators, a bioselector tank, gravity grit removal channels, an influent grinder, two circular secondary clarifiers, sludge pumps, an effluent storage tank, a cooling tower, new sprayfield pumps, and new sprayfield sprinkler heads. The previous WWTP consisted of an aerated lagoon system. The lagoons have been converted to other uses. Lagoon No. 1 has been converted to the aeration basin, lagoon No. 2 is now used as a waste sludge storage pond, and lagoon No. 3 has been abandoned and filled. In the future after all the sludge is removed from Lagoon No. 2, the lagoon may be used for stormwater detention.

NO TOWER?

Treated effluent is discharged to the Snahapish River during wet weather conditions (typically October through April) and can be sent to a land application sprayfield during the dry weather season (typically May through September) if the effluent temperatures are too high. The existing NPDES permit does not allow discharge to the river when river temperature exceeds 15°C for seven days. This condition may occur during the dry weather season. When the plant is discharging to the river, lagoon effluent is passed through a sand filter and UV disinfection unit. Automatic control valves and a control program for the sprayfield sprinklers was installed during the WWTP upgrade.

N/A

The rated design capacity of the upgraded WWTP is maximum month flow of 0.104 MGD, average day organic load of 144lb./day BOD5, average day load of 160lb./day TSS, and a 400 inmate population. The upgraded plant should adequately serve OCC as long as inmate population is not increased above 400. Treatment plant records for 1999-2001 show that the upgraded plant was able to meet all of its permit limitations, except the ammonia limit.

AVG FLOW

0.051 MGD

The WWTP has had past episodes when the effluent ammonia levels have exceeded the maximum daily effluent limit of 5 mg/L. The WWTP effluent had ammonia levels above the limit for the periods of August 11 - September 11, 2000 and May 25 - June 4, 2001. The cause of these episodes is unknown.

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Treatment plant flow records for 1999 - 2001 indicate that wet weather flows (51,000 GPD maximum month average CY1999) are significantly greater than dry weather flows (34,000 GPD monthly average), which is an indication of excessive infiltration and inflow (I/I) in the sewer system. It is assumed that the I/I enters through leaks in the older concrete pipe portions of the system as well as through cross-connections with stormwater drains. A substantial amount of pipe repair and replacement work has been performed by OCC staff to reduce I/I. This includes the replacement of 500 feet of old concrete pipe at the Clearwater Camp area.

The existing lagoon (No. 2) has been converted to a sludge pond. The sludge will be processed at the sludge storage and dewatering facility and at the composting facility at OCC. The ability of the institution to process its own sludge represents a significant cost savings over other disposal methods. OCC may also have the capacity to compost sludge from other facilities such as CBCC. As soon as all the sludge has been removed from lagoon No. 2, it will be abandoned or potentially used for stormwater detention. The staff anticipates that they will be able to process the remaining sludge by the end of 2002.

Water conservation has been achieved at the WWTP by reuse of treated effluent for washdown, yard hydrants, pump seal water, and irrigation in the summer.

The institution has installed a 20,000 gallon grease trap for the kitchen. This unit replaced an inadequate grease trap that allowed grease to pass to the WWTP and interfere with the function of the UV disinfection system.

The institution also has upgraded the wastewater treatment laboratory facilities as recommended in the 1998 State-wide Utility Survey and Capital Improvement Plan.

### 11.3.2 Wastewater System Recommendations

During the site visit, wastewater system issues were reviewed and resulted in the following capital improvement needs:

- **WW1: Remove I/I from sewers.** Since I/I reduces the available capacity of the wastewater system, it is recommended that an I/I study be conducted to locate sources of infiltration and inflow and to identify additional I/I removal projects. **CONTRACTED CAMERA CHECK OF SUSPECTED LINES @ CLEARWATER IN 2003. MINIMAL I/I FOUND. ONGOING REPAIRS TO MANHOLES HAVE HELPED.**

### 11.3.3 Other Wastewater System Observations

The OCC staff is interested in becoming a regional center for composting biosolids and other organic waste for DOC facilities. Potential composting partners include CBCC, Stafford Creek, and Cedar Creek. It is recommended that DOC consider expanding the existing operation at OCC in order to reduce waste at other facilities.

- DRAFT -  
July 8, 2002

## 11.4 Stormwater System

### 11.4.1 Description of Stormwater System

OCC is located in a wooded area. Surface water flows exit the facility by infiltration or via seasonal creeks to the Snahapish River. Stormwater conveyance systems at OCC consist of grass-lined swales and conveyance pipes. DNR operates a motor pool at the old DNR camp. Vehicles are maintained at this location and are washed down outdoors. DNR is responsible for these facilities; however, surface water runoff from the DNR facility is conveyed through the DOC owned and operated conveyance system. The institution has installed an oil/water separator at the fueling facility south of the kitchen. The unit is in place and operating.

### 11.4.2 Stormwater System Recommendations

STORMWATER SURVEY DONE BY AMEC 5/04.

During the site visit, stormwater system issues were reviewed and resulted in the following capital improvement needs:

- **SW1: NPDES Phase 2 Compliance.** Submit Notice of Intent to Ecology, and develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Industrial Activities, an element of which will be a completed Stormwater Management Plan.
- **SW2: Design and Install Protective Measures for Diesel Pipe.** During the site visit, a diesel pipe (approximately 2 inches in diameter) was noted as being exposed in a stormwater ditch between the Clearwater Camp and DNR's facilities. Greater containment is recommended for this section of pipe. Encasing the diesel line in a 4-inch pressure pipe would prevent the exposed line from breaking due to excessive force from equipment, vehicles, etc. Re-routing the pipe beneath the surface of the stormwater ditch may also be a solution.

### 11.4.3 Other Observations

During the renegotiation of DOC's agreement with DNR, it is recommended that the following items be examined closely:

- Division of responsibility regarding Jefferson County stormwater requirements.
- Revenue exchange for all utility services (water, wastewater, electrical) provided by DOC.

Table 11-3 provides a summary of all recommended capital improvements for water, wastewater, and stormwater systems.

**Table 11-3  
Olympic Corrections Center  
Capital Improvement Budget - 2003-2005 Biennium**

No.	Recommendation	Requirement	Cost
<b>Water System</b>			
W1	Install 3-phase power to wells.	WAC 246-290-420 (System Reliability)	\$17,000
W2	Upgrade water system telemetry control panel in Ozette Living Unit and wires to perimeter. Upgrade controls to enable chlorinator to automatically operate when any well is functioning.	WAC 246-290-420 (System Reliability)	\$63,000
W3	Design and install cross connection control assembly on water line to DNR facilities.	WAC 246-290-490 (Cross Connection Control)	\$43,300
W4	Design and construct a manifold of all 3 transmission lines from wells prior to connection at loop water line (for purposes of meter installation). Also install a meter and a sampling port at this location.	RCW 90.54.180 (Water Conservation and Leak Detection)	\$30,000
W5	Install automatic sprinkler system with timer and soil moisture monitor.	RCW 90.54.180 (Water Conservation)	\$15,700
<b>Wastewater System</b>			
WW1	Conduct infiltration and inflow study.	DOE 85-1	\$25,000
<b>Stormwater System</b>			
SW1	NPDES Phase 2 Compliance	NPDES Phase 2	\$12,000
SW2	Design and install greater protective measures for exposed diesel pipe in ditch along main drive between Clearwater and DNR facilities..	Recommended BMP.	\$5,600

DONE

DONE

DONE

DONE