Constructing a Sewer Main Extension

This document has been written by Phil Trubey, a Rancho Santa Fe homeowner, to help other homeowners acquire sewer service. It has been written based on the experience of building a 6,135 foot sewer main extension to service about 40 houses during the first half of 2004.

Why Sewer?

The majority of both the Rancho Santa Fe Covenant and non-Covenant areas does not have access to sewer main service and rely instead on septic tanks and either leach fields or seepage pits.

Septic systems are not permanent solutions. They routinely clog up, overflowing raw sewage onto trails and neighbors properties. Those chronic wet areas on our trails are often caused by so-called "gray" water direct from people's washing machines, or raw sewage from overflowing septic systems. Unlike other areas, there is no scheduled mandatory pumping or testing of septic systems, resulting in many septic systems that are improperly maintained. In addition to this public health issue, the installation of a sewer hookup provides these other benefits:

- Eliminates bi-yearly visits from the septic tank pumper.
- No worries about leach fields or seepage pits failing – it is maintenance free.
- Allows us to reclaim leach field property to do something else with.
- Increases property value.

Is Sewer Near Me?

To find out if there is a sewer main on your street passing by your house, call the Rancho Santa Fe Community Sewer District to find out: (760) 942-5147. The RSF CSD currently outsources almost all work to the civil engineering firm Dudek & Associates so don't be surprised if you get a Dudek voice mail.

Connecting to an Existing Sewer Main

If a sewer main is running past your property, then it is a relatively simple matter to hookup.

First, contact the sewer district to determine the permit and reimbursement fees. Typically, the sewer district will charge a one-time hookup fee to help pay for past capital expense project such as a downstream pump station. Also, someone else may have paid for the construction of your sewer main and thus there may be reimbursement money to be paid. These fees can be as little as zero dollars to over $20,000 depending on the circumstances.

Second, you will need to hire a sewer lateral contractor to open up the street to create a connection into the main (connections occur into the 8" sewer main itself, not into the manhole), and continue trenching on your property to install a 4" lateral to your septic tank, where they can intercept all the pipes coming from your house and tie them in. At the same time, they will pump your septic tank and de-commission it (often by filling it with gravel/dirt).

Constructing a Sewer Main

Sewer mains are financed by private property owners. Most often they are constructed by contractors building a subdivision of houses – the large expense of constructing the sewer main can be absorbed into the subdivision cost. This model doesn't work very well in Rancho Santa Fe as there aren't many large groups of houses being built anymore – most new construction is in the form of individual lots. The way financing a sewer main works in this case is that an interested homeowner undertakes the significant time commitment to organize their neighbors to jointly pay for a sewer main construction.

A quick word about what it is you are building. A sewer main is typically an 8" green plastic-type pipe that is almost always placed under roads. Every once in a while, the pipe is broken up by a manhole which is used by maintenance personnel once the system is operational. The sewer pipe is placed not less than 6 or so feet (but usually more) under grade in typically an 18" wide trench – no other utilities can co-exist in this trench. During construction, Ys are placed in the sewer main where they need to branch off to someone's property – the contractor will place a 4" lateral pipe from this Y to a few feet onto the homeowner's property.

Once you are done constructing the sewer main, you literally give it to the sewer district who in turn maintains it for you and also administers a reimbursement agreement for you.

The way reimbursement works is as follows:

Say you are building a sewer main that attaches to an existing sewer main, and the new main passes by 40 houses, and 25 people have signed up to fund the $500,000 total cost of the new main. Each project funder then initially pays $500,000/25 = $20,000. After the project is complete and say one of the 15 people who did not pay wants to connect, then they pay a reimbursement fee to the district that gets distributed pro-rata to each initial funder – in this example the fee would be $500,000 (plus 6% per annum) / 40 = $12,500 which would then be distributed to each of the 25 initial funders. Eventually everyone will pay the same amount, but it may take a while! Note that no money goes to the people who built the existing sewer main segment that your sewer main is hooking into.

Here are the steps to construct a sewer main.

Step 1: Contacting

The first step in the construction process is to find out where the closest sewer main is. A quick call to the RSF CSD will determine where the closest sewer main is and your approximate distance from it and what kind of engineering challenges may exist.

The second step is to gauge neighbor interest along the sewer main route. You can get contact information for all your neighbors from the Rancho Santa Fe Association – go into the main office and show them your proposed sewer main route – they can then give you maps with county APNs identified on them and the associated lot owners, as well as a contact list. Don't be surprised if the contact list is missing phone numbers, or appears incomplete. You can also get contact information from APNs if you know a realtor, or someone who has access to the county tax roll information.

The best way to contact your neighbors is to mail them each a letter outlining what you are attempting to do – include your best guess as to cost. There are three components to the homeowner's cost: their share of the actual sewer main construction; any CSD hookup fees; and their cost to trench on their property to get the sewer lateral to the septic tank.

In our project completed in mid-2004, the sewer main project cost about $100/foot of sewer main, inclusive of all costs. To find out CSD hookup charges, ask the CSD what additional costs, if any, your homeowners will incur when they hookup – on our sewer main, we had to pay the CSD $11,200 per lot at hookup time to help pay for downstream pump station and capacity charges. Finally, the property lateral trenching can vary from $2K to $15K, depending on length of run, obstructions, etc.

After mailing everyone an info package, follow up with phone calls. In my project, I managed to get about 50% of the neighbors along the route to agree to fund the sewer main, a fairly high hit rate. A more conservative number for budgeting might 40% until you know who is and isn't in.

Keeping track of who is and isn't interested can be more of a challenge than it would seem – I had 40 housing lots to keep track of and a lot of them seemed to have special circumstances of one sort of another: house up for sale, or in escrow, or resident only lives in it 6 months of the year, or owned by someone but managed by someone else, etc. I ended up using the Microsoft Outlook contact manager, keeping all the contacts in a separate folder – acquiring everyone's email address was very useful as you need to send out status updates periodically, and a mass email is the quickest way to do this. Also, try to acquire everyone's street address (as opposed to their mailing address which is often a PO Box, or a maybe a Nevada address), as this helps during the construction phase.

I actually went a step further once I had an approximate count of who was interested and who wasn't – I mailed everyone a single "Contact Update & Expression of Interest" form with their contact info filled in and space for them to correct it, along with a stamped return envelope – this way I had a written piece of paper that specified interest in the project.

Step 2: Engineering

Once you feel reasonably confident that you can fund this project, the next step is to get a civil engineering firm to draw up detailed plans of the project. These plans will be used for sending our bid requests, getting permits, and actual construction.

When doing our project, I found the engineering firms I contacted to be overworked and busy – in fact I waited two months on one firm to even give me a quote, and then I gave up and switched to another. You can try to find one that has the cheapest rates (they will charge you by the hour of work, so go by their rate sheet), but you may have little choice as to which one is available to do the work and knows the area, etc.

Engineering is not cheap and they want to be paid as they go, so you have three options here – one is to fund this and other "startup" costs yourself looking to get reimbursed later, the other is to start collecting money for the project now, and the third is to ask the RSF CSD for startup money to pay for this initial startup phase. I ended up funding this phase myself, and got reimbursed later. Collecting money from people at this stage has its own problems – since you haven't gone to bid yet, the total

project cost is pretty fuzzy ($100/ft is the best estimate you still have), and leaves open the possibility of having to collect money twice. See below for how money collection is handled. Asking the CSD for money isn't a bad idea – it does take more time, it complicates the process if your request isn't exactly what is needed, and they have no obligation to fund you, so they can turn you down (go into such a board meeting prepared).

You will need to give a list of participating APNs to the engineering firm so they can mark out where the homeowner laterals are on the plans.

The engineering firm will take about 6-8 weeks to get a set of preliminary plans done (part of this time is spent getting a full aerial topographic map of the area).

The plans will contain detailed requirements and specifications as per CSD standards, so the plans are a complete bidder's package onto themselves.

Step 3: Bidding

You typically want to send out the plans to at least six contractors – see the end for a list of contractors that I used – your engineering firm and the CSD can recommend others too. All contractors must have an A license to dig up public roads.

When collecting the bids and trying to compare apples to apples, here are some things to watch out for:

- What kind of traffic control have they bid? Depending on your road width and your sewer route, you may or may not be able/be allowed to close the road (the winning contractor submits a traffic control plan to the county, but the county ultimately decides what kind of traffic control will be allowed) – make sure your bid is inclusive of whatever the county will allow the contractor to do for traffic control.
- Try to get the contractor to include road compaction testing as part of the fixed price bid – if he doesn't, you have to hire your own compaction testing company and this will turn into a variable cost that is hard to predict.
- Road condition – most bids will have an exclusion that exempts the fixed price bid from poor soils condition, usually as caused by excessive groundwater. In our project, we had a 200' segment that essentially was an underground river and we had to pay overage on this segment. Since all bids usually exclude this, it is a good idea to negotiate up front how to handle such overages – standard T&L rates are usually high, so this is a good thing to negotiate (and there may be different ways of figuring out extra costs for bad conditions).
- Ask for a 10% holdback until all signoffs have occurred (both CSD and county) and until all liens have been perfected.
- The contractor will need a staging area for materials and equipment – on our project we were lucky in that one of the contributing property owners had a very large empty lot that we could use – it would be a good idea to figure this out before asking for bids.
- In a similar vein, there will be excess dirt that will need to be hauled off somewhere – if you can find a very local place (like along the route) that could use some fill, it will help your bid costs.

- Once construction starts, you will likely get new people interested in participating that didn't want to before – so it is a good idea to get up front what the cost of additional laterals will be.

When you get the bids, some bids will have detailed cost breakdowns – go through these breakdowns and make sure the bidder hasn't made a spreadsheet error somewhere (I'm talking from experience here).

On our project, we ended up selecting the low cost bidder – the quality of work was fine.

Note that you can negotiate several "standard" conditions on the contractor's contracts. The CSD can be helpful here in determining which provisions should be reworded, or struck out entirely.

Step 4: "Final" Budgeting

Here is the actual budget showing what our 6,135 foot sewer main extension cost us. With the winning bid in your hand, you can work out a similar expected cost spreadsheet.

Sample Budget

		Total		**Per Foot**
Contractor Contract	$	507,585		
Field Change	$	(1,505)		
Road cave in/water Overage	$	12,685		
Water Meter	$	800		
Total Contractor	$	519,565	$	84.69
Engineering/Permits				
Engineering	$	50,400	$	8.22
Compaction Testing	$	22,500	$	3.67
Performance Bond	$	11,526		
Dixieline Fund Control	$	1,810		
Permits	$	12,052		
Total Engineering/Permits	$	98,288	$	16.02
Grand Total	**$**	**617,853**	**$**	**100.71**

Some notes on this budget:

- The Field Change and Road Cave In were, of course, unexpected changes and you should expect to cover these in a Contingency line item.
- The Engineering line item includes survey staking while the project was underway, and changes that inevitably occur, so don't necessarily believe the initial cost estimate you are given by them.
- Compaction Testing is needed as a line item if your contractor doesn't include it.
- The CSD now requires all contractors to get a performance bond which ensures that even if the contractor goes out of business, the bonding company will finish the job.
- See below for Dixieline Fund Control

- You need to pay the CSD and the County permit fees that essentially pay for their inspectors.

Once you have your expected costs, add a 10% or 20% contingency line item, which you hope will be reimbursed to the homeowners. Then divide this total cost including the contingency by the number of lots looking to hookup (if a single owner wanted two hookups, I charged him a double fee – I had some contractors that had 4 lots to hookup) and you have your per lot funding fee.

In my case, I used a 20% contingency and it wasn't enough! My problem is that after I started collecting money from everyone (my initial budget had everyone paying $27,337), six lots that said they were going to pay, didn't. I didn't go back to people to ask for more money – instead I signed up additional lots that weren't part of the original budget as I went along.

Step 5: Owner's Contract

This is a recommended step that I didn't end up doing, due to time pressure on my part, but I highly recommend it. As sponsor of the project, you are the sole person who ends up signing the contractor's construction contract, you are the one that spends the collected money, and, fundamentally, you are the person on the hook should something unexpected happen. To help mitigate downside problems and to make it crystal clear with your neighbors what is happening, it would be a good idea to draft and have all the funding participants sign a construction agreement. Appendix B shows a sample construction agreement that I put together – it hasn't been seen by a lawyer yet, so use/modify at your own risk.

From a logistics point of view, you can get the residents to sign this agreement at the same time they are funding the money for the project.

Step 6: Collecting Money

You will want to set up a construction escrow account to collect and disburse the money. I used Dixieline Fund Control and they were easy and helpful to work with. A fund control company acts as an independent third party who monitors and tracks all money going into and out of the escrow account. It gives your neighbors some measure of comfort because at the end of the project, all disbursements must have been backed up by invoices and these are all kept track of by the fund control company. The fund control company also keeps track of conditional lien releases and helps in the final paperwork when the project is finished.

To set up an escrow account, you must give the fund control company the following:

- a complete budget breakdown including all the sub-items on the contractor's contract (basically all the items they will partial bill you for as the project proceeds), and line items for all the permits, engineering, contingency, etc.
- A list of all funders with their names and addresses

They will input all the budget information into their system and then turn around and give you a printable PDF document which each funder must sign and return with their checks made out to the fund control company. This is a good time to also send out the construction contract (previous section) for all funders to sign too.

Expect to take about 4 weeks to get everyone to fund, and expect a few people to drop out at this point as well.

Step 7: Construction

Once all the money is in the escrow account, you can start the construction process:

- Sign the contract with the construction company
- Pay for and get a CSD permit
- Pay for and get a county permit

The construction pretty much proceeds on its own. **The biggest thing you must do is to verify the correct location of each lateral stub**. In the initial engineering phase, the engineering company will have made educated guesses as to the best place to put a lateral based on the topography of the property. But since they don't know for sure where the septic tanks are, they may end up putting the laterals on the wrong side of a driveway, for instance. Before construction begins in earnest, it would behoove you to ask each resident to get with their local plumber/contractor/maintenance company and figure out where they want their lateral to go. Cross check these locations with the engineering plans and make any changes before the street construction gets to that property because the construction company puts in the property lateral Ys as they put the sewer main in.

To actually pay bills, you must fax in voucher requests to your fund control company, who will provide you with pre-printed voucher request forms – I replicated the forms in Excel and printed the voucher requests from these Excel pages myself. Don't forget to holdback 10% (or whatever was negotiated) of each billing for final payment at the end.

Step 8: Final Paperwork

To close out the project, you must get a signoff from the county that they accept all the roadwork that has been done, and from the CSD to accept the sewer itself. Both the county and the CSD will need a copy of the compaction report.

After you receive both county and CSD signoffs, you can record a notice a completion at the County Recorders office. This will notify any subcontractors that might not have been paid that the project is finished. If you have not received any complaints within 40 days of the notice of completion filing, it is safe to pay the contractor his final bill – you should also ask your contractor for unconditional releases from each subcontractor at this point.

You can then enter into the reimbursement agreement with the CSD, and after that, everyone can start connecting.

Step 9: Actual Hookup

Actually hooking up is a matter of each resident hiring a private contractor or plumber (or you can do it yourself with your maintenance/landscape folks) to dig a trench from the septic tank area to the road side where your lateral stub has been built. Contractors will give you an all-inclusive bid that includes detaching the house sewer pipe from the septic tank as well as decommissioning the septic tank (pumping it and filling it with dirt/gravel/slurry).

Conclusion

Spearheading a neighborhood sewer main extension is a fairly time intensive process, but it is something that can be done very much part time. The key requirement is to be organized – have a good filing system, and use as much computerization as possible (familiarity with computer spreadsheets and contact managers is a big plus). In the end, you will have built an enduring piece of critical infrastructure.

Phil Trubey
www.trubey.net
August 10, 2004

Appendix A

Contact List

Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District

Jeff Pape - (760) 479-4126

Engineering Firms

Laret Engineering – Jim Laret, (858) 756-9374
San Dieguito Engineering - (760) 753-5525

Sewer Main Contractors

Western Pacific Pipeline – Steve Vargas, (619) 593-4823 x208
Hoffman Engineering – 760-724-8550
Salzano Engineering – John Salzano, 619-593-9592
Don Hubbard Contracting – 760-736-3241
Southcoast Backhoe – 760-747-2055
Underground Utilities – 619-461-9500

Sewer Lateral Contractors (for individual homeowners to contact)

Arrow Pipeline	800-605-2911 (CA only, direct 760-476-9388)
Coffman Construction	760-942-1197
McKenna Construction	858-755-2290
Western Pacific Pipeline	619-593-4823 (Gary Kohel, x207)

Fund Control Companies

Dixieline Fund Control – Patty Miller, 760-745-7271

Compaction Testing

B&B Engineering – 760-945-3150

Appendix B
AGREEMENT TO CONSTRUCT A SEWER MAIN

This Agreement To Construct A Sewer Main (this "Agreement") is made by and among the people who have signed this instrument (collectively the "Residents" and individually "Resident").

RECITALS

A. The Residents wish to construct an approximate 5,000 foot long sewer main extension with 22 stubs from the intersection of the streets La Orilla and Rambla De Las Flores in Rancho Santa Fe, south down Rambla De Las Flores, along Calle Chaparro and stopping several hundred feet before Linea Del Cielo, the precise layout being documented in the map prepared by Laret Engineering entitled "Rambla Sewer Main Extension" dated October 2, 2003 (hereinafter called "the Project").

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements set forth herein and for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Administrator and Administrative Duties

1.1 Selection of the Administrator. One or more Resident(s) are chosen to act as the administrator (the "Administrator") to implement this Agreement, and do what is necessary to construct the Project. Initially the Administrator will be Philip Trubey. Should the current Administrator become incapacitated or for any other reason, the Residents may elect another Administrator through a physical meeting and another Administrator may be selected by a vote, the candidate receiving the most votes wins. Signed proxies may be used. Advance notice of two weeks of such a meeting must be given to all Residents.

1.2 Duties of the Administrator. The Administrator is allowed to, but is not limited to, do the following in aid of constructing the Project: hiring and paying engineering and consulting firms, preparing bids, selecting and paying construction contractors, and paying permit fees. Attached, as Exhibit B, is the Project budget plan, including expected phasing of disbursements.

2. Construction Fees

2.1 Initial Payment. At the time this Agreement is executed by each Resident, each Resident will pay $27,337 per sewer hookup ("Initial Payment"). This payment and any other payment related to this Agreement will be deposited into a construction escrow account by the Administrator, said escrow account to be used solely for receipts and disbursements related to this Agreement. This Initial Payment is expected to cover any and all costs related to the permitting, consulting, engineering and construction of the Project, but is not guaranteed to do so (see section 2.3). The cost of the Initial Payment per sewer hookup, and all other payments and refunds related to this Agreement, are computed by taking the total cost or refund and dividing by the total number of sewer hookups for all Residents.

2.2 Other Fees. Once construction of the Project is finished, Residents will need to independently contract with an outside contractor to hook their house up to the sewer main stub that this Project will have built for them. At that time, Residents will also be required to pay fees to the Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District, which is expected to be $11,200.

2.3 Cost Overruns. While the Administrator will solicit fixed price bids, any bid has exceptions that if triggered might require the payment of more money to finish the project ("Cost Overrun"). In the event that the Project will cost more than the Initial Payment, the Administrator will inform each Resident of the Cost Overrun, and request additional money to pay for the Cost Overrun. As part of this Agreement, each Resident is obligated to either pay their share of the Cost Overrun, or request that a meeting take place to discuss the Cost Overrun. In such a meeting, if 51% of all Residents agree to pay for the Cost Overrun, then all Residents are obligated to pay for their share. In such a meeting, signed proxies may be used and advance notice of two weeks of such a meeting must be given to all Residents.

2.4 Cost Underruns. At the conclusion of this Project, when all costs related to the project have been paid, if there is extra money that has been paid by the Residents that has not been used ("Cost Underrun"), then the Administrator will pay each Resident a refund for their share of the Cost Underrun based on the number of sewer hookups they paid for.

2.5 Final Accounting. At the conclusion of this Project, when all costs related to the project have been paid, and any Cost Underruns have been paid, the Administrator shall furnish to each Resident a complete accounting of all inflows and outflows of money related to this Agreement ("Final Accounting").

3. Dedication of Sewer

3.1 Assignment. The Residents agree that the Project will be dedicated to the Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District (the "District") after construction for public use and becomes the sole property of the District, and the Residents thereafter have no rights whatsoever therein. At the same time this dedication occurs, the Residents and the District will enter into a reimbursement agreement that obligates the District to collect monies from other people who wish to hook into this Project and distribute this money to each Resident.

4. Miscellaneous

4.1 Transferability. A Resident's rights and obligations related to this Agreement shall not be transferred, in whole or in part, except to (i) a trust in which the transferring Resident is a trustee and the beneficiaries of the transferring Resident are the transferring Resident or heirs of the transferring Resident, or (ii) succession or testamentary disposition on the Resident's death or incapacitation.

4.2 Termination. This Agreement shall continue in full force until it is automatically terminated by the following events having taken place: the Project construction has been

completed, all outstanding bills related to the Project have been paid, any cost underruns have been paid to the Residents, and a Final Accounting has been furnished to each Resident.

4.3 Notice. Any and all notices between the parties hereto provided or permitted under this Agreement or by law shall be in writing and shall be deemed duly served when personally delivered to a Resident, or in lieu of such personal service, when deposited in the United States mail.

4.4 Successors. This Agreement shall be binding on and inure to the benefit of the respective successors, assigns and personal representatives of the Residents hereto.

4.5 Severability. If any term, provision, covenant, or condition of this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the rest of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect and shall in no way be affected, impaired or invalidated.

4.6 Governing Law. This Agreement is executed and intended to be performed in the State of California and the laws of the State of California shall govern its interpretation and effect.

4.7 Amendments. This Agreement may be amended at any time and from time to time, by mutual agreement of the Residents, but any amendment must be in writing and signed by each Resident.

4.8 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

4.9 Entire Agreement. This instrument contains the entire agreement of the Residents relating to the rights granted and obligations assumed in this instrument and supersedes any prior agreement. Any oral representation or modification concerning this instrument shall be of no force or effect unless contained in a subsequent written modification signed by the party to be charged.

4.10 Attorney's Fees. If any action at law or in equity, including an action for declaratory relief, is brought to enforce or interpret the provision of this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and disbursements in addition to any other relief to which such party may be entitled.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Residents have executed this Agreement on this ____ day of _____, 2004.

Residents:

_____

XXXXXXXXXXX

Appendix C

Sample Dixieline Budget Report

Item	Description	Original Budget	Net Change	Current Budget	Requested	Received	Paid-YTD	%	Remaining
0001	8" SDR 35	$214,226.00	$2,580.00	$211,646.00	$188,579.90	$188,579.90	$188,579.90	89.10%	$23,066.10
0002	4" SDR 35 LATERALS	$12,000.00		$12,000.00	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	100.00%	
0003	4" CLEANOUTS	$2,320.00		$2,320.00	$2,320.00	$2,320.00	$2,320.00	100.00%	
0004	MANHOLES W/ VACUUM TEST	$56,350.00	$2,450.00	$53,900.00	$53,900.00	$53,900.00	$53,900.00	100.00%	
0005	TV VIEO SEWER MAIN	$7,476.00		$7,476.00				0.00%	$7,476.00
0006	HAUL OFF	$7,550.00		$7,550.00	$7,550.00	$7,550.00	$7,550.00	100.00%	
0007	ASPHALT REMOVE & REPLACE	$92,007.00		$92,007.00	$92,007.00	$92,007.00	$92,007.00	100.00%	
0008	STRIPING	$5,800.00		$5,800.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	17.24%	$4,800.00
0009	POTHOLING	$6,200.00		$6,200.00	$6,200.00	$6,200.00	$6,200.00	100.00%	
0010	TRAFFIC CONTROL	$16,500.00		$16,500.00	$16,500.00	$16,500.00	$16,500.00	100.00%	
0011	DEWATERING	$7,500.00		$7,500.00				0.00%	$7,500.00
0012	8" C-900 CL150	$3,180.00		$3,180.00	$3,180.00	$3,180.00	$3,180.00	100.00%	
0013	CONCRETE LUG	$345.00		$345.00	$345.00	$345.00	$345.00	100.00%	
0014	LOST FOOTAGE/GRND CONDITN	$12,685.00		$12,685.00	$12,685.00	$12,685.00	$12,685.00	100.00%	
0021	8" SDR 35	$23,779.00		$23,779.00	$23,779.00	$23,779.00	$23,779.00	100.00%	
0022	4" SDR 35 LATERALS	$1,500.00		$1,500.00	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	100.00%	
0023	4" CLEANOUTS	$290.00		$290.00	$290.00	$290.00	$290.00	100.00%	
0024	MANHOLE W/ VACUUM TESTING	$2,450.00		$2,450.00	$2,450.00	$2,450.00	$2,450.00	100.00%	
0025	8" CLEANOUTS	$750.00		$750.00	$750.00	$750.00	$750.00	100.00%	
0026	TV/VIDEO SEWER MAIN	$830.00		$830.00	$830.00	$830.00	$830.00	100.00%	
0027	STRIPING	$805.00		$805.00	$805.00	$805.00	$805.00	100.00%	
0028	POTHOLING	$350.00		$350.00	$350.00	$350.00	$350.00	100.00%	
0029	TRAFFIC CONTROL	$600.00		$600.00	$600.00	$600.00	$600.00	100.00%	

0031	ASPHALT REMOVE & REPLACE	$8,444.00		$8,444.00	$8,444.00	$8,444.00	$8,444.00	100.00%	
0041	8" SDR 35	$25,800.00		$25,800.00	$23,501.65	$23,501.65	$23,501.65	91.09%	$2,298.35
0042	4" SDR 35 LATERAL	$2,645.00		$2,645.00	$2,645.00	$2,645.00	$2,645.00	100.00%	
0043	4" CLEAN OUT	$145.00		$145.00	$145.00	$145.00	$145.00	100.00%	
0044	MANHOLE	$4,900.00		$4,900.00	$4,900.00	$4,900.00	$4,900.00	100.00%	
0045	TV/VIDEO SEWER MAIN	$900.00		$900.00	$900.00	$900.00	$900.00	100.00%	
0046	HAUL OFF	$800.00		$800.00	$800.00	$800.00	$800.00	100.00%	
0047	ASPHALT REMOVE & REPLACE	$9,552.00		$9,552.00	$9,552.00	$9,552.00	$9,552.00	100.00%	
0048	TRAFFIC CONTROL	$680.00		$680.00	$680.00	$680.00	$680.00	100.00%	
0050	BONDS	$36,502.00	$23,840.00	$12,662.00	$12,662.00	$12,662.00	$12,662.00	100.00%	
0051	ENGINEERING	$35,000.00	$15,400.00-	$50,400.00	$49,404.12	$49,404.12	$49,404.12	98.02%	$995.88
0052	PERMITS	$20,000.00		$20,000.00	$12,052.00	$12,052.00	$12,052.00	60.26%	$7,948.00
0053	OWNERS' WATER METER	$800.00		$800.00	$800.00	$800.00	$800.00	100.00%	
0054	COMPACTION TESTING	$1,687.00	$20,813.00-	$22,500.00	$20,500.00	$20,500.00	$20,500.00	91.11%	$2,000.00
0100	DIFFERENCE OF TRANSFER	$1,505.00		$1,505.00				0.00%	$1,505.00
99999	FUND CONTROL FEE	$1,810.00		$1,810.00	$1,810.00	$1,810.00	$1,810.00	100.00%	
Totals:		$627,463.00		$634,806.00	$577,216.67	$577,216.67	$577,216.67		$57,589.33