

CARL T.C. GUTIERREZ GOVERNOR OF GUAM

### SEP 17 2002

The Honorable Joanne M. S. Brown Legislative Secretary I Mina'Bente Sais na Liheslaturan Guåhan Twenty-Sixth Guam Legislature Suite 200 130 Aspinal Street Hagåtña, Guam 96910

Dear Legislative Secretary Brown:

Enclosed please find Bill No. 373 (COR) "AN ACT TO GRANT EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY TO THE GUAM WATERWORKS AUTHORITY FOR THE PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF CHLORINATORS IN GUAM'S WATER WELL SYSTEM AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," which was signed into law by the Governor as **Public Law No. 26-137.** 

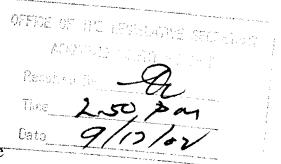
This legislation allows the Guam Waterworks Authority to reprogram its budget in order to purchase chlorinators as well as to purchase solar alternative energy for power back-up to GWA's water well system. A more program-oriented budget process would probably allow for the purchase of these needed items without a change in budget laws.

Very truly yours,

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Carl T. C. Gutierrez I Maga'Lahen Guåhan Governor of Guam

Attachments: original bill for vetoed legislation or copy of bill for signed or overridden legislation and legislation enacted without signature



cc: The Honorable Antonio R. Unpingco Speaker

### MINA'BENTE SAIS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2002 (SECOND) Regular Session

## **CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO I MAGA'LAHEN GUÅHAN**

This is to certify that Substitute Bill No. 373 (COR), "AN ACT TO GRANT EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY TO THE GUAM WATERWORKS AUTHORITY FOR THE PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF CHLORINATORS IN GUAM'S WATER WELL SYSTEM AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," was on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2002, duly and regularly passed.

NIO R. UNPINGCO

Speaker

Attested: JOANNE M.S. BROWN

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Senator and Legislative Secretary

This Act was received by I Maga'lahen Guåhan this	<u>stli</u> day of _	Section 128 2002,		
at $\underline{4'2c}$ o'clock $\underline{p}$ .M.		V		
	Mu	interies		

Assistant Staff Officer Maga'lahi's Office

**APPROVED:** 

CARL T. C. GUTIERREZ I Maga'lahen Guåhan

9-17-02 Date:

Public Law No. <u>26-137</u>

### MINA'BENTE SAIS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2002 (SECOND) Regular Session

#### Bill No. 373 (COR)

As substituted on the Floor and amended.

Introduced by:

V. C. Pangelinan J. M.S. Brown <u>A. R. Unpingco</u> J. F. Ada T. C. Ada F. B. Aguon, Jr. E. B. Calvo F. P. Camacho M. C. Charfauros Mark Forbes L. F. Kasperbauer L. A. Leon Guerrero K. S. Moylan A. L.G. Santos J. T. Won Pat

AN ACT TO GRANT EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY **GUAM WATERWORKS** TO THE AUTHORITY FOR THE PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF CHLORINATORS IN GUAM'S WATER WELL SYSTEM AND FOR **OTHER** PURPOSES.

### 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent. *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds that northern and central Island residents continue to disinfect their tap
 water through boiling or manual chlorination since Typhoon Chata'an hit

Chata'an hit Guam more than a month and a half ago. *Prior* to Typhoon
 Chata'an, residents occasionally suffered from boil-water notices as Guam
 Waterworks Authority ("GWA") attempts to resolve such contaminated
 water problems in different villages.

5 Aside from the obvious health risks, the continued distribution of 6 contaminated water has residents and businesses shouldering additional 7 financial burden, as the need to purchase bottled water or to boil water 8 becomes a necessity, and *not* an option. Such chronic problems must be 9 *immediately* resolved to protect the well-being and the health of the People of 10 Guam.

11 Scientists testified that we will always have the presence of some contamination in our drinking water, and that the long-term solution to 12 ensuring safe drinking water is the disinfection of the water supply at the 13 source through chlorination. But because of financial costs, it has been argued 14 that it is not necessary to have a chlorinator on each well. According to some 15 officials, one (1) chlorinator can be utilized in several water wells; provided, 16 that all wells feed into the same line. A chlorinator can simply be installed in 17 18 the last water well before it goes into the distribution system.

Although such solution sounds logical, the reality is that it is *not* practical. The last water well where the chlorinator is installed into may break down, and therefore, is unable to provide chlorination to the rest of the water wells that feed into the same line. Broken wells require crews from GWA to shift water where a chlorinator may *not* exist. With the construction of a chlorination system, it would easily allow water to be shifted to different

parts of the Island without having to uninstall and reinstall a chlorinator in
 the area where water is being shifted.

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Apart from the possibility of the last water well breaking down, 3 contamination also occurs because of infiltration from leaks at various points 4 in the transmission lines. 5 Fixing all leaks to eliminate contamination is impossible to achieve in the near future. Additionally, infiltration occurs due 6 to insufficient pressure in the water lines, and as we had experienced in the 7 past, GWA is unable to maintain equal and adequate pressure throughout the 8 entire system. By providing chlorination at every source point, it immediately 9 guarantees that all of the water supply is safe at all times. 10

Investing in chlorinator assets is a long-term investment in the system, and will ensure that sporadic contamination will be resolved as a normal course of operation of the transmission and distribution system, without the need to inconvenience and burden the public with the need to boil water or purchase bottled water.

16 Therefore, to ensure that the People's health is not placed at risk, I Liheslaturan Guåhan intends to provide resources for the purchase and 17 installation of chlorinators. Based upon the information provided by the 18 acting General Manager of GWA to the public, each chlorinator and its 19 installation would cost approximately Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00). A 20 total of twenty-five (25) chlorinators are needed to provide full chlorination 21 coverage to the Island-wide water system, and to provide safe drinking water 22 23 in the entire system. With such investment, there is the need to ensure that the system continues to function even with downed power generators. I 24

Liheslaturan Guåhan wishes to have GWA solicit alternate power back-up
 systems for these chlorinators that may require less maintenance than
 traditional generators, such as solar generators coupled with a battery system.

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It is therefore the intent of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* to authorize the reprogramming of funds and to grant an expedited procurement process required in order for GWA to purchase chlorinators as soon as possible to alleviate the suffering and danger imposed upon Guam's residents, and also, the purchase of solar alternative energy to serve as a power back-up in all water wells if determined to be more economical and practical.

Section 2. Authorization to Reprogram Funds. GWA is hereby
 authorized to reprogram and expend a *maximum* of One Million Dollars
 (\$1,000,000.00) from their Capital Infrastructure Fund for the following
 purposes:

14 (a) the purchase and installation of *up to* thirty (30) chlorinators
15 for GWA's water well system;

(b) *if* GWA or the government of Guam receives a Federal grant
for the purchase of chlorinators, GWA may use the funds described in
this Section to meet the payment of the cost share agreement between
the Federal Government and the government of Guam, through the
GWA; and

(c) the purchase of solar alternative energy for power back-up
 in GWA's water well system, *if* determined to be economical and
 practical.

Section 3. Expedited Procurement Authorized. Notwithstanding
 the Guam Procurement Law, GWA is hereby authorized to purchase *up to* thirty (30) chlorinators as funded for in § 2(i) of this Act; *provided*, that GWA
 must solicit *at least* three (3) informal price quotations, and must award the
 procurement to the firm with the best offer, as determined by evaluating cost
 and delivery time.

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Section 4. Solar Alternative Energy. GWA is hereby authorized to
purchase a solar alternative energy system, in accordance with the Guam
Procurement Law, to serve as a power back-up supply in the water wells
system, *if* determined to be economical and practical.

11 Section 5. Severability. *If* any provision of this Law or its 12 application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to 13 law, such invalidity shall *not* affect other provisions or applications of this 14 Law which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, 15 and to this end the provisions of this Law are severable.



MINA' BENTE SAIS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN TWENTY-SIXTH GUAM LEGISLATURE 155 Hessler Place, Hagåtña, Guam 96910

# 2002 (SECOND) Regular Session

I, Antonio R. Unpingco, Speaker of I Mina'Bente Sais Na Liheslaturan Guåhan, hereby certify, in conformance with Title 2 Guam Code Annotated § 2103, Public Hearings Mandatory, as amended, that an emergency condition exists involving danger to the public health, safety and welfare of the People and therefore waive the statutory requirements for a public hearing on Bill Number 373 (COR), "AN ACT TO GRANT EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY TO THE GUAM WATERWORKS AUTHORITY FOR THE PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF CHLORINATORS IN GUAM'S WATER WELL SYSTEM AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," which was introduced on August 26, 2002, and therefore waive the statutory requirements for a public hearing on Bill Number 373 (COR).

Dated: September 3, 2002

ANTONIO R. UNPINGCO Speaker and Presiding Officer



# I MINA' BENTE SAIS NA LIHESLATURAN GUAHAN

2002 (SECOND) Regular Session

Date: <u>9/4/0</u>2

### **VOTING SHEET**

SBIII No. <u>373 (CO</u>R) Resolution No.

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**Question:** 

NAME	YEAS	NAYS	NOT VOTING <u>/</u> ABSTAINED	OUT DURING ROLL CALL	ABSENT
ADA, Joseph F.					
ADA, Thomas C.				<b></b>	
AGUON, Frank B., Jr.	~				
BROWN, Joanne M. S.	V				
CALVO, Eddie B.	$\checkmark$				
CAMACHO, Felix P.	V				
CHARFAUROS, Mark C.	$\checkmark$				
FORBES, Mark					
KASPERBAUER, Lawrence F.	$\checkmark$				
LEON GUERRERO, Lourdes A.	$\bigvee$				
MOYLAN, Kaleo S.	$\checkmark$				
PANGELINAN, Vicente C.	$\checkmark$				
SANTOS, Angel L.G.	$\checkmark$				
UNPINGCO, Antonio R.	$\checkmark$				
WON PAT, Judith T.	$\checkmark$				

TOTAL

15 0 0

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CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:

Clerk of the Legislature

\* 3 Passes = No vote EA = Excused Absence

20.121



MINA' BENTE SAIS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN TWENTY-SIXTH GUAM LEGISLATURE 155 Hessler Place, Hagåtija, Guam 96910

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Dated: September 3, 2002

ANTONIO R. UNPINGCO Speaker and Presiding Officer

#### MINA'BENTE SAIS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2002 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 373 (COP)

Introduced by:

v.c. pangelinan J.M.S. Brown

AN ACT TO GRANT EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY TO THE GUAM WATERWORKS AUTHORITY FOR THE PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF CHLORINATORS IN GUAM'S WATER WELL SYSTEM AND FOR **OTHER** PURPOSES.

### **1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:**

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent. *I Liheslaturan Guahan* finds that northern and central island residents continue to disinfect their tap water through boiling or manual chlorination since Typhoon Chata'an hit Guam more than a month and a half ago. Prior to Typhoon Chata'an, residents occasionally suffered from boil-water notice as Guam Waterworks Authority attempts to resolve such contamination water problems in different villages.

8 Aside from the obvious health risks, the continued distribution of 9 contaminated water has residents and businesses shouldering additional 10 financial burden, as the need to purchase bottled water or boil water becomes 11 a necessity, and not an option. Such chronic problem must be immediately 12 resolved to protect the well-being and the health of the people of Guam.

1 Scientists testified that we will always have the presence of some 2 contamination in our drinking water and that the long-term solution to 3 ensuring safe drinking water is the disinfection of the water supply at the 4 source through chlorination. But because of financial costs, it has been argued 5 that it is not necessary to have a chlorinator on each well. According to some officials, one chlorinator can be utilized in several water wells, provided that 6 7 all wells feed into the same line. A chlorinator can simply be installed in the 8 last water well before it goes into the distribution system.

9 Although such solution sounds logical, the reality is that it is not practical. The last water well where the chlorinator is installed into may break 10 down, and therefore, is unable to provide chlorination to the rest of the water 11 12 wells that feeds into the same line. Broken wells require crews from the Guam 13 Waterworks Authority to shift water where a chlorinator may not exist. With the construction of a chlorination system, it would easily allow water to be 14 15 shifted to different parts of the island without having to uninstall and reinstall 16 a chlorinator in the area where water is being shifted.

17 Apart from the possibility of the last water well breaking down, 18 contamination also occurs because of infiltration from leaks at various points 19 in the transmission lines. Fixing all leaks to eliminate contamination is 20 impossible to achieve in the near future. Additionally, infiltration occurs due 21 to insufficient pressure in the water lines and as we had experienced in the 22 past, GWA is unable to maintain equal and adequate pressure throughout the 23 entire system. By providing chlorination at every source point, it immediately guarantees that all of the water supply is safe at all times. 24

1 Investing in chlorinator assets is a long-term investment in the system 2 and will ensure that sporadic contamination will be resolved as a normal 3 course of operation of the transmission and distribution system, without the 4 need to inconvenience and burden the public with the need to boil water or 5 purchase bottled water.

6 Therefore, to ensure that the people's health is not placed at risk, I7 Liheslaturan Guahan intends to provide resources for the purchase and installation of chlorinators. Based on the information provided by the acting 8 9 General Manager of the Guam Waterworks Authority to the public, each chlorinator and its installation would cost approximately Fifteen Thousand 10 11 Dollars (\$15,000.00). A total of twenty-five (25) chlorinators are needed to 12 provide full chlorination coverage to the islandwide water system and provide safe drinking water in the entire system. With such investment, there 13 is then the need to maintain the chlorinator system, and the need to ensure 14 15 that the system continues to function even with downed power generators. I 16 Liheslaturan Guahan wishes to have GWA solicit alternate power back up systems for these chlorinators that may require less maintenance than 17 18 traditional generators, such as solar generators coupled with battery system.

It is therefore the intent of *I Liheslaturan Guahan* to authorize the reprogramming of funds and grant expedited procurement process required in order for the Guam Waterworks Authority to purchase chlorinators as soon as possible to alleviate the suffering and danger imposed upon Guam's residents, and also, to enter into contract for the maintenance of the chlorinators and the purchase of solar alternative energy to serve as a power back up in all water wells if determined to be more economical and practical.

Section 2. Authorization to reprogram funds. The Guam Waterworks
 Authority is hereby authorized to reprogram a maximum of One Million
 Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) from their Capital Infrastructure Fund for the
 following purposes:

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- 5 (i) the purchase and installation of up to thirty (30)
  6 chlorinators for Guam Waterworks Authority's water well
  7 system;
- 8 (ii) the maintenance of Guam Waterworks Authority's
  9 Chlorinator System; and
- 10(iii)the purchase of solar alternative energy for power back up11in Guam Waterworks Authority's water well system, if12determined to be more economical and practical.

Section 3. Expedited Procurement Authorized. Notwithstanding the Guam Procurement Law, the Guam Waterworks Authority is hereby authorized to purchase up to thirty (30) chlorinators as funded for in Section 2(i) of this Act; provided that the Guam Waterworks Authority must solicit at least three (3) informal price quotations, and must award the procurement to the firm with the best offer, as determined by evaluating cost and delivery time.

Section 4. Contract for Maintenance. (a) The Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) is hereby authorized to contract for the maintenance and upkeep of its chlorinator system. The contract shall be for a period of not less than three (3) years but shall be no more than five (5) years. GWA shall award such contracts to the party that can most effectively carry out their terms, the ability to satisfy the terms, costs and conditions of the contract being the primary basis for awarding the contract. The contract shall be let by
 competitive bidding, as in accordance with the Guam Procurement Law, and
 shall include but not be limited to the following:

 (1) Duration of contract;
 (2) Complete description of duties;

6 (3) Amount of contract;

7 (4) Date of completion of the contract; and

8 (5) Termination of contract for nonperformance.

9 Section 4. Solar Alternative Energy. The Guam Waterworks Authority
10 is hereby authorized to purchase a solar alternative energy system, in
11 accordance with the Guam Procurement Law, to serve as a power back up
12 supply in the water wells system, if determined to be more economical and
13 practical.

14 Section 5. Severability. *If* any provision of this Law or its 15 application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to 16 law, such invalidity shall *not* affect other provisions or applications of this 17 Law which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, 18 and to this end the provisions of this Law are severable.