

City of Garibaldi
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Garibaldi, OR 97118

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Proposed 2016 City Budget and Urban Renewal Agency Budget on pages 2 and 3

Garibaldi NEWS

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Looking for a fun event for the whole family?

Rockin' the G is the theme this year and Garibaldi is ready to rock out to free nighttime concerts on Jerry Creasy Way, rain or shine, in the new event tent featuring a beer garden and a delicious barbeque vendor booth right outside. Turn back the clock and enjoy the best of the best rock bands in their prime with a Guns N' Roses tribute band Friday night and an AC/DC tribute band on Saturday!

Garibaldi Days
.....
July 22-24 2016



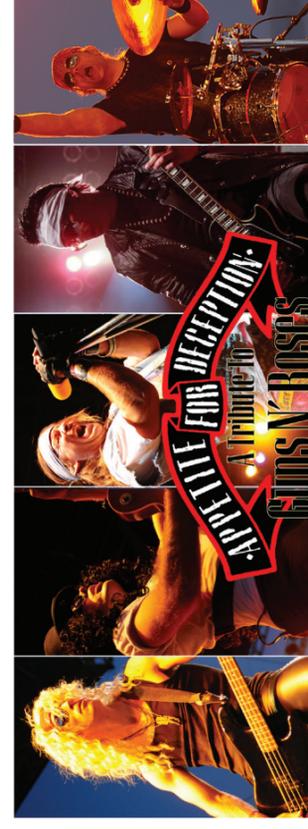
Friday night is Guns N' Roses night in Garibaldi! Rock to Appetite for Deception, considered one of the best GNR tribute bands in the world! They were recently featured on AXS TV's The World's Greatest Tribute Bands show and are returning headliners for the giant Harefest 2016 festival (www.appetitefordeception.com).



Start the fun on Saturday at the annual parade at 11am then move over to the fish tank, where youngsters can reel in the catch of their own. Then get faces painted, find some treasures in the vendor area, then load up on goodies in the food court before checking out the Reptile Guy show in Lumberman's Memorial Park, hosted by the Tillamook County Library.



Battle of the heroes! Stay to watch the always popular "waterball" fight, a tug of war pitting members of the U.S. Coast Guard against fire department teams from around the area. The famous and historic Oregon Coast Scenic Railway offers sightseeing steam train rides to Rockaway Beach and back all three days. For the teens under 18 there's a dance and karaoke that night before the giant firework show.



Saturday night is AC/DC night! Enjoy the music you know and love with Shoot to Thrill, the premier AC/DC tribute band and wrap up the entire fun filled day watching the firework show over the bay! Now that's a great way to spend the day celebrating Garibaldi!

www.ci.garibaldi.or.us



City of Garibaldi



CITY COUNCIL

L. Marlene Westerfield, Terry Kandle, Mayor Suzanne McCarthy,
Eugene Tish and Norm Shattuck.

CITY HALL

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P.O. Box 708
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(503) 322-3327
(503) 322-3737 FAX
John O'Leary
City Manager
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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

207 S. Seventh St.
P.O. Box 708
322-0217
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Blake Lettenmaier
Public Works Director
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FIRE

P.O. Box 675
322-3635
Jay Marugg, Chief
Martin McCormick, Asst. Chief

POLICE

Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
Andy Long, Sheriff
5995 Long Prairie Rd.,
Tillamook, OR 97141
(503) 842-2561
(503) 815-1911 Dispatch

An Equal Opportunity Provider

Make Safety Priority One When Doing Home Improvement and Repair Projects

Rising temperatures traditionally give rise to more remodeling, repairs, maintenance, landscaping and construction projects both inside and outside the home.

To prevent injuries, Safe Electricity urges all do-it-yourselfers to take precautions, especially when working around electrical equipment and overhead power lines.

Make sure outdoor outlets are equipped with a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI). Use a portable GFCI if your outdoor outlets don't have them.

Safety tips to keep in mind include:

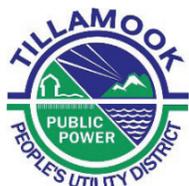
Look up and around you. Always be aware of the location of power lines, particularly when using long metal tools like ladders, pool skimmers and pruning poles, or when installing rooftop antennas and satellite dishes or doing roof repair work.

Be especially careful when working near power lines attached to your house. Keep equipment and yourself at least 10 feet from lines. Never trim trees near power lines – leave that to the professionals. Never use water or blower extensions to clean gutters near electric lines. Contact a professional maintenance contractor.

If your projects include digging, like building a deck or planting a tree, call the national underground utility locator at 8-1-1 before you begin. Never assume the location or depth of underground utility lines. This service is free, prevents the inconvenience of having utilities interrupted, and can help you avoid serious injury.

Electricity + water = danger. If it's raining or the ground is wet, don't use electric power or yard tools. Never use electrical appliances or touch circuit breakers or fuses when you're wet or standing in water. Keep electric equipment at least 10 feet from wet areas.

Make certain home electrical systems and wiring are adequate to support increased electric demands of new electric appliances, home additions or remodeling projects. Also, energy use is greatest in the hot summer months when air conditioning use peaks. An older home may be inadequately wired for today's electrical consumption. Use a professional to replace worn and outdated circuitry.



Tillamook People's Utility District

1115 Pacific Avenue
Tillamook, OR 97141

503.842.2535 • 800.422.2535

www.tpubd.org

Notice of Budget Hearing

Notice of Budget Hearing for the City of Garibaldi and the Garibaldi Urban Renewal Agency

A public meeting of the City of Garibaldi and the Garibaldi Urban Renewal Agency (GURA) will be held on June 20, 2016, at 6:30 p.m., in the Council Chambers of Garibaldi City Hall, located at 107 6th Street, Garibaldi, Oregon. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the budgets of both entities for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2016 as approved by the City of Garibaldi and the GURA Budget Committees during their public meeting held on May 5, 2016. A summary of each budget is presented below. A copy of these budgets may be inspected or obtained at Garibaldi City Hall between the hours of 12:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. Mondays, and 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Tuesdays through Fridays, excluding most recognized holidays. A copy of either final budget can also be obtained from the City of Garibaldi's website found at www.ci.garibaldi.or.us/budget.html. Both budgets are for an annual budget period, and were prepared on the same modified cash-accounting basis as the previous year. If you have any questions please contact John O'Leary, Garibaldi City Manager, at (503) 322-3327, or at john@ci.garibaldi.or.us.

Summary (LB-1) of the fiscal year 2016-17 budget for the City of Garibaldi as approved by the Garibaldi Budget Committee

Financial Summary - Resources

Total of All Funds for the City of Garibaldi	Actual Amounts 2014-15	Adopted Budget 2015-16 (This year)	Approved Budget 2016-17 (Next Year)
1. Beginning Fund Balance/Net Working Capital	\$2,139,594	\$2,051,291	\$2,353,639
2. Fees, Licenses, Permits, Fines, Assessments & Other Service Charges	\$1,034,582	\$1,160,250	\$1,071,500
3. Federal, State and All Other Grants, Gifts, Allocations and Donations	\$70,115	\$466,300	\$121,920
4. Revenue from Bonds and Other Debt	\$459,912	\$1,775,000	\$1,660,000
5. Interfund Transfers / Internal Service Reimbursements	\$90,830	\$92,639	\$54,280
6. All Other Resources Except Property Taxes	\$57,497	\$22,200	\$35,475
7. Property Taxes Estimated to be Received	\$272,506	\$275,500	\$269,900
8. Total Resources	\$4,125,036	\$5,843,180	\$5,566,714

Financial Summary - Requirements by Object Classification

9. Personnel Services	\$627,843	\$790,653	\$848,777
10. Materials and Services	\$493,340	\$576,128	\$584,555
11. Capital Outlay	\$587,062	\$3,172,832	\$2,002,504
12. Debt Service	\$200,952	\$282,193	\$1,069,030
13. Interfund Transfers	\$92,630	\$94,839	\$59,880
14. Contingencies	\$0	\$190,116	\$198,448
15. Special Payments	\$0	\$0	\$0
16. Unappropriated Ending Balance and Reserved for Future Expenditure	\$2,123,209	\$736,419	\$803,520
17. Total Requirements	\$4,125,036	\$5,843,180	\$5,566,714

Financial Summary - Requirements by Organizational Unit or Program

General Fund			
General Fund - Administration	\$91,340	\$102,880	\$93,647
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.51	0.56	0.56
General Fund - Fire Department	\$82,799	\$102,327	\$106,802
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	1.30	1.30	1.30
General Fund - Planning Department	\$34,430	\$25,977	\$19,737
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.21	0.10	0.07
General Fund - Police Department	\$98,716	\$107,644	\$106,744
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
General Fund - Property Department	\$101,226	\$476,143	\$1,715,895
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.14	0.45	0.15
General Fund - Non-Departmental / Non-Program	\$325,707	\$238,198	\$237,436
Total General Fund	\$734,218	\$1,053,169	\$2,280,261
Total General Fund FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	2.16	2.41	2.08
Street Fund	\$264,669	\$269,445	\$275,544
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.96	1.32	1.37
Sewer Discount Fund	\$9,841	\$9,964	\$10,121
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wastewater Fund	\$873,105	\$838,898	\$843,896
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	2.36	2.28	2.38
Water Fund	\$852,163	\$2,261,890	\$473,942
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	2.52	2.50	2.74
System Improvement Fund	\$467,958	\$470,363	\$637,687
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transient Room Tax Fund	\$275,681	\$253,092	\$316,035
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.50	0.44
Wastewater Debt Service Fund	\$150,113	\$152,532	\$163,877
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Payroll Liabilities Fund	\$80,954	\$99,358	\$110,534
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Safety Equipment Reserve Fund	\$213,476	\$221,694	\$238,500
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Works Equipment Reserve Fund	\$202,858	\$212,775	\$216,317
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Requirements	\$4,125,036	\$5,843,180	\$5,566,714
Total FTE for All Funds (number of full-time equivalent employees)	8.00	9.00	9.00

Statement of Changes in Activity and Sources of Financing

In FY 16-17 the city will renovating its community meeting and event space in City Hall. This project is partially funded through grants, and the remainder of the cost will be satisfied with debt service. There are no expected increases or decreases in personnel or operational costs. The city completed the construction of the Watseco-Barview Water System Intertie in the current fiscal year, and the city will be receiving funds annually from the district for loan payments on \$174,256 of debt service associated with this project.

Property Tax Levies

	Rate or Amount Imposed 2014-15	Rate or Amount Imposed 2015-16	Rate or Amount Approved 2016-17
Permanent Property Tax Rate Levy (rate limit is \$2.8468 per \$1,000)	\$2.8468	\$2.8468	\$2.8468
Local Option Levy	\$0	\$0	\$0
Levy For General Obligation Bonds	\$43,300	\$43,300	\$43,000

Statement of Indebtedness

	Estimated Debt Outstanding On July 1, 2016	Estimated Debt Authorized, but not incurred on July 1, 2016
General Obligation Bonds	\$323,924	\$0
Other Bonds	\$0	\$0
Other Borrowings	\$1,991,719	\$1,660,000

This concludes the summary (LB-1) of the approved fiscal year 2016-17 budget for the City of Garibaldi.

Garibaldi Community Hall to undergo renovations in time for spring, 2017

In the coming year visitors to the Garibaldi Community Hall, located in City Hall upstairs from government offices at Sixth and Acacia, will notice significant improvements to the popular public gathering space.

Thanks in part to a \$60,000 Tillamook County Tourism-Related Facilities Grant, the City will renovate the Community Hall to result in what City Manager John O’Leary describes as a “kind of coastal-industrial community look.” Remodeling will also better accommodate weddings, parties and other events, he said, noting that the goal is to complete the work before the spring of 2017.

Contractors will remove the existing drop ceiling to expose roof beams, as well as move the kitchen into the current City Council Chambers to allow for expansion and more suitable catering layout. They will also improve bathrooms, making them more accessible to all visitors. “The project is a lot about ADA compliance, but also making it a more useful event and meeting space for the public,” said O’Leary.

In addition to serving as a rental space for weddings and other private events, the Community Hall is used for government meetings and local dance groups. In the summer, the Grub Club provides



Design mock-up of Community Hall

food to area children in the space. O’Leary said the City will do its best to prevent renovation work from disrupting activities in the Community Hall.

Although the City may borrow the full price of the project from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, O’Leary said he is attempting to secure more grants to offset costs.

Summary (UR-1) of the fiscal year 2016-17 budget for the Garibaldi Urban Renewal Agency as approved by the Agency Budget Committee

Financial Summary - Resources

Total of All Funds for the City of Garibaldi	Actual Amounts	Adopted Budget	Approved Budget
	2014-15	2015-16 (This year)	2016-17 (Next Year)
1. Beginning Fund Balance/Net Working Capital	\$77,997	\$119,755	\$165,161
2. Fees, Licenses, Permits, Fines, Assessments & Other Service Charges	\$0	\$0	\$0
3. Federal, State and All Other Grants, Gifts, Allocations and Donations	\$0	\$0	\$0
4. Revenue from Bonds and Other Debt	\$0	\$800,000	\$800,000
5. Interfund Transfers / Internal Service Reimbursements	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
6. All Other Resources Except Property Taxes	\$506	\$370	\$750
7. Property Taxes Estimated to be Received	\$50,175	\$47,446	\$57,500
8. Total Resources	\$128,678	\$967,571	\$1,123,411

Financial Summary - Requirements by Object Classification

9. Personnel Services	\$0	\$0	\$0
10. Materials and Services	\$184	\$3,900	\$3,550
11. Capital Outlay	\$0	\$820,000	\$800,000
12. Debt Service	\$14,733	\$100,499	\$55,067
13. Interfund Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
14. Contingencies	\$0	\$600	\$533
15. Special Payments	\$0	\$40,000	\$0
16. Unappropriated Ending Balance and Reserved for Future Expenditure	\$113,761	\$2,572	\$164,261
17. Total Requirements	\$128,678	\$967,571	\$1,123,411

Financial Summary - Requirements by Organizational Unit or Program

General Fund	\$67,368	\$867,072	\$968,344
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt Service Fund	\$61,310	\$100,499	\$155,067
FTE (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Requirements	\$128,678	\$967,571	\$1,123,411
Total FTE for All Funds (number of full-time equivalent employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement of Changes in Activity and Sources of Financing

The urban renewal agency is prepared to incur as much as \$800,000 in debt in the FY 16-17 for the purpose of street, utility and public space improvements in Garibaldi. GURA is committing up to \$250,000 in FY 16-17 as matching funds for approximately \$1.5 million in state funded improvements to Hwy 101 through Garibaldi. These improvements are consistent with the agency’s plan and are expected to be completed by 2020. The agency will be requesting 100% of the available property tax increment within the district to facilitate the anticipated debt service requirement.

Statement of Indebtedness

	Estimated Debt Outstanding On July 1, 2016	Estimated Debt Authorized, but not incurred on July 1, 2016
General Obligation Bonds	\$0	\$0
Other Bonds	\$0	\$0
Other Borrowings	\$250,000	\$800,000

This concludes the summary (UR-1) of the approved fiscal year 2016-17 budget for the Garibaldi Urban Renewal Agency.

Protect Those Little Fingers!

Shield outlets with tamper-resistant covers



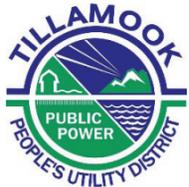
According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, about 2,400 children receive emergency room care every year for injuries caused by inserting objects into electrical outlets—an average of seven children a day. Tamper-resistant outlets have been so effective in preventing injuries to children that the 2008 National Electrical Code requires them to be installed in all new home construction. To keep kids safe:

Teach your children not to put any object—including their fingers—into outlets.

Make sure all electrical outlets have face plates and plug covers.

Use all three prongs of your electric plugs.

Stop by our office this month and pick up outlet protectors to keep your little ones safe.



Tillamook People's Utility District
1115 Pacific Avenue
Tillamook, OR 97141
503.842.2535 • 800.422.2535
www.tpud.org

On Your Mark, Get Set... READ!

Summer Reading Program for Kids
June 13 – August 6 at the Garibaldi Library

Wednesday's, 12:30 – 1:30 p.m.

Books! Crafts!

June 15 – Checkers, anyone? (1:30 – 2:30 p.m.)

June 22 – Around the World

June 29 – Super Soup Spectacular

July 6 – Ninja Party

July 13 – Wishi Washi

July 20 – Hula Hoop Loop

July 27 – Wheelies

August 3 – Tai Chi Fun



Special Programs in the Community Room

Friday, June 17, 12:00 – Reptile Man

Friday, June 24, 12:00 – Buster's Red Nose Revue

Friday, July 15, 12:00 – Penny's Puppets

Friday, August 5, 12:00 – Bug Chicks

Special Location for Garibaldi Days

Friday, July 22, 12:00 – Curtis Carlyle (Garibaldi Days Food Court)

Saturday, July 23, 12:00 – Reptile Man

(Garibaldi Days @Lumberman's Park)

For more information please call 503 322 2100

TCL
Tillamook County Library

Garibaldi Grub Club Is Back!

Thanks to the determined volunteers of the Meals for Seniors - Rockaway Beach, once again, kids have access to free lunches for the summer.

Starting Wednesday, June 20th from 11:30am to 12:30, Monday through Friday, children 1 to 18 years old can enjoy a free sack lunch at the Garibaldi Community Center. Lunches typically include a meat or PB&J sandwich, juice or milk, fruit, side and/or a dessert. Then stick around to be entertained by the Garibaldi Branch of the Tillamook County Library. Wednesdays will feature fun book and craft projects and Fridays will have special programs like the Bug Chicks, the Reptile Man and more!

Special thanks to the Mudd Nick Foundation, the Schmuck Foundation, and the Hope Chest for providing funding and a huge thank you to Gail Kennedy, Teri Bruneau, Joanne Aagaard, George and JoAnn Baker, and the other volunteers for making sure the children of Garibaldi have access to a free meal.

For more information, or to volunteer, please contact City Hall at (503)322-3327.



MARK LABHART
2016
GRAND MARSHAL

Mark Labhart Announced as Grand Marshal of 2016 Garibaldi Days

Serving as the Grand Marshal of the 2016 Garibaldi Days Parade is the retiring County Commissioner, Mark Labhart.

Mr. Labhart has been married to his wife, Melanie, for 41 years. They have two grown children: Jeff, who lives in Bend, and Megan, who works for Disney Cruise Lines, and three grandchildren. Mr. Labhart has a B.S. degree in Forestry from Oregon State University. He's been on the Tillamook County Board of Commissioners for the past 11 years and previously worked 34 years with the Oregon Department of Forestry throughout Oregon. For 21 years he was the District Forester, managing the majority of the Tillamook State Forest which is about half of Tillamook County and he was the Incident Commander on the State's Fire Overhead Management Team 1 for 11 years.

Join Us For
**Garibaldi
Days**
• • • • •
**July
22-24
2016**

Increased training, education requirements and equipment standards, volunteer attrition combine to pose challenges to existing Garibaldi Fire Department structure

City to host open house meetings in coming months to discuss solutions

As state and federal firefighting training and education requirements, as well as minimum equipment standards, continue to increase exponentially, the City of Garibaldi is facing a crossroads concerning the future of its fire department.

However, before making any major decisions about how to adapt to such significant changes, City officials plan to host a series of open houses in coming months to find out what direction the public would like to follow, whether its preferred solution is forming a regional fire district to share costs and resources, float an operating levy to generate more operating revenue, scaling back fire protection services or something else altogether.

"In September of last year, the City of Garibaldi and the Garibaldi Rural Fire Protection District formed a steering committee to look at the sustainability of the Garibaldi Volunteer Fire Department," said Garibaldi City Manager John O'Leary. "The reason we did this had to do with operational challenges that our department has been facing over recent years. Challenges like volunteer staffing, vehicle replacement, costs that go up year after year, and revenues that don't."

"Our fire department has been underfunded for the last 10 years, if not more," said Garibaldi Fire Chief Jay Marugg, who has worked part-time in his position for 13 years and who has been a Garibaldi firefighter for 20 years. "The fire service has evolved so much so that there are a bunch of federal and state mandates with OSHA and training. It's really hard to keep up with all that, especially when you do it part-time."

To complicate matters, many of Garibaldi's long-time volunteer firefighters are preparing to retire in coming years, meaning attrition poses another challenge, said O'Leary. "These people represent the core of the department's leadership, and there isn't anyone left on the department who's able to replace them. ... As a committee we've come to realize the unfortunate truth about small all-volunteer fire departments – they're going the way of the dinosaur."

The City cannot afford to hire full-time staff to oversee its fire department, said Marugg, who also owns a business and works at another full-time job. "It's just getting tougher and tougher. I'm getting ready to bow out. I don't have anybody under me who is ready to step up or has the capability of doing so. The City is in kind of a bad spot."

To remedy the situation, Marugg has suggested Garibaldi work with neighboring communities to form a regional fire district, much as the rest of Tillamook County has done with the Nestucca Rural Fire Protection District, Tillamook Fire District Netarts-Oceanside Rural Fire Protection District and, most recently, the Nehalem Bay Fire & Rescue District.

Marugg said it would be ideal if the communities of Bay City, Garibaldi, Barview, Rockaway Beach and Nedonna Beach formed a district, combining the resources of three existing fire departments - Bay City, Garibaldi and Rockaway Beach. However, while there has been some support for such an idea, not everyone is onboard at this time, he added.

O'Leary said it's possible that given enough time to consider the pros of forming a regional district, it's possible some people who initially rejected the idea might change their minds in favor of the move.

Whatever option the City pursues, not changing isn't among them, said Marugg. "The level of funding for the Garibaldi Fire Department was set back in the 1960s," noting that this does not provide a sustainable level of funding for services Garibaldi residents expect to receive from their Fire Department. "People need to realize there is a problem. I don't think most of them know. Right now, if they call 911, they expect the people in the red truck to come. But they really don't know what it takes for that level of training. It's a lot."

Marugg said that a tax base of 91 cents per \$1,000 of assessed property value throughout the area ranging from Bay City to Nedonna Beach would be enough to pay for three or four fire district staff people and still be the second-cheapest fire district tax base in Tillamook County.

That amount would also be well below the \$2 or \$3 per \$1,000 of assessed property value often paid for fire protection services throughout Oregon, said O'Leary. "To put this in perspective, an average homeowner whose house is assessed at \$175,000, pays about \$100 to the city each year for the current level of fire service we receive in Garibaldi and the surrounding rural area. Keep in mind that we



Garibaldi Fire Chief Jay Marugg (left side) and Assistant Fire Chief Martin McCormick

pay taxes for a lot of reasons and a lot of different services. However, if you look at the cost of fire protection around the state, you'll find that this is one of the lowest rates around. If you were to have the same level of protection, except with employees instead of volunteers, you'd be paying over \$750 a year. Let's put this in terms most of us think in; it's the difference between paying \$8.33 versus \$62.50 per month. Many people in Garibaldi actually pay more for their garbage service than they do for fire protection."

Marugg said that even after he eventually steps down from the Garibaldi Fire chief position, he will likely continue to volunteer as a local firefighter. "It sounds cliched, but I love to help people. I get so much satisfaction from that. And then there's the camaraderie. ... But the way it is now, it's not fair to the taxpayers and it's not fair to my family."

Over the next several months the Garibaldi Fire Department will be holding open houses and other events to let the public take a look at what these departments do for the community, said O'Leary. "We wish to have a public discussion about what our community expects for service, and what we are willing to pay to have that level of service. We also want to explain why the current model for service cannot go on. The bottom line is that we either need some level of paid staff, more volunteers, or some combination of the two so that we can continue to provide the current level of service; or, we need to consider reducing the level of service to accommodate the resources at hand. This is our community, our fire department and our responsibility."

Stay apprised of Garibaldi Fire Department community outreach events by contacting the City of Garibaldi via email at city@ci.garibaldi.or.us, or by calling 503-322-3327.

The City of Garibaldi 2015 Public Water System Consumer Confidence Report

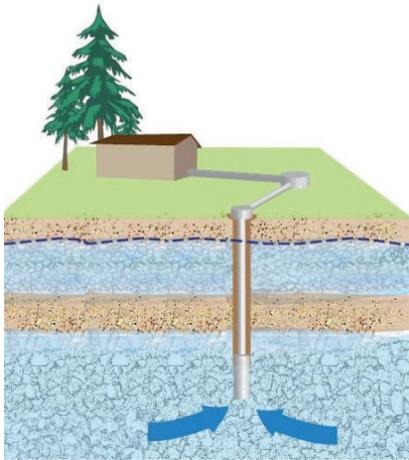
The City of Garibaldi is pleased to present our annual Water Quality Report for 2015. This report provides information about our municipal drinking water and the system that provides it. We also want you to know what you can expect from our city now and in the future when it comes to our water and how we deliver that water to you.

Why do we provide this report? By an act of the United States Congress, all public water systems are required to produce and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report each year. Most of the information in this report is required by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and the Oregon Health Authority's Drinking Water Program, who want to be sure that you know what is in the drinking water that we provide.

The City of Garibaldi is proud of drinking water that it produces and distributes, and always strives to provide safe and great tasting water to all of its consumers. If you have any questions about our water, how it's treated, or how we meet the very high standards that we have set for ourselves, please contact the City of Garibaldi at (503) 322-3327, or by email at city@ci.garibaldi.or.us. We will always take the time to answer your questions and provide you with all the information you need.

Water Quality for 2015

In accordance with federal and state requirements, the City monitors for over 100 regulated and unregulated known contaminants of drinking water. Within this document you will find tables that show test results from samples taken at the water source (wellfield) and from various points within the distribution system. Samples are taken year round, every year, for various substances and compounds. All monitoring data in this report are from 2015 or earlier. If a known health-related contaminant is not listed in this report, we did not detect it in our drinking water. It's important to realize that much of the information in this report is technical and is provided in a manner that complies with state and federal regulations. If you any questions about the data or the statements made in this report do not hesitate to contact our office at (503) 322-3327.



Garibaldi Water Sources at a Glance

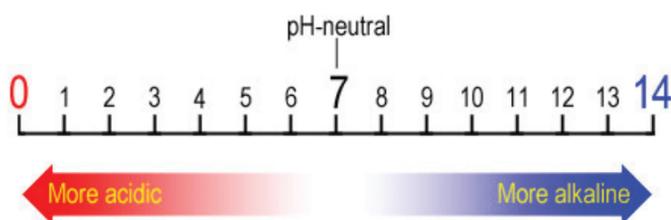
Miami River Watershed Wells (#1 & #2) – For almost 40 years, Garibaldi's drinking water has come exclusively from the Miami River Watershed. The city operates two groundwater wells located in the Miami River watershed basin. These wells tap an aquifer located roughly 80 feet below the surface. In 2015, Garibaldi drew 100 percent of its water from these sources.

Alternative Sources – Over the years the city has inherited and acquired other water sources. In addition to the city's two active wells, the city maintains perfected (which means established and dedicated) water rights to a number of surface water sites on Lagler, Struby and Electric Creeks. While the city does not utilize these sites right now, we maintain these sites as back-up sources to ensure an adequate supply of water is available to our community now and in the future.

How Do We Treat Our Drinking Water?

As you've read, our water in 2015 was entirely supplied from the city's well sources on the Miami River. The water we pump from these wells consistently passes the state and federal requirements for drinking water without treatment; however, we still administer a small amount of treatment for two reasons:

We need to make sure that the pH of our water, which is the measure of how acidic or alkaline the water is, stays at a level that is just above neutral, which is 7 on the pH chart. We add a small amount of caustic soda to our water to raise its pH from its natural level of about 6.7. The reason for this is to prevent our water from leaching lead and other substances out of older pipes and fixtures. By adding a little caustic soda, we raise the pH and slowly create a thin layer of scaling in the exposed surface of older pipes and fixtures. While leaching of lead and other metals is not an issue in our municipal water system, this can be an issue with plumbing found in older homes and buildings.



We need to constantly ensure your safety from microbial contaminants, viruses, bacteria and other living organisms, and to do this we add Chlorine to our water. Chlorine is disinfectant that can be safely added to drinking water in small quantities, and once its added it will naturally dissipate from the water over time. While our water supply has passed all testing for these contaminants for many years, we do not want to take the chance that such contaminants could get into the water somewhere in the distribution system and cause health problems for our consumers. The city does add the smallest amount of chlorine required by state law, and we frequently test for the amount of chlorine present at the farthest ends of the system to ensure that we are adding just enough to meet this standard.

Frequently Asked Questions About Our Water

Is fluoride added to Garibaldi's drinking water? No. Fluoride is not added to Garibaldi's drinking water.

Why is my water discolored at times? There can be many reasons for discoloration of tap water. In some situations this can be a result of water system maintenance. However, it can also be a result of your plumbing. If you notice any discoloration of your water you should contact Garibaldi Public Works at (503) 322-0217, or the City of Garibaldi at (503) 322-3327.

Special Notice for Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Why Do We Treat Our Drinking Water?

In order to ensure that our tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) have regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, and that also require routine monitoring for these contaminants by testing water samples taken from the water source and from various points in the distribution system. The Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) also regulate limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same level of protection for public health.

Contaminants in drinking water sources may include:

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or farming – see table 1.

Contaminate	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Complies	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	Not detected	Parts per Million	1.1	1.1	Yes	Runoff from orchards - Runoff from glass or electronics production wastes - Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	1.01	Parts per Million	10	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use - Leaching from septic tanks and sewerage - Erosion of natural deposits

Average Water Temperature was 10.6 Celsius. Sampled and Tested (Arsenic, 2010) (Nitrate, 2014)

Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally – see table 2.

Contaminate	EPA Code	Method	Results	Lab Reporting Limit	EPA Limit
Gross Alpha	4002, 4000	E900.0	Not Detected	0.9	15
Combined Radium 226/228	4010	E903.0 & RA-05	Not Detected	0.7	5
Uranium	4006	E200.8	Not Detected	0.001	0.03

Sampled and Tested February 2011

Certain inorganic compounds which can found in the drinking water system resulting from the deterioration of older water mains – see table 3.

Contaminate	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Complies	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos	< 0.136	MFL	7	7	Yes	Cement asbestos pipe in the distribution system

Sampled and Tested 2009

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wildlife or septic systems – see table 4.

Contaminate	Violations In 2015	Positive Results in 2015	Goal	What Constitutes a Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total coliform bacteria	No	0	0	One monthly positive sample for total coliform	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E-coli	No	0	0	A routine sample and repeat sample show total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform E-coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste

Sampled and Tested 2015

Certain chemical compounds which can occur as a result of the disinfection process – see table 5.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as farming, urban stormwater runoff, and home or business use.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems

Trihalomethanes - Test Method: EPA 524.2	
Contaminate	Results
CUCI3 (chloroform)	Not detected
CHBrCl2 (Bromodichloromethane)	Not detected
CHBr2Cl (Dibromochloromethanes)	Not detected
CHBr3 (Bromoform)	Not detected
Total THMs	Not detected
Maximum Contaminate Level Allowed	0.0800 mg/l
Sampled and Tested August 19, 2015	
Haloacetic Acids - Test Method: EPA SM6251B	
Contaminate	Results
MCAA (Monochloroacetic Acid)	Not detected
MBAA (Monobromoacetic Acid)	Not detected
DCAA (Dichloroacetic Acid)	Not detected
TCAA (Trichloroacetic Acid)	Not detected
DBAA (Dibromoacetic Acid)	Not detected
Total HAA5s	Not detected
Maximum Contaminate Level Allowed	0.0600 mg/l
Sampled and Tested August 19, 2015	

Lead, and What You Should Know About Our Drinking Water

You've probably heard a lot about lead in public water supplies and schools in recent news. Because of the attention this issue is getting, it's important to understand how lead gets into your drinking water, what the health risks associated with lead are, and what makes our water supply different from other communities' water systems.

The city tests for lead each year by taking a sample at the wells site and other samples throughout the system. These samples are specifically taken from certain residential and commercial properties, and are collected from typical faucets in typical locations. These tests are meant to sample the water in our system that is most likely to have lead or copper leaching into the water. Table 6 shows the results for 2015.

Contaminate	90th Percentile	Unit of Measurement	Goal	Action Level	Homes exceeding Action Level	Complies	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	0.002	Parts per Million	Not Detected	0.015	0	Yes	Household fixtures
Copper	0.295	Parts per Million	1.3	1.3	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion in natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Sampled and Tested 2015							

Lead in Household Plumbing:

Exposure to lead through drinking water is possible if materials in a building's plumbing contain lead. The level of lead in water can increase when water stands in contact with lead-based solder and brass faucets containing lead.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the LeadLine, 503-988-4000, www.leadline.org or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791, www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

People are exposed to lead in many other ways. In our community, dust from paint in homes built before 1978 is the most common source of exposure to lead. Other sources include soil, pottery, traditional folk medicines or cosmetics, some sports equipment such as fishing weights and ammunition, and some occupations and hobbies.

Corrosion Treatment:

The city's approach to corrosion control treatment reduces corrosion in plumbing by increasing the pH of the water. We use caustic soda in a liquid form, which is basically a concentrated salt, to raise the pH of the water to between 7.2 and 7.5. This treatment reduces the chance that our water will leach lead and other minerals into the water that you drink. When you look at most public water systems across the county, test results with and without pH adjustment show over a 50 percent reduction in lead at the tap with pH adjustment. Our treatment does help to reduce the amount of lead found at the tap in most homes; however, the type of plumbing found in a home, business or public building will have the greatest effect on the amount of lead that can show up in a test.

If you are concerned that your home tap water may have lead, call the LeadLine for a free lead-in-water test kit and to learn ways to reduce your exposure to all sources of lead. This program targets testing the water in households most at risk from lead in water. These are homes built between 1970 and 1985, where pregnant women or children age six or younger reside.

Easy Steps to Avoid Possible Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

Use cold, fresh water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water and can be passed on in food and drink prepared with hot water from the tap.

Test your water for lead. Contact the LeadLine at www.leadline.org or (503) 988-4000 to find out how to get a free lead-in-water test.

Regularly clean your faucet aerator. Particles containing lead from solder or household plumbing can become trapped in your faucet aerator. Regular cleaning will remove these particles and reduce your exposure to lead.

Consider buying low-lead fixtures. New brass faucets, fittings and valves may contribute to lead in your drinking water. Federal law currently allows brass fixtures, such as faucets, to contain up to 8 percent lead. These fixtures are labeled as "lead free." When buying new fixtures, consumers should seek out those with the lowest lead content. Visit www.nsf.org to learn more about lead content in plumbing fixtures.

Run your water to flush the lead out. If the water has not been used for several hours, run each tap for 30 seconds to two minutes or until it becomes colder before drinking or cooking. This flushes water that may contain lead from the pipes.

Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.

Test your child. Ask your physician or call the LeadLine to find out how to have your child tested. A blood lead level test is the only way to know if your child is being exposed to lead.

Our Groundwater Needs Protection

Garibaldi's two wells are fed by water that moves from the surface to an aquifer below. An aquifer such as ours consists of alluvial soils, which is a substance made up of fine grains of sand and gravel. Water fills and travels through the tiny spaces of what is called the alluvium. The alluvium is partially protected by an impermeable layer of silt and clay. However, there are areas where water slowly soaks through the soil and eventually reaches the alluvium – this is the process that recharges a well and keeps it usable for long-term water production. At the surface, the land, streams, creeks and rivers that allow water to move down through the ground and into the alluvium make up an area that is often referred to as the well field. When water collects in the well field area, it seeps through surface layers of soils, trees and plant materials that help filter the water as it soaks into the ground.

This natural process is very sensitive to changes in the environment, as well as pollution and unintentional contamination. When hazardous materials spill onto the ground, these materials can be carried in the ground by rain or other water sources, and the groundwater underneath this site can become contaminated. Once polluted, clean-up or treatment of a groundwater source can take years and be very expensive. And in some situations, a groundwater source can become polluted to a point that it cannot be used to produce water suitable for human consumption. It's important to know that whatever we allow to spill on the ground, into a creek or river, or even down your driveway, can eventually find its way back into the very water source that our community depends on.

Household products such as solvents found in paint thinner, furniture stripper, spot remover and charcoal lighter fluid pose the greatest risk to groundwater.

What you can do at home to protect our groundwater?

Store products that contain hazardous ingredients in their original container and then in a plastic bucket or tray. This will help keep the hazardous products safely contained should a spill or leakage occur.

Do not pour household hazardous products down household drains, storm drains, or on the ground.

To safely dispose of household hazardous products in Tillamook County, contact Tillamook County Solid Waste at (503) 815-3975, or look them up on their website at www.co.tillamook.or.us/gov/solidwaste. At various times of the year there are places in the county that you can take your hazardous waste to dispose of safely. Our county's program will accept nearly all household items labeled with:

- DANGER • WARNING • CAUTION • FLAMMABLE
- IGNITABLE • POISON • TOXIC • COMBUSTIBLE
- CORROSIVE • OXIDIZER

Please be careful with the chemicals that you buy and use, and always encourage others to safely and responsibly dispose of all hazardous waste products.

What the EPA Says About Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791, or accessed on their website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink>.

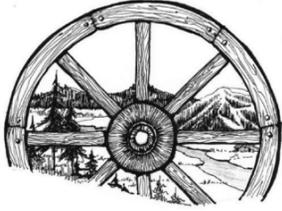
– continued on Page 8

News from the Garibaldi Museum!



July 22nd 4 to 7:00pm: Wine & Cheese - Stop by and check out our items for the 2016 annual silent auction! Did I mention that there will be wine?

July 23rd 10:00 to 4:00pm: Silent Auction - This year the Garibaldi Museum is raising funds to support local educational projects. Many great items to bid on; Disneyland tickets, guided fishing trips, destination baskets, and much, much more! Support your community by bidding on any of these fantastic items! One of the largest silent auctions on the Oregon Coast! More items listed on our website: www.GaribaldiMuseum.org.



TILLAMOOK COAST HISTORY ALLIANCE

Step Back in Time with us on August 19, 20 and 21st!

The Tillamook Coast History Alliance is hosting a three day county wide event. Want to reconnect with your local history? For \$20.00 you can visit any or all of these organizations: Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad, Latimer Quilts & Textile Center, Old Iron Show, Tillamook County Pioneer Museum, Tillamook Forest Center, Cape Meares Lighthouse, Tillamook Air Museum, International Police Museum, and of course the Garibaldi Museum. A limited amount of tickets will be sold.

Coming Soon!



We recently had a very generous donation of the captain's mast from the USS OREGON donated to the museum from Art & Janet Riedel. As a tribute to Art Riedel, we are building an exhibit featuring the mast and the courageous battles of the USS OREGON. Don't know what a captain's mast is? Come on in and we will explain it to you!



Model Boat Show!

In September, the Garibaldi Museum will be hosting a model boat show. We will be featuring many model boats from all different eras. Some of the boats that will be displayed have never been displayed at the museum. Have a model boat you want to show or maybe one that you want to sell? Please contact us!



Watseco-Barview Water District intertie pipe built to survive natural disasters

Not only are residents of the Watseco-Barview Water District enjoying improved water quality, they are sure to continue to do so even in the event of earthquake, thanks to the high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe intertie used to connect municipal water service from Garibaldi.

"You don't fit it together, you weld it together, so there isn't one joint in the whole pipe," said Garibaldi City Manager John O'Leary. If the ground around the intertie shifts, the pipe will shift with it, eventually resuming its original shape. HDPE pipes are known for their zero leak rate and long life expectancy, he added.

Intertie project construction wrapped up in September and the City of Garibaldi finished grant and funding package paperwork in April, said O'Leary. "It's complete with the Oregon Health Authority and Business Oregon's Infrastructure Finance Authority." The final construction cost was \$1.1 million, a significant savings over the original projected cost of \$1.8 million. Of that amount, \$930,000 was provided as a grant from the EPA. While the District is paying the state the difference as a loan, the City is serving as a pass-through entity between the District and Infrastructure Finance Authority. "It's worth noting that rate payers in the city aren't paying for this project," O'Leary noted.

The Port of Tillamook Bay, which owns the railroad right-of-way along which the intertie was constructed, and Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad, which operates its trains on the railroad, also collaborated with the City and District on the project. "We developed a really great relationship between the Port, Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad, the District and the City," said O'Leary. "Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad actually subcontracted with ML Houck Construction Co., the general contractor, to provide some specialized services in helping to install the pipe. "They were really cooperative in helping to get that pipe in. We're pretty grateful to them for their neighborly cooperation in the matter."

O'Leary praised ML Houck Construction Co., saying, "The whole project was surprisingly smooth. We were anticipating problems because we were digging along the Port's right-of-way, and it's hard to say what size rocks you're going to hit along train tracks, but we got some really good information from other contractors who have dug through the same spots - turned out they were very accurate."

Meanwhile residents of Watseco and Barview are no longer forced to contend with hard-to-treat water. "Everyone up there seems very happy with the water we're providing," said O'Leary. "They got a really good deal out of this, and we got a new water customer - everybody wins."

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What the EPA Says About Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791, or accessed on their website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink>.

EPA WaterSense Program

The WaterSense label makes it easy for consumers to recognize products and programs that save water without sacrificing performance or quality. Independent, third-party licensed facilities certify that products meet Environmental Protection Agency criteria for water efficiency and performance by following testing and certification protocols specific to each product category. Products that are certified to meet EPA specifications are allowed to bear the WaterSense label. A number of common fixtures are labeled by the WaterSense Program, including toilets, showerheads and more.

Frequently Asked Questions about Our Drinking Water

Definitions

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years. Or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Action Level - concentration of a Contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

For Additional Information contact:

Oregon Health Authority
Drinking Water Program
971-673-0405
www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/dwp/
Garibaldi Public Water System #4100311