

**Members, Alternatives &****Guests Present:**

Arden Blackledge  
Jim Brazil  
Pat Brodin  
Walt Canter  
Mark Cassell  
Dave Christensen  
Geoff Clayton  
Don Davidson  
Roger Eberhart  
Trisha Erickson  
Daryl Grigsby  
Gary Hajek  
Don Henry  
Neil Jensen  
Larry Jones  
Wes Jorgenson  
Erin Leonhart  
Arne Lind  
Sheldon Lynne  
Pam Martin  
Steve Moye  
Steve Ohlenkamp  
Bill Pelozo  
Randy Reece  
Cheryl Scheuerrman  
Ron Sheadel  
Mary Shustov  
Lorraine Snyder  
Ron Speer  
Karen Steeb  
Steve Stevlingson  
Gary Sund  
Laura Szentes  
Scott Thomasson  
Bill Tracy  
Art Wadkamper  
Margaet Wiggins

**King County Staff:**

Bob Hirsch  
Mark Lampard  
Lorraine Patterson  
Don Theiler

# FEBRUARY'S MEETING MINUTES

**Chair's Report – Dave Christensen**

Introductions were made and February's revised minutes were approved.

**WTD Director's Report – Don Theller**

Don announced that he was retiring and that Chrisite True, the Manager for Major Capital Improvements would be the new Division Director.

**Update on Sewage Disposal Agreements – Bob Hirsch**

When I last spoke on this issue, I mentioned that the Suburban Cities Association (SCA) had adopted the position that was generally supportive of what the county was attempting to accomplish. Since that time we have had activity going on with various individual suburban cities. The City of Pacific quickly executed their contract with very few questions asked. The contracts are moving through various other suburban cities at significantly different paces. In spite of that we are still nowhere with the City of Seattle and several sewer districts. One thing that has been apparent to us for some months now is there was really no reasonable prospects that by the first quarter of this year we were going to have enough of the ratepayers' base under extended agreements to use those agreements as security for our next bond issue. This quarter we are planning a bond issue of \$250M which is the first in a series of large bond issues that we will go forward with as we enter the major construction period of the Brightwater system. Some months ago, we began an extensive and comprehensive review of our entire approach to securing our wastewater bond issues. We engaged our legal counsel, Preston, Gates and Ellisas well as our financial advisors, Seattle Northwest Securities, to review alternative ways to secure debt. As part of that we became informed about some of things that other large agencies across the country were doing. We concluded that we in fact do have an alternative means to secure wastewater debt and with that alternative security we're going to immediately move forward with our next bond issue, the \$250M that I referred to. This new alternative security consists of two primary components: our statutory power to provide service. As most of you are aware we continue to operate the wastewater utility under Metro's enabling legislation which provides considerable power in terms of tools that it provides for the development and operation of a regional system. For example, it provides a central flow control in that it enables the county to require that the agencies that we provide service to in KC deliver their sewage to us. It also provides the ability to levy rates and charges and Preston, Gates and Ellis, our bond counsel, have determined that to mean either billing individual customers directly or levy our charges to the participating agencies that we serve the same way that we do currently. We are going to

ahead with that alternative security and issue a forty year bond. What's the continued meaning of the contracts if we can secure debt in other ways? First off, we still think that contracts are the way to go. We think they provide security to the participants over a long period of time. For example, they ensure that all participants will pay uniform rates and it ensures that their concurrence would be necessary to change that structure. Such as the residential customer equivalency value which you recall was the subject of an agreement change in the 1980s. The agreements provide in our view a very important protection for the agencies themselves. It's theoretically possible that we could be headed towards two classes of customers—those agencies that elect not to have agreements after 2036 and those agencies that do which have now extended and are now in the process of sending their

agreements. What it means for the period after 2036 – the rules of the game will be determined by the county and those agencies that have contracts. Those agencies that don't frankly are not going to be in the same position as those that do. Their concurrence wouldn't be required for changes in the rate structure. But on the other hand we don't believe that it was right to continue to hold ratepayers hostage in this extension. As we pointed out before, not extending the agreements and continuing to shorten the term of our debt would mean a \$3 dollar increase in the capacity charge in 2008 over what it otherwise would be. Our current sewer rate already includes .28 cents as the impact of going with shorter term debt. These impacts would continue every year that we continue to shorten the debt. We are very pleased that we were able to develop an alternative security that is on sound legal grounds. Which reminds me that I didn't mention what the second component of that security is which is what rating agencies and bond community refer to as competitive position. We are a well established utility and there aren't in fact very good alternatives for agencies that we serve other than to deliver their sewage to us. The barriers for entry are incredibly high and with that combination of legal authority and competitive position, we have concluded after consultation with financial advisors and others in the bond community that the switch to this other security will not likely have effect on bond rating. The bond rating is very important to KC and our ratepayers.

**Question:** Does this affect your selling bonds on par? For example, when we sell bonds and want to make a change we have to do a bond resolution. **Answer:** No because parity has to do with terms and requirements of the bonds not the underlying security that we are fighting for.

**Question:** When you issue 40 year bonds are we going to see the monthly sewer rate decrease by .28 cents?

**Answer:** The .28 cents that is a penalty built into the rate for the truncation of recent bond issues because we've gone down to 30 years. We are working back to 35 years that .28 cents is the built in penalty for the debt shortening we've already done.

**Question:** Is this security a new discovery in the industry? How did you find it? Was it your bonding counsel or financial advisor? **Answer:** We've been aware certainly of our statutory powers forever. We had not seriously examined using those as debt security in the past because we've always had contracts. In 1986 we did some shorter term debt when we were extending contracts. But the contract provides a very simple story. When we talk about the contracts to securities and rating agencies it's a very short story. We have these contracts and they provide us a means by which were going to get paid by the agency for the length of the bond issue. This approach to security requires a longer story and we've always used the shorter story.

**Question:** The new securities take longer to do it and it's more complicated? **Answer:** Well, I think it's just not as simple to explain and we believe the simple story was always the best story.

**Question:** KC has always been aware of this security? **Answer:** No, we were aware of our powers but not until we engaged our bond counsel in these preceding months in very extensive and exhaustive review of the security issue and before we engaged our financial advisors in that same review we were not aware that this would be suitable alternative security.

**Question:** The bond counsel initiated this? **Answer:** No, we asked our bond counsel and financial advisors to look at this.

**Question:** What I'm hearing is that there is going to be no further negotiations on the agreements and leaving us only one choice to correct that by political action? **Answer:** We've been in discussion on the agreements for 5+ years and we would still like to extend them. What I'm saying we are not holding this bond issue or any other bond issue hostage to those discussions.

Meeting Minutes  
Continued from  
Pg. 3

**Question:** I'm not sure what you're telling us. It's somewhat been confusing from time to time to know whether KC has its municipality statute on or KC has its county statute on. What I think you are telling us is that you are going to move forward with those bonds as KC not as a municipality?

**Answer:** No, it's just the opposite. We have always operated our utility under the enabling authority of the Metropolitan Municipal Corporation Chapter 35.58 RCW. When Metro was merged with KC those powers of Metropolitan Municipal Corporation were added to KC's other powers. The normal county's powers to operate the county sewer system are contained in Chapter 36.94 county services act. We don't now nor have we ever operated our utility under that statute.

**Question:** I have just read this 1500 page document, Water Reuse Issues, Technologies and Applications. One of the things that's in it says a policy that gets you into trouble in local government is DAD, is Decide, Announce and then defend, and that is exactly what I think I've encountered with the county since they took over the Metro position. You decide what you want to do, you come to us and you advise or announce what you are going to do and you defend it. The real way of going about it is you put together committees with capabilities of helping make the decisions. Find a position that you want go in; you get invited onto committee and setup those people who have capability and power to actually advise you. That portion of it has been eliminated from us. You take the MWPAAC committee and we are advisory committee. You take the Regional Water Quality Committee (RWQC) we ask for policies taking on the RWQC and we don't get to do that. We don't get to question any of the financial issues (there's one of them right here) you decide to go with a 40 year bond and you have less than a 30 year contract. When I look at that it really makes me wonder, what are you doing? Now, if you notified the people about the public involvement like our ratepayers you would be in trouble. You have your advantage though. You have us as constituents and you will have us between the ratepayer and the county and that's a role we play. When you talk about the .28 cents my ratepayers are going to pay for reclaimed water that .28 cents is pennies. There will be a big difference when you have rate paying authority to raise the rates off that 40 year bond or \$250M that you're talking about. You're going to set that rate and my ratepayer is going to pay for that. It will not cost .28 cents in the end. I don't understand how you can get a 40 year bond and with your contract you pay it back in less than 30 years. You may be able to set the premiums for 29 years – you paid off the bond issue then you got the next 11 years that you don't know what you're going to do with that money. I'll tell you I have some real concerns of where the county's going. I think that you ought to use your advisory committees, your policy committee to do something like with the engineering and planning committee; it's the only one that I see that you people actually step up and we will take advice from you – you did it on the I/I part. I hope that you will do it on the reclaimed water part. On your technical committees, the coordinating committee – the reclaimed water committee was getting out of hand so they shut it down. Right now, they are trying to develop a KC study report instead of a committee report. You guys are going in the wrong direction.

**Answer:** A lot of messages there. Regarding the role of advisory committees, we still think they are important. I don't know what more to say about that. MWPAAC has continued to function certainly in some ways with more activity in recent years than prior to the time of the merger. For example, we have at least 10 of these meetings now a year we use to have 4-6. The relationship to what we are currently talking about is a little less clear to me.

**Question:** We use to sit on the board when we were at Metro we didn't need all of these advisory committees, that's why I'm telling you the government of KC has taken over and gotten far away from what the concept of Metro ever was and that's why some of us are upset. **Answer:** Well, certainly this is not Metro and that is a decision the voters made in 1992.

**Question:** In talking about the alternative positioning, you're right from a competitive perspective Metro has the monopoly right now. You have treatment plants, you have a law that works in your favor so people can't discharge but what if the laws change, where is the risk analysis that Metro has done in assuming that they can go forth with a 40 year bond issuance when we all know that public policy changes and given the environmental constraints that the region is under I can clearly see that item changing.

Meeting Minutes Continued from Pg. 4

**Answer:** Good question and it's one that we have in fact evaluated. In the opinion of our bond counsel, Preston, Gates and

Ellis the bond covenant that is a part of our bond ordinances become in effect a contract with the bond holder. In terms of changes law that would impact that both the state and US constitution prohibits the passage of laws that impair contracts and in the opinion of our attorney this impairment provision would come into play with our bond covenant.

**Question:** Help me understand how a bond covenant is a contract between Metro and say Issaquah.

**Answer:** No, it's a covenant between the county and the bond holders not the participants.

**Question:** Metro is going to be left hanging on the hook trying to figure out how to pay for these bonds.

**Answer:** The legislature couldn't pass laws that would change the nature of the bond covenant. They rely on payment from the agency that is effective through the Metro statutory policy. What were saying is that the legislature wouldn't be able to change that Metro statute that the county and the bond holder relied on for the length of that bond issue.

**Question:** Funding aside, where do we stand contractually? You have contracts out and you have been getting a few trickling in. In terms of changing procedures, like the emergency rate protection, would it be in effect or would you go ahead and do it?

**Answer:** No, the emergency rate procedure can't go into effect until all contract holders sign.

**Question:** Where are we in the interim between now and 2036? Is there a contract on the table or is there a deadline on the table? You announced you have this funding strategy, my question is then what?

**Answer:** Our proposal to extend the many agreements has not changed; it's still on the table. We still want to work toward having agencies approve those.

**Question:** But the urgency for that..? **Answer:** We are decoupling that from certainly the 2007 bond issue.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONTACT INFORMATION:</b> <b>King County Wastewater Treatment Division</b> <b>Bob Hirsch, Government Relations Administrator</b> <b>E-mail: bob.hirsch@metrokc.gov</b> <b>Phone: 206-684-1266</b></p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Question:** Let's say, 50% sign and the other half doesn't? Then what? **Answer:** One thing to keep in mind is everyone still has contracts till 2036. If come 2036 half the ratepayer base is ensured by contracts and the other half isn't that means the ground rules for what happens after 2036 will be determined between the county and those agencies that have contract.

**Question:** After we sign the contract in 2030? **Answer:** In terms of the ability to finance, we probably could but again, we think that the contracts provide important protection to the agencies and I would think it would be in the interest of the agencies to wait till 2030. Clearly, from our standpoint we still like to affect the merchant rate increase authority.

**Question:** We have a \$250M bond for 2007 - what is projected for 2008? **Answer:** I don't have the year by year breakdown with me but by 2010 we will have issued over a billion dollars in bonds in the combined years of 2007-2010. Next year, bond issue is projected at something greater than \$300M, so it will even be larger than this year's issue.

**Question:** I'm confused about the short term plan impact on those agencies that haven't signed up lately; is there any financial impact? **Answer:** There's not an impact that affects agencies that haven't signed up yet compared to those that have. We have uniform rates so all impacts are the same irrespective of whether or not someone has extended their agreements.

## Meeting Minutes

### Continued from Pg.5

**Question:** Do we have a deadline for when there will be a financial impact for those agencies that have not signed up by a certain deadline?

**Answer:** No, again we have to go back to the fact that everyone has a contract that goes out till 2036 and those contracts require a uniform rate. For example, Auburn's contract like everyone else's contract says all agencies will be billed the same way.

**Question:** During the Metro era they formed under that agreement, two committees: one was MWPAAC and RWQC. In them they had a certain amount of obligations like MWPAAC could go directly to the KC Council and RWQC can offer certain public. Is anything going to change? Is anything new going to happen in the next 10 years?

**Answer:** The statute that establishes MWPAAC actually dates back to 1959 it has nothing to do with the merger. In terms of whom MWPAAC delivers its recommendations to, if MWPAAC so choose it could go directly to council and deliver its recommendation there instead of RWQC. But I think it helps though when you think about that just to understand how the council functions and how the committees function. The substantive discussion on legislation typically happens at the committee level. By council you have a lot of items and you have a consent calendar so you might have 10 or 12 ordinances that are passed in one action by consent. The substantive debate at the council meetings are limited whereas it's more open-ended at the committee level. That's true for staff if the Executive is proposing legislation by the time it gets to the council quite often the only thing that happens is the action. I don't personally believe that MWPAAC would be advantaged by going to full council meetings and reporting to full council, but it's up to you.

**Question:** I was wondering do we have a legal opinion on this approach rationally, can we get a copy?

**Answer:** Yes, I'll have to see which opinions are final and we can make them available.

**Question:** The KC bonding options will affect public policies and our law options for 40 years. Because of their contracts, the county is choosing this and it will freeze legislation. That freezes public policy for 40 years?

**Answer:** Essentially yes. What our legal counsel has told us is that the legislature will not be able to pass laws that impair our bond covenant which will essentially be an agreement with the bond holders. I wouldn't say that it freezes public policy. There are certain statutes that we would be relying on. To say that it freezes public policy isn't accurate.

**Question:** You speak of legislation that affects the covenant between KC and the bond holder. But there's another link between the contract agencies and the bond holders, so if an agency elected not to renew a contract for some purpose or found another way of disposing of their wastewater that statement you made about impacting policy related through your covenant doesn't really isn't tied to our contracting requirement. What you're speaking to is the county's obligation requirements to its covenant not the contract agencies so, we could have policy or contract discussions not related to county covenant requirements that could put the county in a position that they have to pay the bond but they may not contract agencies to pay for them.

**Answer:** They just wouldn't be contract agencies; they would be agencies delivering the sewage to us without a contract.

**Question:** If they found alternative means of disposal of wastewater. If they contracted with some other entity that had capacity at a lower cost that agency may elect to go in.

**Answer:** What I'm saying under the Metro statue an agency we serve would not have that ability.

### **Conveyance System Update – Mark Lampard**

The program update objectives for the Conveyance System Improvement (CSI) program are: identify regional conveyance improvements necessary to meet the county's 20 year peak flow storm design; and clearly document why there is a specific conveyance need, what is needed, when and its cost estimate. Standards driving the current program update are the following RWSP policies:

## Meeting Minutes Continued from Pg. 6

20 year peak flow capacity standar, implement capacity upgrades that convey the peak flow saturation (assumed 2050), implement

I/I reduction when cost-effective and incorporate updated population and employment growth rate into projections. By implementing capacity upgrades now for the 2050 peak flows, we're going to build to the future as we implement the upgrades to the regional capacity system. We want to implement infiltration/inflow (I/I) reduction when it's cost effective. Once we have a better idea of the cost-effectiveness that will be implemented in conveyance planning programs. We will incorporate updated population and employment growth rates into the flow projections through PSRC and the local agencies. In the last couple of years we have had over 30 meetings with local agencies to review identified needs and projects. We gathered information from the local agencies on issues they've seen in the local system. Where we had planning level projects, we solicited input on how effective those projects might be and any alternatives to implement those projects to address the capacity needs. We worked very closely with E&P in developing and refining the I/I planning assumptions that were originally developed in the RWSP. In late 2004, E&P developed prioritization criteria to help us identify the most critical capacity projects that we are currently facing in the regional system. We have presented a summarization and a number of financial scenarios to the E&P subcommittee. A short summary of the input at the end of those meetings is the likelihood of overflow is a greater concern than the rates and capacity charge up to a point. They said that we should start pre-design on the highest priority projects and the remaining projects should continue to be monitored, modeled and field verified for other capacity constraints prior to moving into pre-design and construction. Based on that information, we transferred two projects (Heathfield Pump Station and Bellevue Pump Station Influent Trunk) to MCIP to start design. From that we developed the following policy recommendations: field verification prior to design, 5-year updates of the CSI program, decennial flow monitoring, review and manage risk levels with update. Throughout this process we will continue to be implementing regional capacity projects through the budget and the capital systems team process internal to WTD. The financial impacts of the recommended program update is rate and capacity charge neutral. The estimated cost over the life of the program, approxiamtely \$310M is committed and includes projects in pre-design, design, construction and already completed projects since 1999. The program update is focused on planned projects between 2008-2030 where we have roughly \$400M in projects and planned projects from 2031-2050 of \$90M.

**Question:** Can you explain why the program rate and capacity charge is rate neutral?

**Answer:** It is determined by the schedule of prioritized projects. We developed these prioritization criteria with MWPAAC that help us rank the project. What do we think needs to be done first and what are the factors that play into us being able to rank those projects? At that point were challenged with scheduling it and developing a cash flow on what rate we are spending that money.

**Question:** Can you explain why is it so front-loaded between 2008-2030 of \$400M and in 2031 it's only \$90M?

**Answer:** It has a lot to do with the 20 year peak flow standard adopted in the RWSP, there were portions of the system that were not meeting the capacity standard. Shortly after that we went out and put 800 meters in the ground for the I/I program and did monitoring, modeling and analysis of the demand versus capacity of our system and found a few more. It's a matter of trying to catch up to the 20 year peak flow standard and the rate of which we try to do that - after 2031 there are few projects left.

**Question:** Are you planning on your projects from 2031 - 2051 because you have to get projects from DDES?

**Answer:** We are planning out over our planning horizon. RWSP adopted 2030 and we are now looking at 2050 which is our assumed saturation, a planning horizon developed with E&P.

The current update is built on past efforts and incorporated new information: monitoring and modeling data and hydrologic analysis from the I/I program and additional refinement in the last year to identify capacity constraints. We've update the growth projections and engaged in additional discussions with the Asset Management program on age, condition and lifecycle of assets. We solicited additional input from the local agencies. The real heart of the project is identifying capacity based needs that involve two basic

Meeting Minutes Continued from Pg. 7

steps to develop flow projections: I/I now and in the future and sewer area and population growth projections. The development of flow projects are based on assumptions developed with E&P. From that current 20 year peak I/I and sewer population we can project out into the future using assumptions developed with the E&P subcommittee and the I/I program, we then can go into capacity assessment. The capacity needs were identified by comparing projected flows to the known regional system capacities and identifying when those capacity needs are exceeded. Once we've identified those needs we can come up with preliminary designs for systems to address the 20 year peak flow out to 2050. Through discussions with E&P, WTD finance and management, we arrived at what we are calling our recommended program update that will be transmitted to the council by the Executive.

**Question:** Under the new global warming paradigm is your 20 year hydrological analysis going to change?

**Answer:** We base our 20 year peak flow on a 60 year rainfall record that's run through a continuous model; we do statistical analysis to come up with these rain peak flows. To come up with climate change impacts we would need a 60 year or an extended rainfall record that took into account the effects of climate change or global warming and how that affects the pattern, frequency, intensity and volume on rainfall. So far they've haven't gotten down to that fine of a scale on what the impacts are.

**Comment:** Even last year's storm we had last fall might affect your statistical analysis.

**Comment:** On the radio this morning the UW professor clearly said by that by 2095 rainfall intensity and rainfall volume will increase by 20% in KC. **Answer:** We do meet with those folks quarterly and we've been pushing them for that.

**Question:** When you talk about your 20 year peak flow what duration of storm are you using to create the 20 year peak flow? Are you looking at peak hour or peak day? **Answer:** It's a peak hourly flow estimated out of the long term model run.

**Comment:** It's not storm based at all. It's based on flow that 5% chance whether it's high intensity storm, it's ground saturation or water/rainfall flowing through there's design parameters.

**Comment:** What they are expecting of us in through our comp plans where we are looking at peak flow storm for design criteria. We hear numbers from peak half hour and peak hour and yet when they look at our comp plans in those areas they won't let us go past certain parameters. Basically what that does it allows them to plan for longer periods of time inside urbanized areas that will accommodate rural area in the future.

**Comment:** You have to realize it's a model flow and we use it primarily as guideline. The model indicates that it is under capacity as far as size of pipes; we actually model the system and monitor to confirm that data because in many cases the system is fully developed.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:**  
**King County Wastewater Treatment Division**  
**Major Capital Improvement Section**  
**Mark Lampard, Engineer V**  
**E-mail: mark.lampard@metrokc.gov**  
**Phone: 206-263-3162**

**Question:** This doesn't include your capital program related to your Asset Management program.

**Answer:** That is correct. These are projects associated with capacity upgrades. The Asset Management program which we work closely with to identify coincident types of problems where assets are in need of replacement and upgrade. In addition they give us a far amount of information about life cycle cost and business case analysis.

**Question:** You have far more capital projects than you have identified here? **Answer:** That's correct.

# MEMBERS' MEETING MINUTES

## **Finance Subcommittee - Trish Erickson, Chair**

The committee meet over the county's 2006 end year results. The results where they had anticipated, revenues were up by \$4M based on interest earning and capacity charge connections. They assumed 8500 connections last year and it was actually 10,000 resulting in \$2-3M. On the expenditure side they also spent quite a bit more than they thought, their 2006 accomplishment rate was 85% and they came in at 93% with MCIP spending all of their budget. As a result they had to issue more debt last year \$50 but they were able to refund over \$145M of their debt at a much better interest rate saving \$1M per year. The other debt they issued \$40 or 50M extra they actually also achieved interest rate savings on that which should translate to \$250K in savings a year. All in all not a bad year. What the county adopted was really close to what they were given in the adopted rate proposal not much change there. Then we went over the rate assumptions for the 2008 rate proposal and as you know they are not proposing any rate increase. We thought they seemed reasonable with the exception of the accomplishment rate. They did spend so much last year and Brightwater is going full steam ahead and they might want to increase the accomplishment rate assumption 85% but as I said they spent 94% last year. They are suppose to submit their draft rate proposal to internal staff then they'll be refining the proposal through the rest of March and transmit to Council April 13. We asked to get as much detail ahead of time. They were going to refine what they had showed us and share with us some of the assumptions behind the rate proposal. For 2009 they are currently projecting a 22% increase.

## **Engineering & Planning Subcommittee - Scott Thomasson, Chair**

The E&P Subcommittee meet twice last month. The committee is in support and general agreement at this stage but we haven't seen the final draft. At the next meeting we expect to see the scope of work for the Reclaimed Water Feasibility Study.

## **Contracts Subcommittee - Ron Speer, Chair**

Please contact Ron Speer for details on the current contract negotiations with King County.

## **Driving Directions to Renton Technical College**

**Northbound to RTC from Interstate 405** - Take Exit 4. After exiting, do not take the Maple Valley exit to the right. Stay to the left and take the Bronson Way exit to Renton. Turn right at bottom of the off-ramp. Continue to the next stoplight and turn right onto Sunset Boulevard. One block further at the stoplight, turn right onto NE 3rd Street. Follow NE 3rd Street to the top of the hill. RTC is on the left side after you crest over the top of the hill. Turn left on Monroe Avenue NE to access the main entrance.

**Southbound to RTC from Interstate 405** - Take Renton Exit 4, merge onto Sunset Boulevard, turn left at the first stoplight onto NE 3rd Street. Follow NE 3rd Street to top of hill. RTC is on the left side after you crest over the top of the hill. Turn left on Monroe Avenue NE to access the main entrance.

**Bus Routes** - Metro buses #105, 148, and 908 run on frequent and timely schedules to the main campus. For information about bus routes call the Metro Transit Information Line, **(206) 553-3000**.

# April 2007

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>April 4, 2007</b> <b>10:30-2:00 pm MWPAAC General Meeting &amp; Members' Meeting</b> <b>Renton Technical College H103</b>						

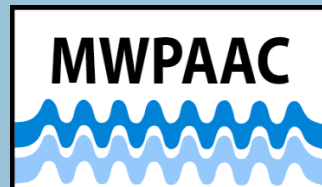
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
---	---	----	----	----	----	----

15	16	17	18	19	20	21
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>April 25, 2007</b> <b>9:00-12:00 pm E&amp;P Subcommittee Meeting</b> <b>Brightwater Treatment Plant</b>						

29	30					
----	----	--	--	--	--	--

## Metropolitan Water Pollution Advisory Abatement



Metropolitan Water Pollution  
Abatement Advisory Committee  
Attn: Valerie Garza  
201 South Jackson Street  
MS: KSC-NR-0512  
Seattle, WA 98104

Phone: 206-263-6070  
Fax: 206-684-2057  
mail: valerie.garza@metrokc.gov  
Website:  
<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTD/mwpaac/06schedule-8-23-06.jpg>

**MEETING ALERT: April's MWPAAC meeting will be held at Renton Technical College, please see inside for details.**

Metropolitan Water Pollution  
Advisory Abatement Committee  
201 South Jackson Street  
MS: KSC-NR-0512  
Seattle, Washington 98104  
Ph: 206-263-6070 Fax: 206-684-2057  
email: valerie.garza@metrokc.gov

