NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

MONDAY, JULY 23, 2012

10:00 A.M.

SPECIAL MEETING NOTICE & AGENDA

WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE MEMBERS
ED EBY, CHAIRMAN
MIKE WINN, MEMBER

PRINCIPAL STAFF
MICHAEL S. LEBRUN, **GENERAL MANAGER**
LISA BOGNUDA, **ASST GM/FINANCE DIRECTOR**
JON SEITZ, **GENERAL COUNSEL**
PETER SEVCIK, **DISTRICT ENGINEER**

MEETING LOCATION - District Board Room
148 S. Wilson Street, Nipomo, California

1. **CALL TO ORDER, FLAG SALUTE AND ROLL CALL**

2. **CONSIDER DRAFT AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL WATER ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION COMMITTEE BYLAWS**

   RECOMMENDATION: Consider information and direct staff

3. **CONSIDER DRAFT PHASING TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY STUDY**

   RECOMMENDATION: Consider information and direct staff

4. **UPDATE ON NOMINATION COMMITTEE FORMATION FOR SUPPLEMENTAL WATER ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

   RECOMMENDATION: Receive update and direct staff.

5. **SET NEXT WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING**

6. **ADJOURN**

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

TO: WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMITTEE

FROM: MICHAEL S. LEBRUN MSL
GENERAL MANAGER

DATE: JULY 20, 2012

AGENDA ITEM

2

JULY 23, 2012

CONSIDER ADDENDUM TO SUPPLEMENTAL WATER ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION COMMITTEE BYLAWS

ITEM

Review proposed addendum to Supplemental Water Alternatives Evaluation Committee Bylaws [RECOMMEND CONSIDER ADDENDUM AND DIRECT STAFF]

BACKGROUND

At its May 23, 2012 Regular Meeting the Nipomo Community Services District Board of Directors voted to form the Water Resources Policy Committee (Policy Committee). President Harrison appointed Director Eby as Chairperson and Director Winn as member.

The Policy Committee is evaluating District options for obtaining supplemental water following the unsuccessful ballot measure to fund construction of an intertie pipeline that would deliver water from the City of Santa Maria to the Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area (NMWCA).

On June 27, 2012, your Board approved Bylaws for a citizens' committee, the Supplemental Water Alternatives Evaluation Committee (Evaluation Committee), which will conduct an evaluation of alternatives for delivering supplemental water to the NMWCA.

On July 11, 2012, your Board discussed possible amendments to the Evaluation Committee bylaws and directed staff to work with the Policy Committee to draft changes.

RECOMMENDATION

Consider proposed addendum to Evaluation Committee bylaws and provide recommendation for Board of Directors consideration.

ATTACHMENT

- Draft proposed Supplemental Water Alternatives Evaluation Committee Bylaws (redline)

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Bylaws
Supplemental Water Alternatives Evaluation Committee (SWAEC)

(APPROVED BY NCSD Board of Directors ON JUNE 27, 2012
DRAFT - REVISED JULY 25, 2012)

1. Name

   The name of this organization shall be the "**Supplemental Water Alternatives Evaluation Committee**" (SWAEC), hereafter referred to as the Committee.

2. Purpose and Authority

   a. On June 27, 2012, the NCSD Board of Directors authorized formation of the Committee to analyze alternatives to providing Supplemental Water to the Nipomo Mesa region.

   b. The purpose of the Committee is to provide the NCSD Board of Directors a thorough, accurate, and objective analysis of means to provide supplemental water to the Nipomo Mesa region.

   c. The Committee exists under the authority of the NCSD Board of Directors. The Committee and its members are not empowered to commit the NCSD to any action, participation, or financial involvement. The Committee is not authorized to take any legal action on behalf of the NCSD, or to legally bind the NCSD in any way.

3. Areas of Responsibility

   a. The Committee shall be responsible for performing analysis and evaluation for the Board of Directors, using the following process and sequence:

      i. The Committee shall develop a list of viable supplemental water alternatives that includes as a minimum:
         - AECOM-designed 3,000 AFY Santa Maria pipeline
         - AECOM-revised TBD AFY Santa Maria pipeline
         - Interconnection with Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) pipeline
         - Seawater desalination
         - Other alternative water supply/alternative treatment (including recycled water)

      ii. The Committee shall assign the analysis and evaluation of each alternative to specific and identified Committee members.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

iii. The Committee will develop a matrix of Pro's and Con's for each alternative, measured against the CONSTRAINTS and their ability to meet the SUPPLEMENTAL WATER GOALS:

CONSTRAINTS:

As constraints, the Committee will consider:

- 2005 Stipulation and 2008 Court Order
- Annual delivered water volume and flow variation (availability)
- Cost
- Schedule
- Reliability of supply
- Effluent disposal requirements (if any)
- Environmental regulations and required approvals
- Permitting requirements of the California Coastal Commission, CA Department of Fish and Game, US Fish and Wildlife Services, Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, County Planning, Building, and Public Utilities requirements in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties.

SUPPLEMENTAL WATER GOALS:

- Deliver an uninterrupted supply of 3000 AFY of imported potable water to the Nipomo Mesa region, with the capability to increase the delivery to 6,200 AFY at minimum cost increase
- Provide initial water deliveries of +/- 1000 AFY by June 2015
- Lowest construction, system operation and maintenance, and delivered water cost
- Provide compliance with the 2008 Court Order

iv. The Committee will develop a numerical ranking for each alternative with reference to the CONSTRAINTS and their ability to meet the SUPPLEMENTAL WATER GOALS.

b. The Committee and its members shall conduct its meetings and discussions with respect to the diversity of opinions, to its members, and to all individuals from the public and other organizations.

c. The committee will seek technical input from the community and recognized authorities. The following documents will be used as the primary reference authorities in the analyses:

- 2010 Santa Maria Urban Water Management Plan
- 2010 NCSD Urban Water Management Plan
- 2010 CCWA Urban Water Management Plan
- 2007 Boyle Alternatives Analysis
- 2011 NMMA TG Annual Report

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

- 2009 NCSD Supplemental Water Project EIR
- 2005 Stipulation
- 2008 Court Order

Other published technical analyses may be used if the SWAEC finds them to be rigorously accurate.

4. Membership

a. Membership on the SWAEC is by appointment of the NCSD Board of Directors based on the recommendation of the Nomination Committee. The Nomination Committee will consist of:

- One member appointed by the SLO County Fourth District Supervisor
- One member appointed by the management of Rural Water Company
- One member appointed by the management of Golden State Water Company
- Two members appointed by the management of the Woodlands Mutual Water Company
- Four members appointed by the NCSD Board of Directors

b. Applications for the voting members of the SWAEC will be submitted via the NCSD Water Resources Policy Committee.

c. The Nomination Committee will review applications submitted and forward nominations for the seven voting seats to the NCSD Board of Directors for approval.

d. The SWAEC will have seven voting members, one Chairperson, and one Vice Chairperson as follows:

- Committee Chair/Facilitator (non-voting, except to break a tie)
- Vice Chair (NCSD District Engineer, non-voting)
- Two Engineering/Water Management members
- Two Financial members
- Two Environmental members
- One Citizen-at-Large member

e. No NCSD Board member will serve on the Committee.

f. The term of membership shall be for the duration of the Committee, beginning on the effective date that members are appointed by the NCSD Board of Directors, and shall continue through the sunset date (TBD) of the Committee.

g. No member may assign or transfer their membership on the Committee.

h. Committee members shall serve without compensation except that provided in their current employment.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

5. Officers

a. The Committee Chair shall be nominated by the NCSD General Manager and ratified by the NCSD Board of Directors. The Committee Vice Chair shall be the NCSD District Engineer. The Secretary to the Committee is to be determined.

b. It shall be the duty of the Chair to:
- Preside over the meetings
- Prepare the agenda for the Committee meetings
- Call special meetings as necessary
- Coordinate communication and issue all reports

c. It shall be the duty of the Vice Chair to:
- Preside over meetings in the absence of the Chair
- Assist the Chair in any of the Chair's duties as the Chair shall require
- Provide technical advice as to the compatibility of the alternatives with the NCSD water supply system

d. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to take notes and provide meeting minutes. Meeting minutes will be posted on the NCSD website (ncsd.ca.gov) after they are approved by the Committee.

e. It shall be the duty of all the voting members to actively participate in the alternatives analysis and contribute opinions and findings in the interim and final reports and presentations.

f. Any member may resign their position at any time by submitting a written letter of resignation to the Chair.

g. Any member who misses three consecutive meetings will be subject to removal from the Committee at the discretion of the Chair.

h. The replacement for any seat vacated by resignation or dismissal may be nominated by the voting members of the Committee, and ratified by the Board; but the Committee shall continue its work whether or not this is done.

6. Standard Meetings

a. Meetings shall be held on a schedule established by the Committee. The frequency of the meetings will be determined by the Committee. Meetings shall be noticed and held in a manner consistent with applicable law, including the Brown Act, California Government Code Sections 54950 et seq.

b. A majority of the voting members shall constitute a quorum.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

c. Special meetings may be called by the Chair with notification posted to the NCSD website and NCSD's automatic e-mail notification system at least 24 hours before the scheduled time of the special meeting.

d. All regular and special meetings will be open to the public, and a portion of each meeting will be reserved for public comment on issues within the purview of the Committee.

e. Any finding by the Committee will require a majority vote of the voting Committee members.

f. Draft minutes of each meeting shall be posted by the NCSD on its website and replaced only if, on subsequent approval, the Committee makes changes.

7. Reports

   a. The Committee will provide written reports and oral presentations to the NCSD Board of Directors.

   b. As a minimum, the Committee will report:
      - The minutes of each Committee meeting within two weeks of each meeting.
      - The description of alternatives to be analyzed under 3.a.i. TO-BE-DETERMINED weeks after Committee formation.
      - Identification of the Committee members assigned to each evaluation four weeks after Committee formation
      - A rough draft of the Pro's and Con's of each alternative
      - A final draft of the Pro's and Con's of each alternative
      - A relative numerical ranking of each alternative as the final work product.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

TO: WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMITTEE

FROM: PETER V. SEVCIK
DISTRICT ENGINEER

AGENDA ITEM 3
JULY 23, 2012

DATE: JULY 19, 2012

CONSIDER DRAFT AECOM SUPPLEMENTAL WATER PROJECT PHASING TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY STUDY

ITEM

Consider Draft AECOM Supplemental Water Project Phasing Technical Feasibility Study [CONSIDER DRAFT STUDY AND FORWARD RECOMMENDATION TO BOARD].

BACKGROUND

At the May 29, 2012 Water Resources Policy Committee Meeting, the Committee directed staff to explore modifications to the Supplemental Water Project that could reduce pipeline flow rate and allow for phased construction to reduce the initial capital cost of the project. At the June 13, 2012 Board meeting, the Board authorized AECOM to prepare a phasing technical feasibility study for the Supplemental Water Project as requested by the Committee. The scope of work included identification of potential phasing scenarios, performing hydraulic modeling to analyze the scenarios, and reviewing the existing pump station design based on the modeled scenarios. Attached is the Draft Technical Memorandum prepared by AECOM dated July 19, 2012.

The current project design would have provided a total single phased project capable of delivering 3000 AFY (2,000 gpm) with a maximum future capacity for the levee, river crossing, and pump station piping equal to 6,300 AFY (3900 gpm). The existing project components are indicated on Figure 1 of the Technical Memorandum. The current AECOM design construction cost opinion is $18,259,000. The current design is divided into four bid packages as follows:

Bid Package 1	Santa Maria River Water Main Crossing
Bid Package 2	Nipomo Area Pipeline Improvements
Bid Package 3	Blosser Road Water Main and Flow Meter
Bid Package 4	Joshua Road Pump Station and Reservoir, and Wellhead Chloramination Improvements

As outlined in the Draft Technical Memorandum, AECOM identified two delivery options for each of three delivery scenarios:

Option A – All facilities designed for future maximum delivery rate of 3000 AFY (2000 gpm)		
Phase	**Delivery Rate**	**Construction Cost Per Phase**
1	645 AFY (400 gpm)	$10,748,000
2	1600 AFY (1000 gpm)	$3,601,000
3	3000 AFY (2000 gpm)	$3,482,000
Total Phased Construction Cost		**$17,831,000**

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Option B – Levee, river crossing and pump station piping designed for future maximum delivery rate of 6300 AFY (3900 gpm) and all other facilities designed for future delivery rate of 3000 AFY (2000 gpm)		
Phase	**Delivery Rate**	**Construction Cost Per Phase**
1	645 AFY (400 gpm)	$11,574,000
2	1600 AFY (1000 gpm)	$3,601,000
3	3000 AFY (2000 gpm)	$3,482,000
Total Phased Construction Cost		**$18,657,000**

Options A and B are related to Bid Packages 1 and 3. While some savings in initial capital cost can be realized by reducing the size of some of the pipelines in each Bid Package, both Bid Packages 1 and 3 need to be constructed in Phase 1.

Option A is based on reducing the diameter of the levee, river crossing and pump station piping so that the size of these facilities is consistent with all of the other project components required for a project with a future maximum delivery rate of 3000 AFY (2000 gpm). Option A has the lowest initial Phase 1 construction cost as well as lowest overall construction cost but does limit potential future expansion capability.

Option B is based on the current design with the diameter of the levee, river crossing and pump station piping sized to accommodate a future maximum delivery rate of up to 6300 AFY (3900 gpm) and all other project components designed for a future maximum delivery rate of 3000 AFY (2000 gpm). Option B has a higher initial Phase 1 construction cost as well as a higher overall construction cost but provides future expansion capability for several key project components.

Hydraulic characteristics of the District's existing water distribution system limit the potential for the delivery of supplemental water. The current project was designed to mitigate the effects of increased pressure in the southern portion of the District's water distribution system resulting from the delivery of supplemental water. Phases 1, 2, and 3 as they relate to Bid Packages 2 and 4 correspond with three potential delivery scenarios as indicated above.

Phase 1 defers all Bid Package 2 improvements and the pump station tank in Bid Package 4. In addition, smaller pumps are installed in Phase 1 at the pump station. Capacity of the system upon completion of this phase is 645 AFY (400gpm).

In Phase 2, the 12 inch waterline on Orchard from Southland to Grande is installed, the tank is constructed at the pump station and the pumps are upgraded. Capacity of the system upon completion of this phase is 1600 AFY (1000gpm).

In Phase 3, the remaining planned 12 inch waterlines are installed on Southland, South Frontage, Darby, and Oakglen. An additional pump is installed at the pump station as well. Capacity of the system upon completion of this phase is 3000 AFY (2000 gpm).

The improvements to be constructed in each phase as they relate to the current design are described in detail in Table 3 and indicated on Figure 2 of the Technical Memorandum.

Several additional issues need to be resolved before moving forward with planning and design for a three-phased project. The policy related issues for Phase 1 are as follows:

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Phase 1 – 645 AFY (400 gpm) – Policy Issues to Resolve
Determine maximum potential future delivery rates for the levee and river crossings and pump station piping (3,000 or 6,300 AFY, Option A or B)
Renegotiate water delivery schedule in existing Wholesale Water Agreement with the City of Santa Maria

FISCAL IMPACT

The phasing technical feasibility study provides the basis for establishing funding requirements for construction costs related to phasing the project. Other project costs including right-of-way acquisition, design, and construction management need to be revised based on the proposed construction phasing plan to determine the total required funding. Once the total required funding for Phase 1 is determined, then staff can proceed with an analysis of the District's current reserves to determine potential for constructing Phase 1 within current funding constraints.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Strategic Plan Goal 1.2 – Secure New Water Supplies

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Committee:

1. Accept AECOM's presentation of the Technical Memorandum, ask questions as appropriate, provide any edits to the Technical Memorandum and forward recommendation to the Board.
2. Discuss maximum potential future delivery rates for the levee and river crossings and pump station piping (3,000 or 6,300 AFY, Option A or B respectively) and forward recommendation to the Board.
3. Forward recommendation to the Board that staff is directed to develop cost estimates for other costs related to Phase 1 so that the total required funding for Phase 1 can be determined.
4. Forward recommendation to the Board that staff is authorized to discuss potential alternate water delivery schedule with City of Santa Maria.

ATTACHMENTS

- Draft AECOM Phasing Technical Feasibility Study dated July 19, 2012

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

AECOM
1194 Pacific Street, Suite 204
San Luis Obispo CA 93401

805.542.9840 tel
805.542.9990 fax

Draft Technical Memorandum

To	Michael LeBrun, PE, General Manager, NCSD Peter Sevcik, PE, District Engineer, NCSD	Page 1
Subject	DRAFT NCSD Supplemental Water Project Phasing Technical Feasibility Study	
From	Eileen Shields, PE, AECOM Jon Hanlon, PE, AECOM	
Date	July 19, 2012	

Purpose

This technical memorandum summarizes the evaluation of phasing approaches for the Nipomo Community Services District (District) Supplemental Water Project (Waterline Intertie Project), including feasibility and construction costs that would allow the District to reduce the initial capital cost of the project. Since the failed May 2012 assessment district formation vote, the District has been developing options and evaluating the next steps to address the Nipomo Mesa's need for imported water. In several studies and efforts over the past eight years, the District has repeatedly found that the Waterline Intertie Project is the least expensive and most expedient alternative to import water onto the Nipomo Mesa. Several project constraints will need to be evaluated in addition to this technical feasibility study, including the potential for renegotiating the water delivery schedule in the current Wholesale Water Agreement with the City of Santa Maria, additional detailed technical analysis, modification of the current design and financial and legal considerations, all of which are outside the scope of this report.

Background

Currently, the Nipomo Community Services District (District) relies on groundwater as the sole source of water for approximately 12,000 customers (Urban Water Management Plan 2010 Update, Water Systems Consulting, Inc). The groundwater is pumped from the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA) of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin, an aquifer that has been the subject of ongoing litigation since 1997. The parties to the lawsuit included the City of Santa Maria, landowners and other water purveyors that pump groundwater from the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin including the District, Woodlands Mutual Water Company (WMWC), Golden State Water Company (GSWC), and Rural Water Company (RWC).

After the adjudication lawsuit was filed in 1997, a number of groundwater studies were completed in the Nipomo Mesa area in order to assess the status of groundwater resources and the purpose and need for a solution. In 2004, in recognition of the findings and recommendations contained in the studies, the District entered into a Memorandum of

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Understanding (MOU) with the City of Santa Maria. The MOU included the purchase of approximately 2,500 acre-feet of water per year to provide supplemental water for the exclusive use of the District.

Subsequently, many of the parties including the District, WMWC, GSWC, City of Santa Maria, and County of San Luis Obispo signed a June 30, 2005, Stipulation. The Stipulation was approved by the Court and the parties were ordered to comply with the terms of the Stipulation. Pursuant to the Stipulation, WMWC, GSWC and RWC agreed to participate in the Nipomo Waterline Intertie Project that was the subject of the 2004 MOU.

In 2006, the District commissioned the preliminary design. After the Draft Waterline Intertie Project Preliminary Engineering Memorandum (Boyle, November 2006) was submitted, the District Board of Directors requested additional studies to confirm it was the least expensive and most expedient alternative to deliver water to the Nipomo Mesa. Boyle Engineering (now AECOM) submitted the Evaluation of Supplemental Water Alternatives in June 2007 which investigated the costs and constraints associated with several alternative water supplies. The evaluation included multiple public workshops at District Board meetings and the final analysis indicated the preferred supplemental water sources were first, the Santa Maria Waterline Intertie Project (Supplemental Water Project) and second, desalination. Seawater or brackish water desalination met the criteria for reliability, quality, and availability but had not been successfully implemented in California as a primary community water supply at this scale. In fact, most projects have been stopped or indefinitely delayed during the initial permitting phase. In addition, the estimated cost of desalinated water per acre-foot was also more than for the Waterline Intertie Project. The District elected to proceed with the Waterline Intertie Project and in May 2008, Boyle/AECOM submitted the revised Waterline Intertie Project Preliminary Engineering Memorandum.

AECOM subsequently prepared the Concept Design Report (April 2009) to provide the basis for the design. The Project was designed to deliver 3,000 acre feet per year (AFY) at a maximum rate of 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm). Water delivery was to be phased based on system demands and the water delivery schedule established the Wholesale Water Agreement with the City. The water delivery rate was anticipated to be constant over a 24-hour period but could be adjusted by the District daily. District wells were to be used during peak demand periods and for emergency water if the Project is out of service. After approval of the Concept Design Report, AECOM prepared the plans and specifications for the project. The project was split into four bid packages based on geographical location and type of work as well as to promote bid competition. The components included in each package are described in the following section. The design is nearly complete, with three bid packages at a "final print check" level, and one (Bid Package 1) at 90% complete. Completion of construction documents is currently on hold, pending District direction to stop the project or continue with a revised project.

Project Components – Current Design

The current design for the Supplemental Water Project consists of 27,000 linear feet (LF) of pipeline, a 0.5 million gallon (MG) storage tank, a 2,000 gallon per minute (gpm) pump station, and chloramination systems at the pump station and at four existing wells, as well as backup power, controls, electrical instrumentation, and ancillary facilities such as a pressure reducing station and surge control.

Figure 1 displays a summary of the proposed facilities. The project begins at the north end of the City of Santa Maria water distribution system at the intersection of Blosser Road and West

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Taylor Street with a new 18-inch waterline. The waterline runs north along Blosser Road to Atlantic Place, transitions to a 24-inch waterline, and crosses underneath the Santa Maria River levee. The 24-inch line will be jacked and bored underneath the levee and will cross under the Santa Maria River utilizing horizontal directional drilling, ending atop the Nipomo Mesa. Since the fixed cost for any HDD project is very high relative to cost differences related to pipeline diameter, and the District may want to request higher short-term or long-term delivery rates in the future, the River and levee crossing pipelines are designed to handle up to 6,300 AFY at a flow rate of 3,900 gpm.

On the Nipomo Mesa, the 24-inch piping will connect to a 500,000-gallon, pre-stressed concrete reservoir. The reservoir will be partially buried to eliminate the need for pumping from the City distribution system. Vertical turbine pumps will draw water from the reservoir and deliver it to an existing 12-inch waterline along Santa Maria Vista Way to Joshua Street at a maximum pumping rate of 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm). Water will be pumped along Orchard Road (in the existing 12-inch waterline) and connect to the main District system at Orchard Road and Southland Street.

Dedicated 12-inch waterlines will be installed to deliver water to the system's back-bone transmission mains in order to reduce the impact on existing small diameter waterlines and customers in high pressure areas. These dedicated mains will be in five areas: 1) along Orchard Road, from Southland Street to Grande Street; 2) along Southland Street, from Orchard Road to Frontage Road; 3) along Frontage Road from Southland Street to Grande Street; 4) from Grande Street, northeast underneath Highway 101 (via jack-and-bore) to Darby Lane, continuing on Darby Lane to South Oakglen Avenue; and 5) along South Oakglen Avenue from Darby Lane to Tefft Street. The dedicated mains will connect to the existing system at Orchard Road and Grande Street, Frontage Road and Grande Street, and South Oakglen Avenue and Tefft Street.

Pressure-reducing-valve (PRV) stations will protect users in high pressure subzones from pumping pressures required for supplemental water delivery. Five PRV stations will be installed. One will be placed on Santa Maria Vista Way near the connection to the existing 12-inch waterline, lowering pressure for the Maria Vista Development. Three stations will be placed at connection points, in order to create a separate pressure zone in the southwest region of the District's system. The fifth PRV station will be installed on Southland Street between the dedicated main and an existing waterline to release water into the new pressure zone during an emergency (low pressure) situation.

The project also includes conversion of four production wells from chlorination to chloramination systems. The Preliminary Engineering Memorandum (Boyle/AECOM, May 2008) contains a detailed discussion of disinfection and water quality issues. Disinfection alternatives, as discussed in Section 4 of the Memorandum, included uncontrolled blending of City and District water without changes in treatment process, converting City water disinfection to free chlorine residual, and converting District groundwater disinfection to provide chloramine residual instead of chlorine residual. The Memorandum recommends converting the District groundwater disinfection process to chloramination at the main wellheads and including a chloramine booster at the pump station.

Project components were grouped into bid packages based on the desire to maximize bidding competition, the proximity of work items to each other, unique equipment and experience required for performance of the river crossing, the need to provide as few points of coordination and responsibility as possible for each project site, and the desire to standardize new

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

chloramination systems at each wellhead. Based on these criteria, the project design was divided into four bid packages as follows:

- Bid Package 1: Santa Maria River Water Main Crossing
- Bid Package 2: Nipomo Area Pipeline Improvements
- Bid Package 3: Blosser Road Water Main and Flow Meter
- Bid Package 4: Joshua Road Pump Station and Reservoir, and Wellhead Chloramination Improvements

Phasing Approaches for Project Components

AECOM worked with District staff to examine the Supplemental Water Project design for components that could initially be deferred but would still allow the District to deliver a significant quantity of imported water to the Nipomo Mesa.

Bid Package 3 consists of approximately 1 mile of 18-inch diameter pipeline along Blosser Road, a flow control valve and metering station and a 24-inch diameter pipeline crossing underneath the levee and connecting to the River crossing (Bid Package 1). The City's hydraulic analysis concluded that a dedicated 18-inch pipeline along Blosser would be required to minimize fluctuations in their system pressures. The levee crossing was designed to handle a future potential delivery of 3,900 gpm (6,300 AFY) to reduce the need to replace the pipeline to accommodate higher delivery rates in the future. While none of the components of this Bid Package can be phased, the levee crossing pipeline diameter could be reduced.

The Santa Maria River Crossing (Bid Package 1) consists of a 24-inch pipeline installed via horizontal directional drilling (HDD) to minimize potential impacts to the River. Permitting, design, and construction of the River Crossing is a significant undertaking. To minimize the need to replace the pipeline in the future, the River crossing was also designed for 3,900 gpm (6,300 AFY). While none of the components of this Bid Package can be phased, a smaller pipe diameter could be considered for the River crossing.

The River Crossing pipeline connects to a 500,000 gallon buried reservoir on the Mesa (Bid Package 4). This bid package also includes a pump station, piping and appurtenances, and five chloramination systems (four at existing District wells and a booster chloramination system at the pump station). Depending on the revised phasing delivery rates, the pump station construction cost could be reduced by installing fewer pumps or smaller pumps. The District may also be able to defer construction of the reservoir. The chloramination systems will still be required and the size or number of components of the chloramination systems cannot be revised. Some of the pipe diameters in Bid Package 4 could be reduced. Specifically two pipelines could have smaller diameters than currently proposed: the short length of piping between the River Crossing and the reservoir; and the pipeline designed to transmit water from the booster pump station to the existing 12-inch diameter waterline in Santa Maria Vista Way.

Bid Package 2 consists of 12-inch diameter pipelines and pressure reducing valve stations within the District's water distribution system to reduce high pressure resulting from pumping the supplemental water to the system. While the improvements are required for a delivery rate of 2,000 gpm (3,000 AFY), some may not be necessary for a smaller delivery rate, and could be deferred until future phases of the project are implemented. AECOM examined the range of

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

flows anticipated for the project and evaluated the potential impact on the existing system in order to identify a delivery rate that would require fewer pipelines and lessen the initial construction cost.

Analysis and Results

Levee and River Crossings (Bid Packages 3 and 1)
The City's hydraulic analysis concluded that a dedicated 18-inch pipeline would be required for the connection to minimize fluctuations in their system pressures. AECOM reviewed the hydraulic requirements for the levee and River crossings assuming a maximum future delivery of 3,000 AFY at a maximum flow rate of 2,000 gpm. The hydraulics were evaluated utilizing the following assumptions:

- Minimum hydraulic grade elevation at buried reservoir on Mesa = 310 feet (The tank roof is at an elevation of 306 feet)
- Minimum pressure from Santa Maria at point of connection at Taylor and Blosser = 60 psi
- Maximum flow rate = 2,000 gpm
- Hazen-Williams c-factor = 135

The results of the assessment indicate that an 18-inch (inner) diameter pipeline for the levee and River crossings would be sufficient to pass a flow rate of 2,000 gpm. Assuming the same thickness is required for the HDPE as currently designed (DR-9), a 24-inch OD (outer diameter) HDPE pipeline would be required for the River crossing. The current design specifies a 30-inch OD (24-inch inner diameter) DR-9 HDPE pipeline. In addition to the construction cost savings of smaller diameter pipelines, associated potential savings include one less ream hole required for installation, and reduced diameters for the steel casing barrels at the entry and exit points. We also estimate a small savings, about 1 week, in the HDD construction time. The smaller diameter carrier pipeline for the levee crossing also correlates to a smaller casing diameter.

Nipomo Area Pipeline Improvements (Bid Package 2)

Scenarios
Four main scenarios were modeled to examine phasing options for the Nipomo Area Pipeline Improvements. AECOM worked with District staff to develop the scenarios and criteria for evaluation to identify how much supplemental flow the existing system can accommodate without significantly increasing pressures. The current project improvements are designed for a flow rate of 2,000 gpm (to deliver 3,000 AFY). The evaluation was undertaken to identify if some of these improvements could be deferred if less supplemental water were delivered for the first phase of the project. "Scenario A" represents the existing Nipomo water distribution system with no Supplemental Water Project components. Several runs were performed to evaluate the impact of various supplemental inflows.

The other model scenarios investigate whether a greater delivery rate could be accommodated by incorporating select system improvements from the current design. Two different pipeline routes were modeled, each part of the current design for the 2,000 gpm delivery. "Scenario B" models the existing system, plus a 12-inch dedicated pipeline along Orchard Road, between Southland Street and Grande Avenue. "Scenario C" incorporates the Scenario B assumptions, but extends the pipeline along Orchard Road to Tefft Street, and examines the difference

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

between a 12-inch and a 16-inch diameter. The fourth scenario models the existing system plus a 12-inch dedicated pipeline along Southland Street, between Orchard and Frontage Road, along Frontage Road to Grande, underneath Highway 101, along Darby to South Oakglen, then along South Oakglen to connect to the 16-inch water main in Tefft Street.

Model Conditions

All scenarios were modeled with the supplemental flow introduced to the system from the Joshua Road Pump Station and no delivery to Golden State Water Company (GSWC) or other nearby purveyors. Model runs were performed under steady-state conditions with the tanks 75% full, all wells off, and a demand equivalent to 10% of the average day demand (0.27 mgd) to mimic low flow periods when system pressures are highest. No pressure reducing valve stations were included in the analysis.

Model Results

The modeling results are summarized in Table 1. The existing pressures under low demand conditions with no Supplemental Water Project are modeled in Scenario A1. The modeling results for Scenario A4 indicate the existing system could accommodate a Supplemental Water Project flow of approximately 400 gpm (645 AFY at a constant delivery) without increasing maximum pressures in the high pressure area more than 5% (5 psi) from the existing conditions. (The high pressure area is considered to be bounded by Southland Street on the south, Orchard Road on the west, S. Frontage Road on the east, and approximately Grande Avenue on the north). Results from Scenario B1 indicate that a supplemental flow of 1,000 gpm (1,613 AFY) could be accommodated if a 12-inch dedicated pipeline is installed along Orchard Road between Southland Street and Grande Avenue (Scenario B1), an improvement planned for the current design (3,000 AFY delivery). Although not included in Table 1, it was confirmed that a supplemental flow of 2,000 gpm would require all of the improvements currently designed.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Table 1 Results of Modeling Analysis

Scenario	System Improvements	SWP Flow (gpm)	Pressures in "High Pressure Area"				
			Min (psi)	Max (psi)	Average (psi)	# Nodes > 90 psi	# Nodes > 100 psi
A1	None	0	66	101	90	60	1
A2	None	1000	70	119	95	89	37
A3	None	600	68	109	92	74	23
A4	None	400	67	105	91	67	13
B1	12" dedicated pipeline along Orchard, Southland to Grande	1000	69	106	93	80	26
B2	12" dedicated pipeline along Orchard, Southland to Grande	500	67	103	91	67	12
C1	12" dedicated pipeline along Orchard, Southland to Tefft	1000	68	106	93	79	23
C2	16" dedicated pipeline along Orchard, Southland to Tefft	1000	66	103	91	67	11
D1	12" dedicated pipelines along Southland, Frontage, Darby, & Oakglen, to Tefft	1000	68	107	93	79	25

It may be possible to accommodate an interim delivery step between 1,000 and 2,000 gpm with the installation of PRV stations and some additional dedicated piping. However, increases in the Supplemental Water Project flows cause increased pressures both within the system and at the pump station. The proposed PRV stations are intended to protect existing system infrastructure, and the dedicated pipelines connecting to the system backbone waterlines reduce the required pressures at the pump station. Higher pressures at the pump station are a concern for two reasons: 1) increased pressures along existing 12-inch waterline along Santa Maria Vista Way and Orchard between Joshua and Southland, and 2) increased horsepower (and electricity) required at the pumps. The potential for an interim delivery between 1,000 gpm and 2,000 gpm would require additional modeling and analysis.

Joshua Road Pump Station and Reservoir (Bid Package 4)

Bid Package 4 was reviewed to determine if the reduced Supplemental Water Project flows would allow a reduction in construction cost for Bid Package 4. Three main components were identified for phasing or revisions: the pump station, the tank, and transmission piping.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Pump Station

The existing design specifies four pumps, three duty and one standby, to deliver a flow of 2,000 gpm (up to 3,000 AFY). Variable frequency drives (VFDs) provide the ability to deliver a constant flow rate against varying downstream pressures. Significantly changing the pump station building would reduce future flexibility and would not significantly reduce construction cost - therefore modifications to the building were not considered in this evaluation.

For this evaluation, we considered it optimal to construct the pump station with minimal design changes to preserve the potential for a future 3,000 AFY delivery.

A potential initial delivery rate of 400 gpm was analyzed in model Scenario A4. Based on the preliminary assessment, it appears a different pump selection will be required. We recommend two smaller pumps, one as a duty and one as a standby pump. Additional investigation is required to determine the recommended pump selection and to minimize impact to the existing design, preserving ease in phasing for future higher delivery rates.

A second potential delivery rate of 1,000 gpm was identified above with model Scenario B1. Based on the preliminary assessment, it appears possible to use three of the same pumps currently specified, with any two delivering 1,000 gpm and one as standby, all with VFDs. However, when reducing pump speeds, it is optimal to limit the minimum flow to no less than 30% of the pump's best efficiency capacity (BEC). With the current pump selection, the BEC is 840 gpm. We recommend verifying the minimum allowable flow rate with the manufacturer's representative. Individual pump manufacturers will have varying requirements for low flow limitations to prevent low flow cavitation from damaging the pump. The remaining pump station, including stubs and blind flanges for the future connection of the additional pump would remain the same.

Additional hydraulic modeling and assessment should be performed to re-evaluate the pump selection if either or both of these revised delivery options are pursued. A smaller pump will need to be selected for the 400 gpm scenario. However, it may be possible to utilize a smaller pump with the same can and connections as designed, which would allow for an easier upgrade to larger pumps in the future. A smaller pump may be more appropriate even for the 1,000 gpm delivery and could offer energy savings since the reduced flows also result in reduced losses throughout the system and therefore lower demands on the pumps.

Tank

The need for the reservoir at the Joshua Road site was re-examined at delivery rates of 400 and 1,000 gpm. A minimum storage of 0.5 million gallons (beyond the existing Quad Tank storage capacity) was recommended in the Preliminary Engineering Memorandum (PEM) for a delivery rate of up to 2,000 gpm (Boyle/AECOM, May 2008). The advantages and disadvantages of the reservoir were also discussed in the PEM, as summarized in Table 2, on the next page.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Table 2 Advantage and Disadvantages of a Reservoir

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Reservoir	Tank water surface elevation provides consistent and small range of suction-side pressures for the pumps	Reservoir breaks head coming from Santa Maria. Potential loss of 28- to 95-feet of head.
	Provides short-term water supply in case of shut-down in Santa Maria	
	Pump flow rates can vary slightly, depending on water surface elevation. Variable speed may not be required.	
No Reservoir	Makes use of energy from Santa Maria system	Complicates operational requirements for pumps. Increases range of possible suction-side pressure scenarios.
	Eliminates cost of reservoir	No operational buffer.
	May reduce energy cost	

AECOM reviewed the operational storage requirements for the two reduced delivery rates based on the previous modeling analysis completed during the concept design phase (memorandum dated July 27, 2007). AECOM utilized the same model and adjusted the supplemental water delivery rates to provide constant daily flows at 400 and 1,000 gpm, respectively. Operational water storage needs were modeled under existing and future conditions, assuming a constant daily Supplemental Water Project flow. The analysis included the assumption that monthly flow adjustments could be scheduled to comply with an annual delivery schedule. Flow in the distribution system from District wells was modeled using an assumed on-off operation, each well triggered by set water levels in storage. The District's diurnal demand curve was applied to vary hour-by-hour demands.

Based on a preliminary assessment, the reservoir is recommended as a storage "buffer" for a delivery of 1,000 gpm. However, the reservoir may not be necessary for a delivery rate of 400 gpm since it appears the required operational storage can be accommodated with the existing Quad Tanks. Since a tank would provide consistency in suction-side pressures for the pumps, deferring the reservoir would complicate operational requirements and may impact the pump station design. An additional assessment of the pump station operational design will be required to determine what changes are required if this option is pursued. If the District pursues this option and chooses to defer construction of the tank, we recommend performing an updated analysis with current demands to confirm the existing Quad Tanks storage capacity is adequate.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Piping Diameters

Pipe diameters in Bid Package 4 were reviewed to evaluate impacts associated with future potential deliveries of 3,000 AFY. Two main pipelines are candidates for redesign under this scenario: the short length of piping between the River Crossing and the reservoir (approximately 300 linear feet), and the pipeline designed to transmit water from the booster pump station to the existing 12-inch diameter waterline in Santa Maria Vista Way (nearly 1800 linear feet), both currently designed as 24-inch diameter to accommodate a potential future delivery of 6,300 AFY. For future potential delivery of up to 3,000 AFY, the diameter for the pipeline between the River Crossing and the reservoir could be reduced to 18-inches and the required diameter for the pipeline between the pump station and Santa Maria Vista Way would be 18-inches.

Summary of Supplemental Water Project Phasing Alternatives

Table 3 and Figure 2 summarize the project components for the potential revised phasing examined herein. The project components are split into the four bid packages. Two delivery alternatives (options) are described for each of the three delivery scenarios (400, 1,000, and 2,000 gpm). Option A shows the project components if the Levee and River Crossings and pump station piping are designed for a maximum future delivery rate of 3,000 AFY (at 2,000 gpm). Option B shows the components if the existing design for the crossings and pump station piping are preserved, allowing for a future maximum delivery through these pipelines of 6,300 AFY (at 3,900 gpm). Each Option could have three phases of project development. For each Option, Phases 1, 2, and 3 would deliver flows of 400, 1,000, and 2,000 gpm. The District could elect to implement any phase of either option and would not necessarily need to start with Phase 1 and sequentially upgrade to Phase 3 via a Phase 2 system, for example.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Table 3 Potential Delivery Alternatives and Phased Implementation Strategies

	OPTION A Max future capacity for Levee & River Crossings & pump station piping = 3,000 AFY			**OPTION B** Max future capacity for Levee & River Crossings & pump station piping = 6,300 AFY		
	Phase 1 400 gpm (645 AFY)	Phase 2 1,000 gpm (1,600 AFY)	Phase 3 2,000 gpm (3,000 AFY)	Phase 1 400 gpm (645 AFY)	Phase 2 1,000 gpm (1,600 AFY)	Phase 3 2,000 gpm (3,000 AFY)
Bid Package 1 Santa Maria River Crossing	Horizontal Directional Drill 18-inch ID HDPE Pipeline	No change to Phase 1 facilities	No change to Phase 1 facilities	Current Design: Horizontal Directional Drill 24-inch ID HDPE pipeline	No change to Phase 1 facilities	No change to Phase 1 facilities
Bid Package 2 Nipomo Area Pipeline Improvements	Defer Improvements	12-inch pipeline along Orchard (same alignment as current design) Defer other pipelines and PRV Stations	Add 12-inch pipelines along Southland, Frontage, Darby, Oakglen & 4 PRV stations	Defer Improvements	12-inch pipeline along Orchard (same alignment as current design) Defer other pipelines and PRV Stations	Add 12-inch pipelines along Southland, Frontage, Darby, Oakglen & 4 PRV stations
Bid Package 3 Blosser Road Water Main and Flow Meter	18-inch pipeline along Blosser, flow meter & control valve, 18-inch jack-&-bore under levee	No change to Phase 1 facilities	No change to Phase 1 facilities	Current Design: 18-inch pipeline along Blosser, flow meter & control valve, 24-inch jack-&-bore under levee	No change to Phase 1 facilities	No change to Phase 1 facilities
Bid Package 4 Joshua Rd Pump Station & Reservoir, Wellhead Chloramination Improvements	Construct pump station & install 2 pumps, 18-inch pipeline from HDD, 18-inch pipeline along access road, 1 PRV station, chloramination systems	Install 0.5-M Gal Reservoir, replace pumps with 3 larger pumps & VFDs	Add 1 pump & VFD	Construct pump station & install 2 pumps, 24-inch pipeline from HDD and along access road, 1 PRV station, chloramination systems	Install 0.5-M Gal Reservoir, replace pumps with 3 larger pumps & VFDs	Add 1 pump & VFD

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Potential Construction Cost Savings

Table 4 summarizes the opinion of probable construction costs for the phased implementation strategy described in Table 3.

Table 4 Opinion of Probable Construction Cost - Potential Revised Phasing

	OPTION A Max future capacity for Levee & River Crossings & pump station piping = 3,000 AFY				OPTION B Max future capacity for Levee & River Crossings & pump station piping = 6,300 AFY			
	Phase 1 - 400 gpm (645 AFY)	Phase 2 - 1,000 gpm (1,600 AFY)	Phase 3 - 2,000 gpm (3,000 AFY)	Total	Phase 1 - 400 gpm (645 AFY)	Phase 2 - 1,000 gpm (1,600 AFY)	Phase 3 - 2,000 gpm (3,000 AFY)	Total
Bid Package 1: Santa Maria River Crossing	$ 4,248,000	$ -	$ -	$ 4,248,000	$ 4,828,000	$ -	$ -	$ 4,828,000
Bid Package 2: Nipomo Area Pipeline Improvements	$ -	$ 1,246,000	$ 2,912,000	$ 4,158,000	$ -	$ 1,246,000	$ 2,912,000	$ 4,158,000
Bid Package 3: Blosser Road Water Main & Flow Meter	$ 2,148,000	$ -	$ -	$ 2,148,000	$ 2,207,000	$ -	$ -	$ 2,207,000
Bid Package 4: Joshua Rd Pump Station & Reservoir, Wellhead Chloramination Improvements	$ 2,950,000	$ 1,885,000	$ 115,000	$ 4,950,000	$ 3,029,000	$ 1,885,000	$ 115,000	$ 5,029,000
SUBTOTAL	$ 9,346,000	$ 3,131,000	$ 3,027,000	$ 15,504,000	$ 10,064,000	$ 3,131,000	$ 3,027,000	$ 16,222,000
Contingency (15%)	$ 1,401,900	$ 469,650	$ 454,050	$ 2,325,600	$ 1,509,600	$ 469,650	$ 454,050	$ 2,433,300
TOTAL	**$ 10,748,000**	**$ 3,601,000**	**$ 3,482,000**	**$ 17,830,000**	**$ 11,574,000**	**$ 3,601,000**	**$ 3,482,000**	**$ 18,656,000**

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

The current design construction cost opinion is $18,259,000. This provides a total single-phased project delivering 2,000 gpm with the maximum future capacity for the levee and river crossings and pump station piping equal to 6,300 AFY (Figure 1). The total for the 3-phased project under Option B reflects a higher cost estimate because the project is assumed to require two smaller pumps for Phase 1, which would be replaced with three larger pumps during Phase 2.

The total estimated potential construction cost deferment if the project is constructed in phases is described by the difference between 400-gpm delivery under Option A and the current design (a single-phase project delivering 2,000 gpm, estimated at $18,259,000). Assuming a 15% contingency, the potential deferment for this scenario equates to $7,511,000. An additional $826,000 (less than five percent of the current project construction cost) would preserve the potential 6,300 AFY future delivery for the River and Levee Crossings and piping at the pump station (difference between Options A and B).

Conclusions

The results of this study indicate that revised phasing for the Supplemental Water Project is technically feasible. The potential for three phases are described for the project to reach the existing design and delivery of 3,000 AFY (at 2,000 gpm).

The maximum supplemental delivery that the District's existing system can receive from the project without significantly increasing pressures in the system is 400 gpm, allowing the District to defer the Bid Package 2 (Nipomo Area Pipeline Improvements) until implementing higher delivery rates. At this flow rate, the reservoir may not be required and smaller pumps could be utilized at the pump station. This potential Phase 1 project is described in Table 3 and Figure 2 under Phase 1, Option B. With a construction cost opinion of $11.6M, the potential cost deferment is $6.7M. An additional construction cost reduction of $826,000 could be realized if the District decides to limit the potential future delivery through the levee and River Crossings and the pump station piping to a maximum of 3,000 AFY (Option A).

Phase 2 of the project could receive up to 1,000 gpm of supplemental water with a dedicated 12-inch pipeline along Orchard between Southland Street and Grande Avenue, construction of the buried reservoir and three new pumps at the pump station (Table 3 and Figure 2). The estimated construction cost for these improvements is $3.6M. A preliminary review of the District's 2011 demands suggests that the District demand alone is not sufficient to utilize 1,000 gpm (1,600 AFY) during the winter months. Delivery to another water purveyor may be required to implement this delivery rate under current demand conditions. Another option would be to reduce the delivery rate according to the District's demands. Delivery to another purveyor, such as Golden State Water District, may reduce pressures in the District's system.

Phase 3 would allow supplemental delivery of up to 2,000 gpm and would require the remaining improvements for Bid Package 2 and one additional pump at the pump station (Table 3 and Figure 2). The estimated construction cost for these improvements is $3.5M.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

Several additional tasks are recommended before moving forward with planning and design for a three-phased project. These tasks are summarized for each Phase below.

Phase 1 (400 gpm delivery, 645 AFY):

- Determine maximum potential future delivery rates for the levee and river crossings and pump station piping (3,000 or 6,300 AFY, Option A or B).
- Renegotiate water delivery schedule in existing Wholesale Water Agreement with the City of Santa Maria.
- Perform modeling with updated District demands to confirm reservoir can be deferred.
- Review pump station operations to determine changes required for Phase 1 if reservoir is deferred.
- Perform hydraulic analysis to select appropriate pumps for Phase 1, 400 gpm delivery, coordinated with future upgrades as allowed.

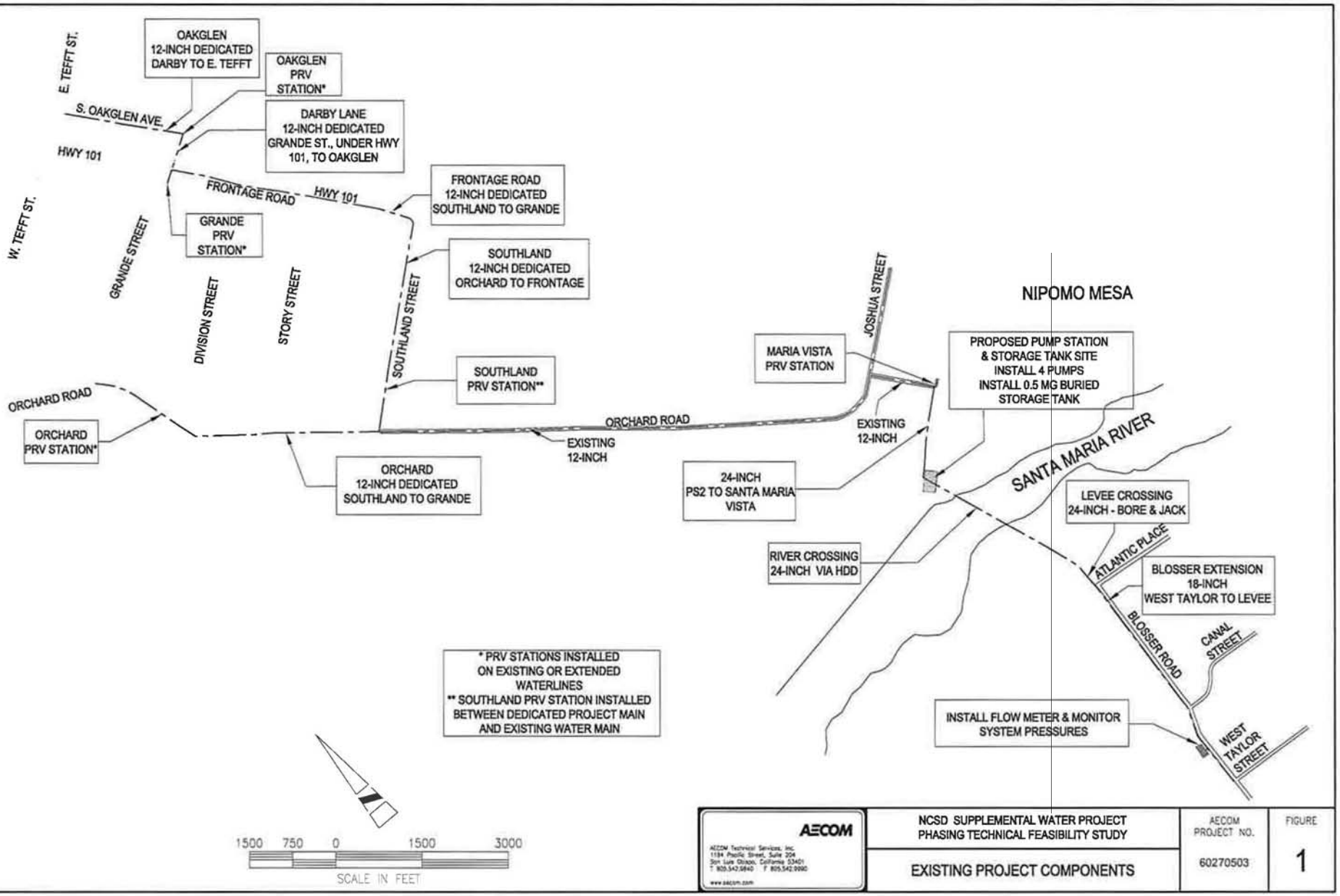
Phase 2 (1,000 gpm delivery, 1,600 AFY):

- Review District demands to determine whether delivery to additional water purveyors will be required to utilize 1,600 AFY, or if the District can utilize the entire amount.

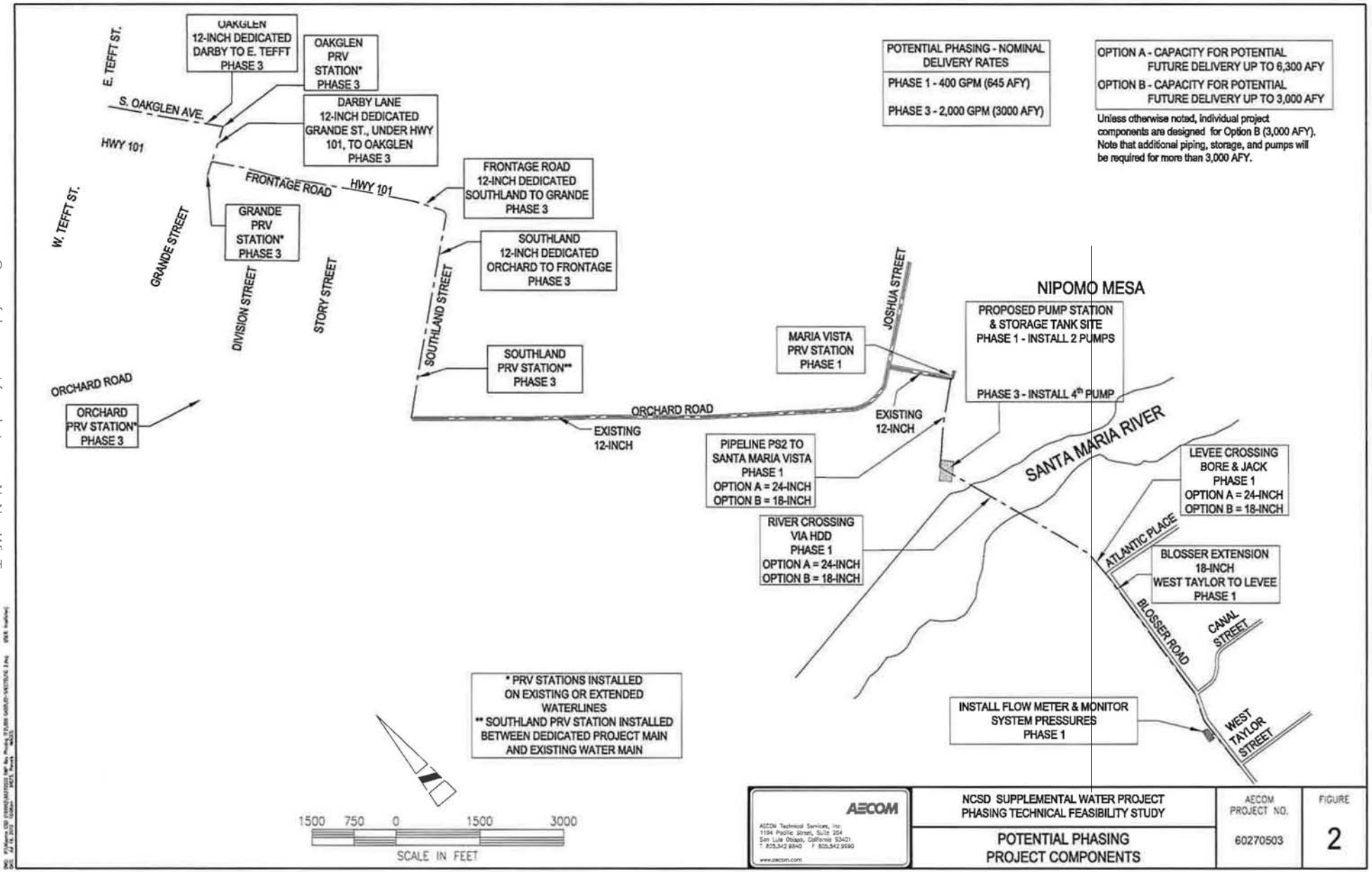
Phase 3 (2,000 gpm delivery, 3,000 AFY):

- Review District demands to determine whether delivery to additional water purveyors will be required to utilize 3,000 AFY, or estimate when the District can utilize the entire amount.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com



Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com



Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

TO: WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMITTEE

FROM: MICHAEL S. LEBRUN MSL
GENERAL MANAGER

DATE: JULY 20, 2012

AGENDA ITEM
4
JULY 23, 2012

STATUS REPORT: SEATING NOMINATION COMMITTEE FOR SUPPLEMENTAL WATER EVALUATION COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

ITEM

Receive update on progress with seating the Nomination Committee [RECEIVE REPORT FROM STAFF AND PROVIDE STAFF DIRECTION]

BACKGROUND

At its May 23, 2012 Regular Meeting the Nipomo Community Services District Board of Directors voted to form the Water Resources Policy Committee (Policy Committee). President Harrison appointed Director Eby as Chairperson and Director Winn as member.

The Policy Committee is evaluating District options for obtaining supplemental water following the unsuccessful ballot measure to fund construction of an intertie pipeline that would deliver water from the City of Santa Maria to the Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area (NMWCA).

On June 27, 2012, your Board approved Bylaws for a citizens' committee, the Supplemental Water Alternatives Evaluation Committee (Evaluation Committee), which will conduct an evaluation of alternatives for delivering supplemental water to the NMWCA.

In accordance with the Evaluation Committee Bylaws, a nine-member Nomination Committee is being formed to review applications for Evaluation Committee membership and to nominate individuals for membership. The Nomination Committee's nominations will be reviewed and ratified by the District's Board of Directors.

On July 11, 2012, the Board approved its appointments to the Nomination Committee and appointed Bob McGill as interim Chairperson. The Nomination Committee's first meeting is scheduled for Tuesday July 31, 2012, 2pm.

The Nomination Committee Roster is attached.

RECOMMENDATION

Receive staff update, ask questions, and provide staff direction.

ATTACHEMENT

A. Nomination Committee Roster

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

SWAEC NOMINATION COMMITTEE

ROSTER

Person	Affiliation/Appointee
Dr. Robert (Bob) Blair	4th District Supervisor
Ken Peterson	GSWC
Bob McGill	NCSD
Michael LeBrun	NCSD
Dan Hall	NCSD
Mike Winn	NCSD
Frank Brommenschenkel	RWC
Preston Holdner	WMWC
Jim Laloggia	WMWC

Committee Charge

Review applications for the seven voting seats on the Supplemental Water Alternatives Evaluation Committee and nominate membership and alternates for Nipomo CSD Board of Directors approval.

This committee is a public committee operating under the rules of the Brown Act. The Nomination Committee is expected to meet two to four times during late July and August 2012 in order to formulate a recommendation to NCSD Board of Directors by September 2012.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com

TO: WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMITTEE

FROM: MICHAEL S. LEBRUN MSL
GENERAL MANAGER

DATE: JULY 20, 2012

AGENDA ITEM

5

JULY 23, 2012

SET NEXT MEETING DATE AND TIME

ITEM

Discuss the time and date for the next meeting of the Water Resources Policy Committee

[RECOMMEND SET TIME AND DATE OF NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING]

BACKGROUND

At its May 23, 2012 Regular Meeting the Nipomo Community Services District Board of Directors voted to form the Water Resources Policy Committee. President Harrison appointed Director Eby as Chairperson and Director Winn as member.

The Committee is evaluating District options for obtaining supplemental water following the unsuccessful ballot measure to fund construction of an intertie pipeline that would deliver water from the City of Santa Maria to the Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area (NMWCA).

Committee members will discuss next meeting date.

RECOMMENDATION

Consider information, public comment, and provide staff direction.

Copy of document found at www.NoNewWipTax.com