PROJECT 2030 WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT







Customer Advisory Committee Meeting 8

SEPTEMBER 10, 2019

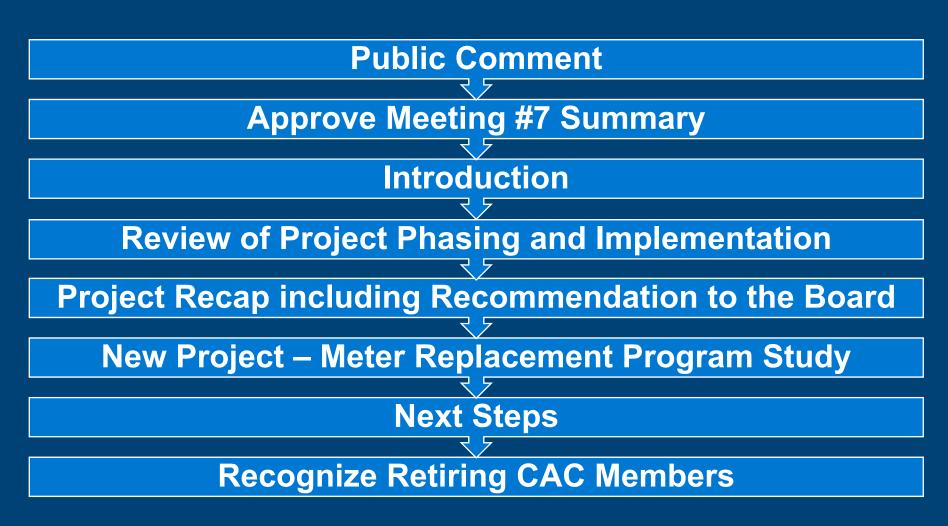




PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE



MEETING AGENDA







PUBLIC COMMENT



PUBLIC COMMENT







APPROVE MEETING #7 SUMMARY – JUNE 11, 2019

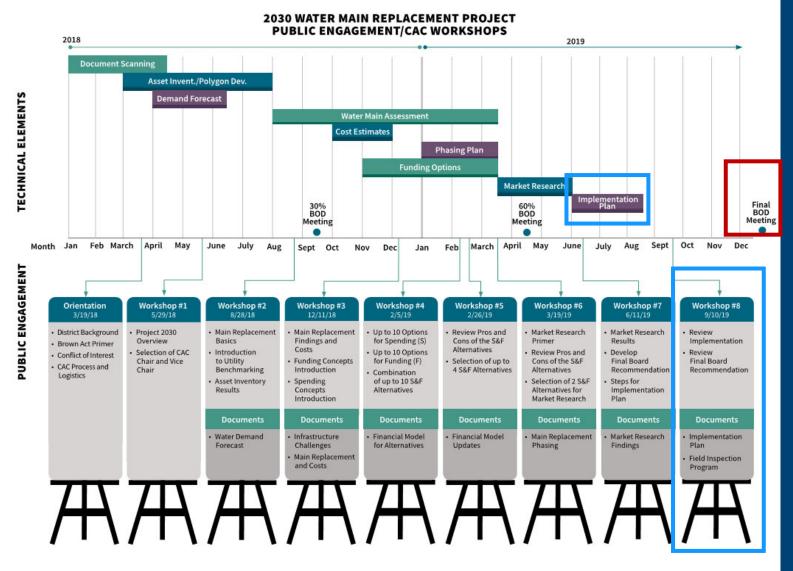




WHERE WE ARE & WHERE WE ARE GOING



PROJECT OVERVIEW





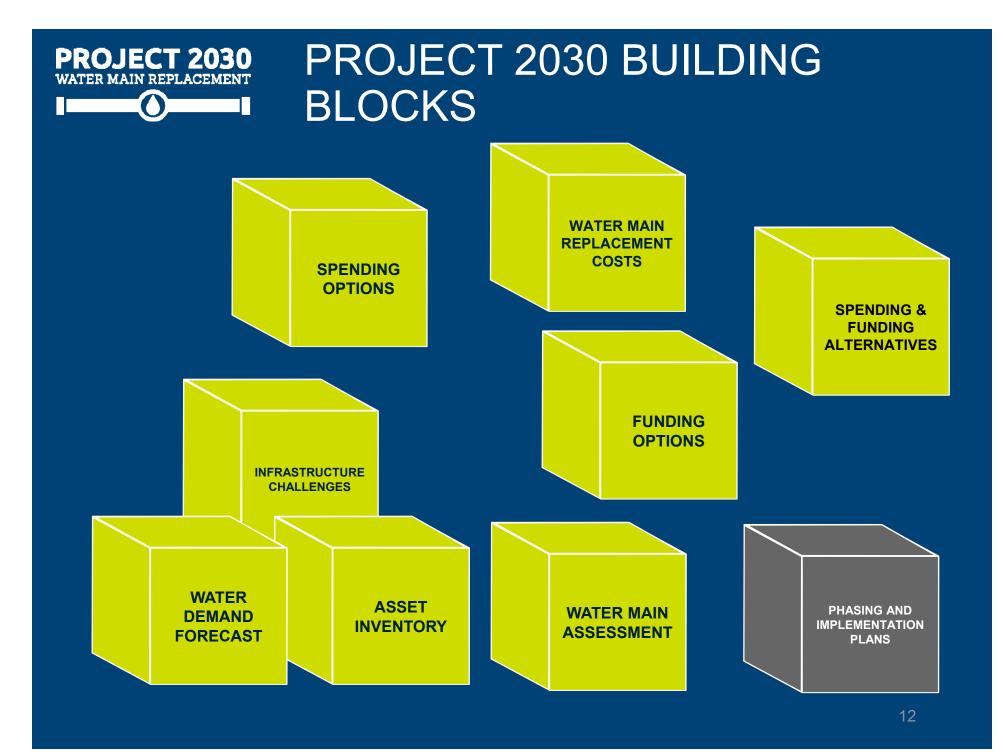
PROJECT 2030 SCOPE







REVIEW OF PROJECT PHASING AND IMPLEMENTATION PLANS





PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Alternative 5.4

Funding Description	Cost (2018 \$)	Avg. Annual Spending	Prefunding	Percent Debt	System Replaced by 2080
Prefunding with Debt	\$390 million	\$7.8 million	\$22.5 million	4%	72%





REVIEW OF PROJECT PHASING PLAN

Technical Memo No. 6



TM NO. 6 – PHASING PLAN OVERVIEW

- Introduction
- Purpose
- Asset Management Model
- Methodology
- Project Ranking
- Results

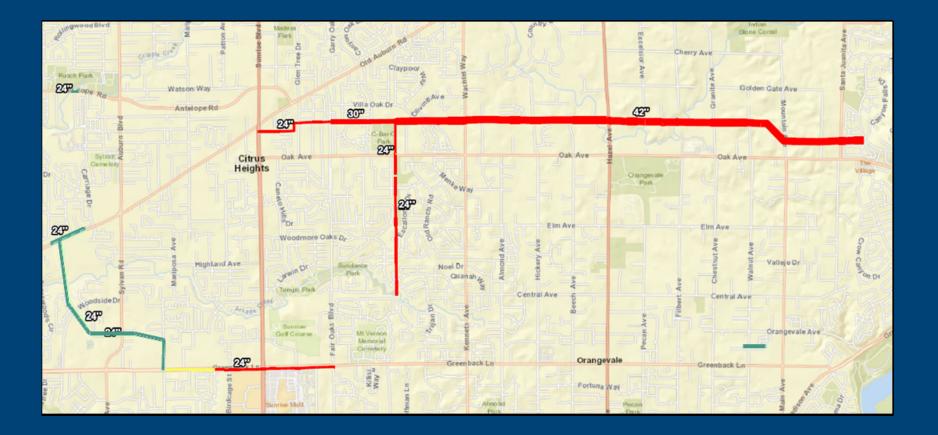


Delineation of Projects

- Linear Projects (LPs) Large diameter transmission pipelines
 - Replacement complicated by function of these pipes
 - Planning must include supply redundancy considerations including use of Cooperative Transmission Pipeline (CTP)
- Project Areas (PAs) Neighborhood level areas consisting of transmission and distribution pipelines
 - 30 PAs identified
 - Defined by major roads and creeks
 - Economies of scale

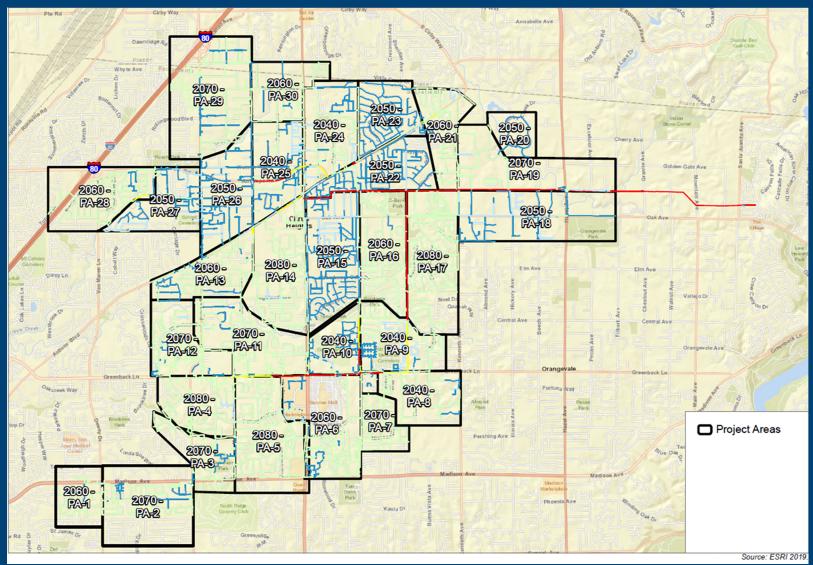


MAP OF LINEAR PROJECTS





MAP OF PROJECT AREAS



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Recall from CAC Workshop No. 3

- Risk Analysis Computer Software
 - Likelihood of Failure (LOF)
 - Consequence of Failure (COF)

Total Risk Score =

 $(\%_{LOF1} \times LOF_1) + (\%_{LOF2} \times LOF_2) + ...$ multiplied by $(\%_{COF1} \times COF_1) + (\%_{COF2} \times COF_2) + ...$



Recall from CAC Workshop No. 3 INITIAL RELATIVE WEIGHTING

Likelihood of Failure (LC	PF)	Consequence of Failure (COF)		
LOF #1: Pipe Age / Survival Probability	50%	COF #1: Pipe Diameter	20%	
LOF #2: Pipe Material	25%	COF #2: Pipe Flow	20%	
LOF #3: Historical Main Breaks	15%	COF #3: Transmission Pipelines	25%	
LOF #4: Creek Crossings	10%	COF #4: Critical Facilities	10%	
		COF #5: Creek Crossing	10%	
		COF #6: High Traffic	10%	
		COF #7: Difficult Access	5%	
LOF Total	100%	COF Total	100%	



Recall from CAC Workshop No. 3NUMBER CRUNCHING







Recall from CAC Workshop No. 3 MODEL OUTPUT COF X LOF = TOTAL RISK

	COF4	COF5	COF6	COF10	COF2	COF12	COF11			LUF4	173					8			
ID					(Intersecti		(Intersec	Consequence of Failure	1	(Inte	F5	LOF6 (FD1 -)	Likelihood of Failure	Total Risk	Normalized Risk	Risk (By Grading)	Diameter	Material	Install Date
12288	100	0	0	200	180	250	0	730	75		##	4C <mark>0</mark>	575	419750	1000	5	42	CML	1/1/1957
12770	100	0	0	200	180	250	0	730	75	0	##	40 <mark>0</mark>	575	419750	1000	5	42	CML	1/1/1957
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8408	0	50	0	200	180	250	0	680	75	0	0	400	475	323000	769.50566	4	42	CML	1/1/1957
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12768	0	0	0	200	180	250	0	630	75	0	0	400	475	299250	712.92436	4	42	CML	1/1/1957
12771	0	0	0	200	180	250	0	630	75	0	0	400	475	299250	712.92436	4	42	CML	1/1/1957
12772	0	0	0	200	180	250	0	630	75	0	0	400	475	299250	712.92436	4	42	CML	1/1/1957
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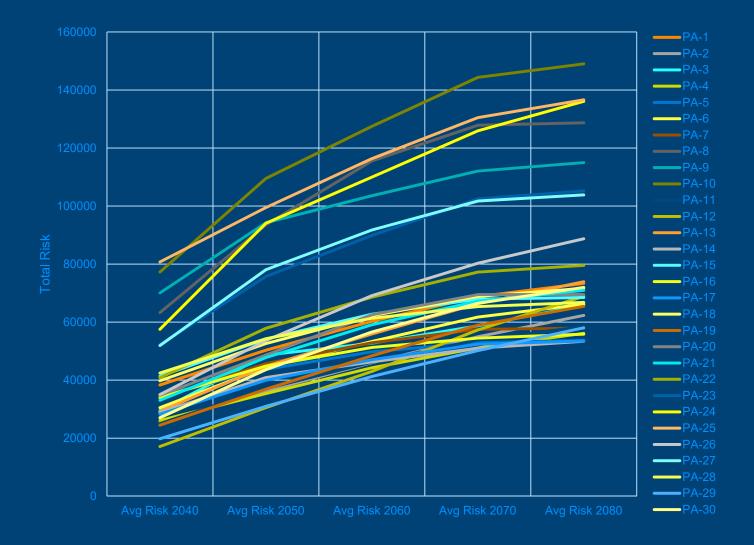


Project Rank:

- Linear Projects have the highest COF and total Risk
- Linear Projects are the highest Priority
- Project Areas are considered relative to each other based on weighted average total risk



PROJECT AREAS TOTAL RISK





Project Rank:

- Cost were assigned to each pipe using the Project 2030 estimating tool (from TM No. 3)
 - Costs are in 2018 dollars
- Cost Profiles were prepared for each Project Area

Risk		Lenç	th (feet of	f pipe)		Estimated Cost (replacement in 2018 dollars)						
Grade	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080		
5	0	0	17	35	35	\$0	\$0	\$12,000	\$24,000	\$24,000		
4	0	125	143	125	125	\$0	\$51,000	\$63,000	\$51,000	\$51,000		
3	15,379	25,882	29,735	32,546	35,495	\$5,449,000	\$8,722,000	\$9,912,000	\$10,800,000	\$11,721,000		
2	9,764	1,656	2,732	1,155	0	\$3,054,000	\$517,000	\$857,000	\$360,000	\$0		
1	11,408	8,888	3,924	2,690	896	\$3,575,000	\$2,786,000	\$1,232,000	\$841,000	\$281,000		

• Example for PA-18



Project Rank:

- Projects are assigned to an appropriate decade
- Pipes with a Risk Grade of 3 or higher are replaced in the decade the project is scheduled
- Example of projects assigned to the decade ending in 2040:

Project	Est. Cost (2018 \$)
PA-27	\$7,613,000
PA-23	\$13,477,000
PA-26	\$11,471,000
PA-22	\$13,019,000
PA-20	\$2,429,000
PA-18	\$8,773,000
PA-15	\$22,108,000
Total	\$78,890,000



Project Rank:

Summary Per Decade

Decade Ending	Est. Cost (2018 \$)
2040	\$77,452,500
2050	\$78,890,000
2060	\$79,589,000
2070	\$77,423,000
2080	\$76,118,000
Total	\$389,472,500





Questions on Phasing Plan?





REVIEW OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Technical Memo No. 7



TM NO. 7 – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Overview

- Asset Management Model Refinement
- Pipe Inspection Including Stream Crossings
- Hydraulic Model Coordination
- Financial Planning
- Public Engagement
- Coordination of Capital Planning with Other Jurisdictions
- Projecting Activity Levels and Resource Needs
- Monitoring of Key Water Utility Management Trends



Project 2030 Preparation (2020 – 2030)

- Perform Field Testing including Stream Crossings
- Refine Asset Management Model
- Coordinate Hydraulic Model
- Update Financial Plan / Funding Program, including pre-funding
- Continue Public Engagement
- Coordinate Capital Planning with Other Jurisdictions
- Monitor Key Trends in Water Utility Management



Refine Asset Management Model

- Clarify Risk Grading
 - Consequence-of-failure refinement to yield more granular results

Consequence of Failure (CF)							
COF #1: Pipe Diameter	20%						
COF #2: Pipe Flow	20%						
COF #3: Transmission Pipelines	25%						
COF #4: Critical Facilities	10%						
COF #5: Creek Crossing (Environmental Impact)	10%						
COF #6: High Traffic Areas	10%						
COF #7: Difficult Access Areas (Backyard Mains)	5%						
COF Total	100%						
	32						



Refine Asset Management Model

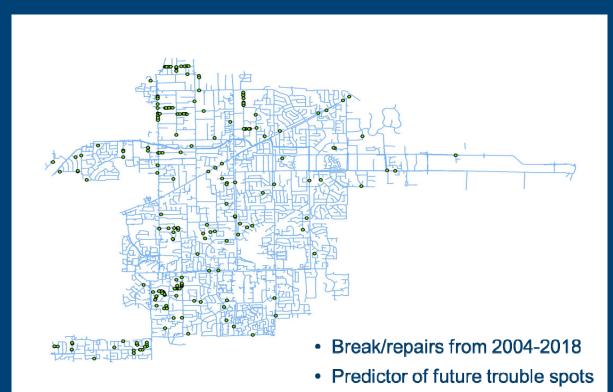
- Customize Deterioration Curves by gathering District Specific data
- Recall LOF #2 based on 2012 AWWA data (25% of LOF Score)

Pipe Material	Life Expectancy
	<u>(Years)</u>
Ductile Iron Pipe (DIP)	60-110
Asbestos Cement Pipe (ACP)	75-105
Steel	95
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	70



Customize Deterioration Curves by gathering District Specific data

Specific data needed: leaks and breaks LOF #4





Coordinate with Hydraulic Model

- Asset Management model assesses system condition while the Hydraulic model assesses capacity
- Determine Replacement Size
- Identify Opportunities for Realignment
- Identify Opportunities for Redundancy
- Complete Pressure Reduction Analysis



Project Implementation (2030 – 2080)

- Current Level of Main Replacement and Projected Level of Activity
- Resource Capacity Improvements
- Financial Planning and Monitoring
- Public Engagement

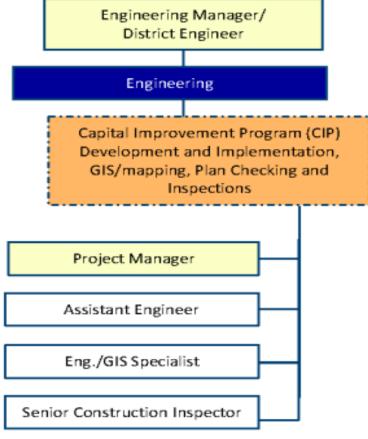


Current Level of Main Replacement and Projected Level of Activity

- Current Annual spending on water main replacement is approximately \$2 million
- Projected Annual spending on water main replacement is approximately \$8 million
- Main replacement projects are currently delivered through the Engineering office
- Additional resources will be needed to implement annual spending of \$8 million



Current Organization Chart of Engineering Department:





Resource Recommendations:

- Identify team members impacted
- Shift focus and update job descriptions
- Add additional staff
- Add project control and reporting systems



Financial Planning and Monitoring

- Establish prefunding reserve
- Update financial model assumptions
- Collect project cost data
- Track other metrics
 - Project soft costs
 - Feet of pipe replaced
 - Percentage of system replaced
 - Effort (in hours) for procurement, design, project management and construction inspection



Public Engagement

- Communication centered on project plans and benefits
- Increase public engagement as project activities and planning ramp up
- Establish benchmarks and targets and regularly report progress using dashboards
 - Miles of pipe replaced
 - Miles of pipe in planning
 - Schedule and maps
 - Total spending vs planned
- Plan Emergency Public Engagement



- Monitor Key Trends in Water Utility Management
- Top issues facing water industry

Ranking	Category	Weighted Average	% Ranked Critically Important					
1	Renewal and replacement of aging water and wastewater infrastructure	4.59	64					
2	Financing for capital improvements	4.44	55					
3	Public understanding of the value of water systems and services	4.37	50					
4	Long-term water supply availability	4.30	50					
5	Public understanding of the value of water	4.26	44					
6	Watershed / source water protection	4.17	41					
7	Aging workforce / anticipated retirements	4.16	43					
8	Public acceptance of future water and wastewater rate increases	4.12	35					
9	Emergency preparedness	4.10	34					
10	Governing board acceptance of future water and wastewater rate increases	4.09	35					
	Source: AW/W/A - 2018 State of the Water Industry							

Source: AWWA – 2018 State of the Water Industry





Questions on Implementation Plan?

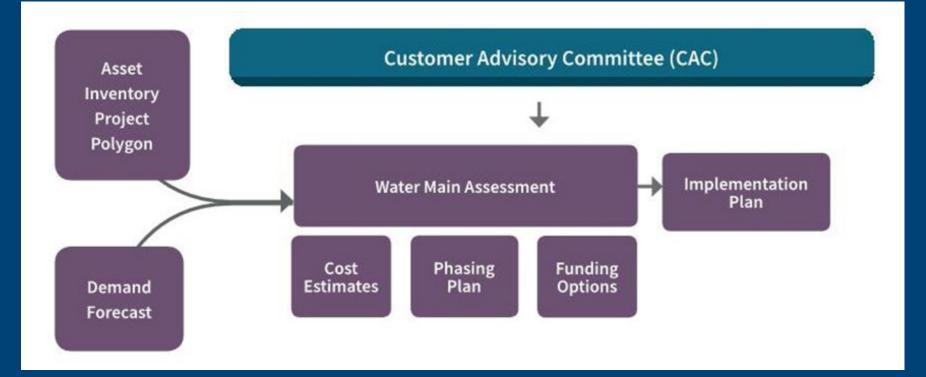




PROJECT 2030 RECAP, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATION TO THE BOARD



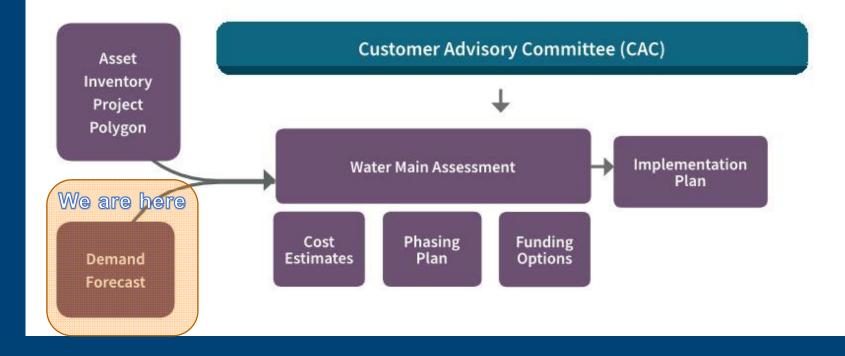
PROJECT 2030 RECAP





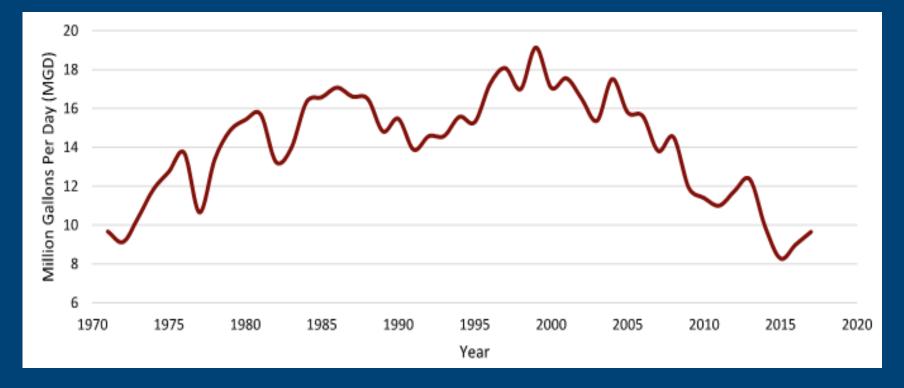
WATER DEMAND FORECAST

2030 WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT





HISTORICAL WATER DEMAND



1971 – 9.7 MGD 1999 – 19.1 MGD 2015 – 8.2 MGD 2017 – 9.7 MGD

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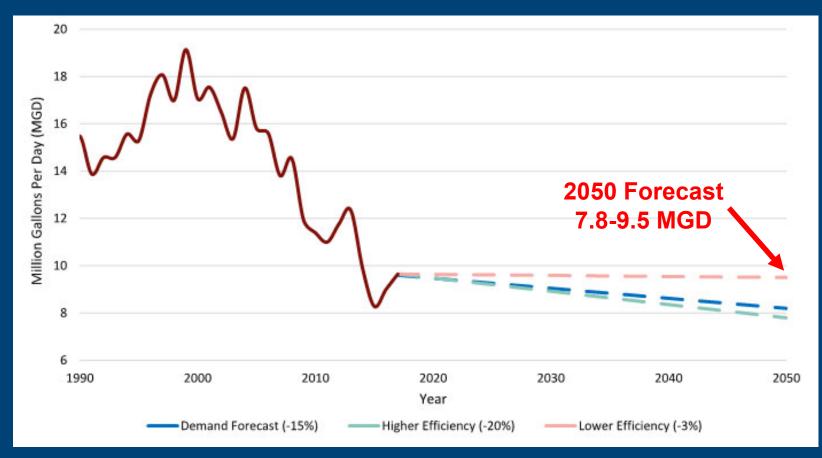
WATER EFFICIENCY MAY OUTWEIGH POPULATION GROWTH

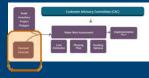






RANGE IN 2050 WATER DEMAND PROJECTIONS

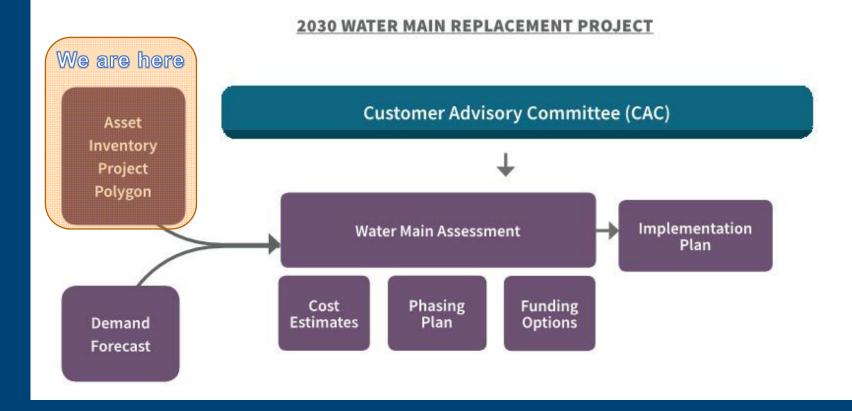




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ASSET INVENTORY RESULTS



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ASSET INVENTORY

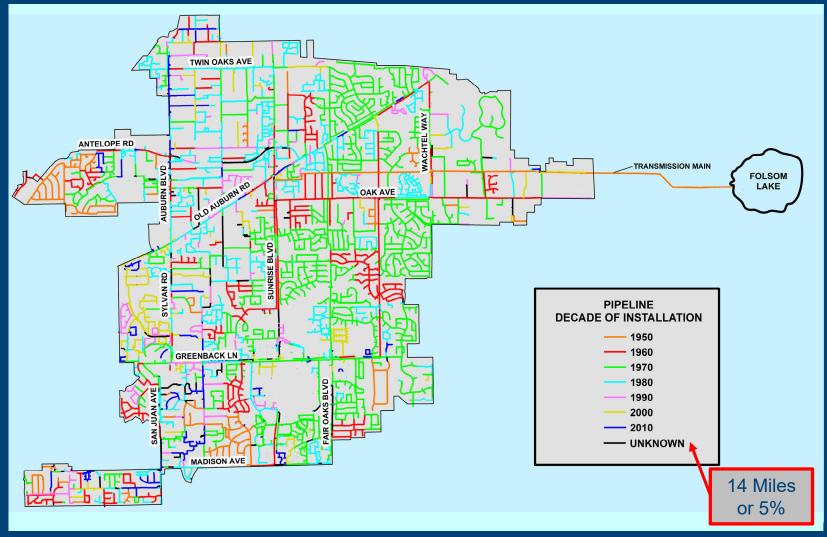
- Goal: Add key data to the District's GIS water facility map
- Tasks:
 - Go through project files
 - Scan documents
 - Data entry into map
 - Decade of Installation
 - Pipe Type
 - QA/QC





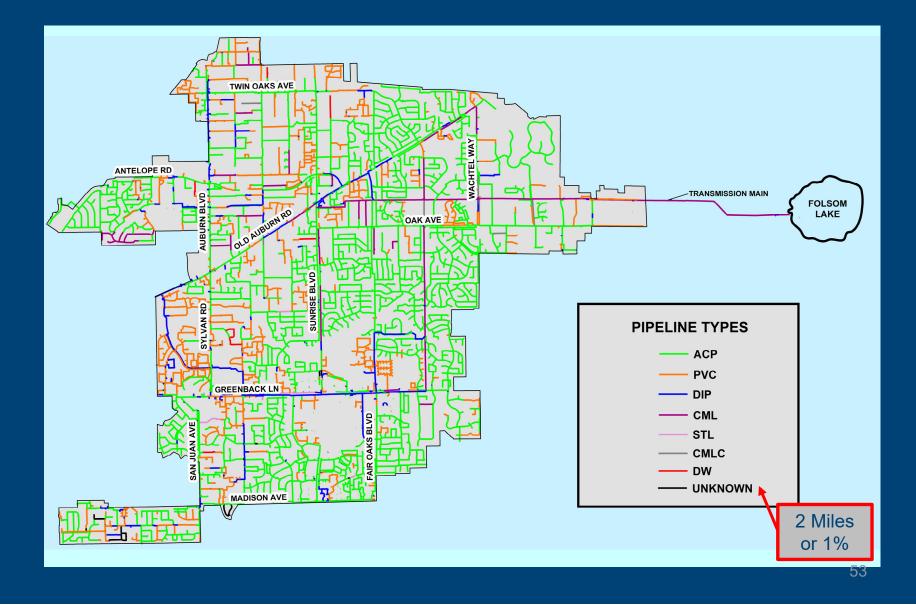


AFTER PIPELINE INVENTORY – DECADE OF INSTALLATION





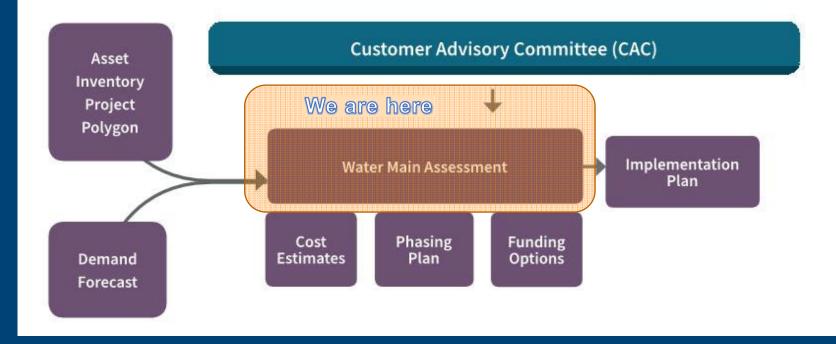
AFTER PIPELINE INVENTORY – PIPE TYPE





WATER MAIN ASSESSMENT

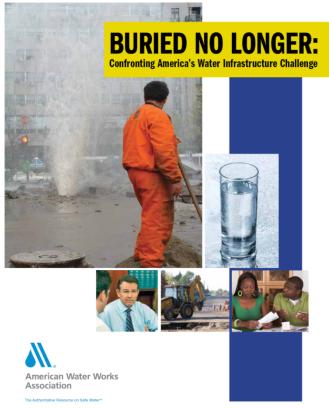
2030 WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT





INFRASTRUCTURE CHALLENGES

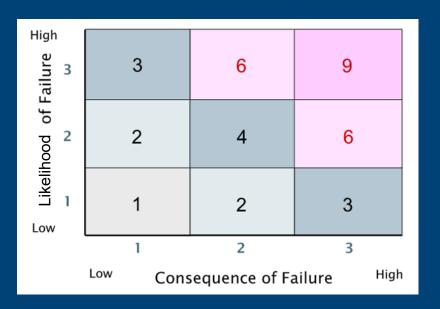
- The American Water Works Association (AWWA) has identified aging infrastructure as a nationwide challenge
- Key Findings by AWWA
 - The Needs are Large
 - Household Water Bills Will Go Up
 - Important Regional Differences
 - Important Differences Based on System Size
 - The Costs Keep Coming
 - Postponing Investment Only Makes the Problem Worse







SUMMARY OF RISK ANALYSIS FOR MAIN REPLACEMENTS



- **Risk Analysis Computer Software**
 - Likelihood of Failure (LOF)
 - **Consequence of Failure (COF)**
- LOF and COF comprised of multiple • factors
- Each LOF and COF factor also gets a igodolweighting factor (% LOF or COF)

Total Risk Score = $(\%_{1 \text{ OF1}} \times \text{LOF}_1) + (\%_{1 \text{ OF2}} \times \text{LOF}_2) + \dots$ multiplied by



PROJECT 2030 WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT

LIKELIHOOD OF FAILURE (LOF)

Likelihood of Failure (LO	Consequence of Failure	(COF)	
LOF #1: Pipe Age / <u>Survival Probability</u>	50%	COF #1: Pipe Diameter	20%
LOF #2: Pipe Material	25%	COF #2: Pipe Flow	20%
LOF #3: Historical Main Breaks	15%	COF #3: Transmission Pipelines	25%
LOF #4: Creek Crossings (Vulnerability)	10%	COF #4: Critical Facilities	10%
		COF #5: Creek Crossing (Environmental Impact)	10%
		COF #6: High Traffic Areas	10%
		COF #7: Difficult Access Areas (Backyard Mains)	5%
LOF Total	100%	COF Total	100%

PROJECT 2030 WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT

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CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE (COF) FACTORS

Likelihood of Failure (LOF	-)	Consequence of Failure (COF)			
LOF #1: Pipe Age / <u>Survival Probability</u>	50%	COF #1: Pipe Diameter	20%		
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LOF Total	100%	COF Total	100%		



EXAMPLE OF MODEL OUTPUT

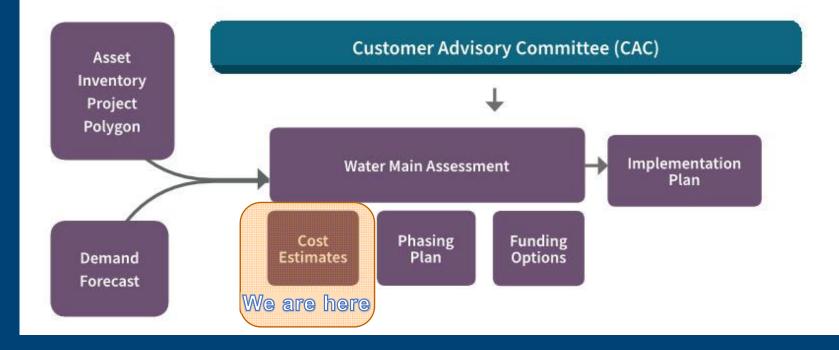
COF x LOF = TOTAL RISK

ID	COF4 (Interse	COF5 (Interse	COF6 (Intersec	COFIU (DIAMET	COF2 (Intersecti	COF12 (Interse	(Intersec	quence ailure	1	LOF4 (Inte	F5	LOF6 (FD1 -)	Likelihood of Failure	Total Risk	Normalized Risk	Risk (By Grading)	Diameter	Material	Install Date
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COST ESTIMATES

2030 WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT





REPLACEMENT COST ESTIMATES

Planning Level Cost Estimates include:

- Construction Costs
- Other Project Costs (Soft Costs)

Future Cost Considerations

- Project Specific conditions
- Pipe Rehabilitation Options
- Alternative Pipe Replacement Techniques
- Performed on a project-specific basis





TOTAL PIPELINE REPLACEMENT COSTS

Pipe Classification	Total Miles	Cost (million)
Distribution Mains (<=12 inch diameter)	235	\$ 317
Transmission Mains (>12 inch diameter)	15	\$ 54*
Appurtenances (e.g. fire hydrants, customer service connections)	n/a	\$ 61
Total Construction Cost	n/a	\$ 432
Engineering, Management and Permitting	n/a	\$ 108
Total	250	\$ 540

* Factors affecting higher transmission main replacement unit cost:

- Larger diameter
- Creek crossings



Difficult access (backyard mains / private easements)

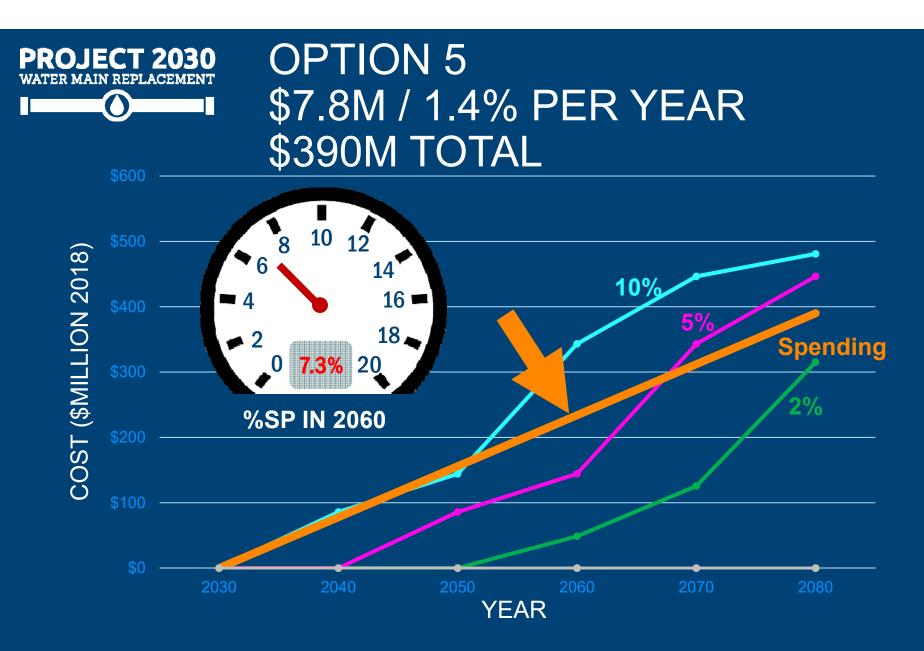
SPENDING OPTIONS

	(\$2018 million)	in 2060	
0.4%	\$100	2.1%	ikelihood
0.6%	\$150	2.4%	Likel lure
0.8%	\$200	3.9%	<mark>sed l</mark> f Fai
1.2%	\$320	6.4%	of
1.4%	\$390	7.3%	
1.8%	\$480	8.2%	
1.9%	\$510	8.6%	
) 0.4% 0.6% 0.8% 1.2% 1.4% 1.8%	0.4% \$100 0.6% \$150 0.8% \$200 1.2% \$320 1.4% \$390 1.8% \$480	million)0.4%\$1002.1%0.6%\$1502.4%0.6%\$2003.9%1.2%\$3206.4%1.4%\$3907.3%1.8%\$4808.2%



PROJECT 2030 WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT

 \bigcirc

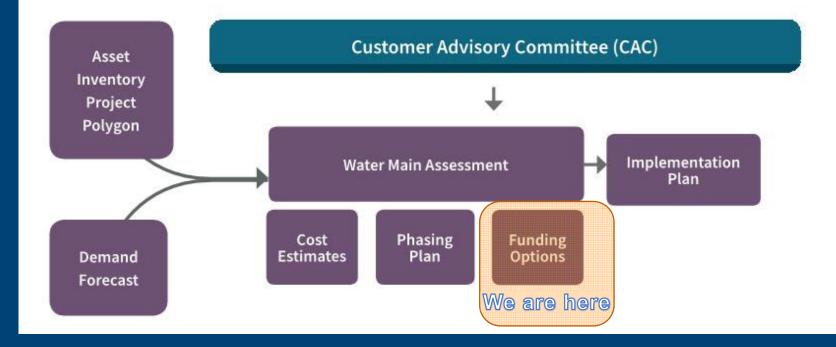






FUNDING OPTIONS

2030 WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT







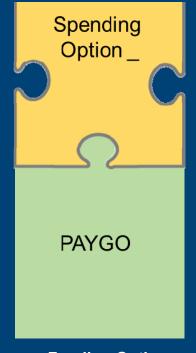






FUNDING OPTIONS SCENARIOS

- All Funding Options includes a PAYGO Component
 - Can't prefund entire project before 2030
 - 100% debt funding is not possible

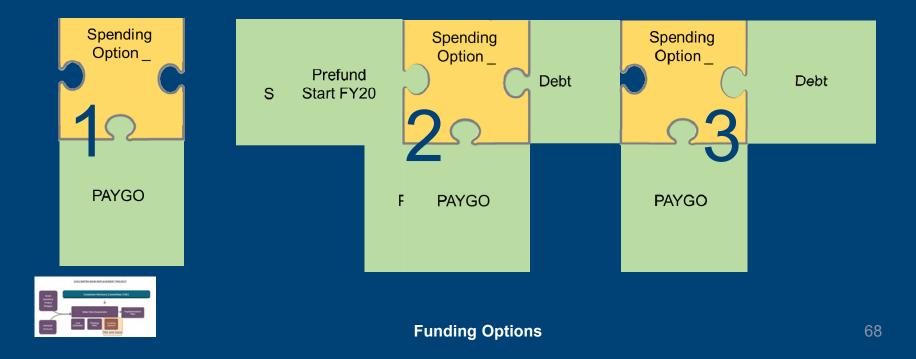




PROJECT 2030 WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT

FUNDING OPTIONS SCENARIOS

- Funding Variations
 - 1. No Prefunding; No Debt
 - 2. Prefunding; No Debt
 - 3. No Prefunding with Debt
 - 4. Prefunding with Debt





SPENDING AND FUNDING

Spending	PAYGO	Prefunding	Debt
\$100M; \$2M / Yr	✓		
\$150M; \$3M / Yr	\checkmark		
\$200M; \$4M / Yr	\checkmark		
\$320M; \$6.4M / Yr	\checkmark		
\$390M; \$7.8M / Yr	\checkmark		
\$480M; \$9.6M / Yr	✓		
\$510M; \$10.2M / Yr	\checkmark		

• Generates 21 different spending / funding options





TABLE DISCUSSION AND VOTING









ALTERNATIVES SELECTED FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

Alt	Funding Description	Cost 2018\$ (million)	Annual Spending (million)	System Replaced by 2080	Total Votes
4.4	Prefunding, with Debt	\$320	\$6.4	59%	10
5.2	Prefunding, No Debt	\$390	\$7.8	72%	9
5.4	Prefunding, with Debt	\$390	\$7.8	72%	12
6.4	Prefunding, with Debt	\$480	\$9.6	89%	10
7.4	Prefunding, with Debt	\$510	\$10.2	94%	6





SPENDING AND FUNDING

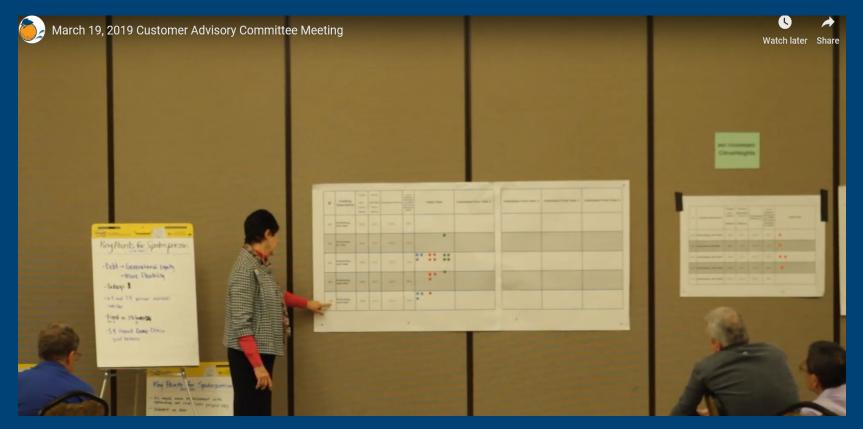
Alternatives	PAYGO	Prefunding	Debt
4.4 \$320M; \$6.4M / Yr	\checkmark	\checkmark	
5.2 \$390M; \$7.8M / Yr	\checkmark	\checkmark	
5.4 \$390M; \$7.8M / Yr	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
6.4 \$480M; \$9.6M / Yr	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
7.4 \$510M; \$10.2M / Yr	✓	\checkmark	 ✓

- 5 Remaining Alternatives
- All alternatives have prefunding





FOCUSED TABLE DISCUSSION AND VOTING









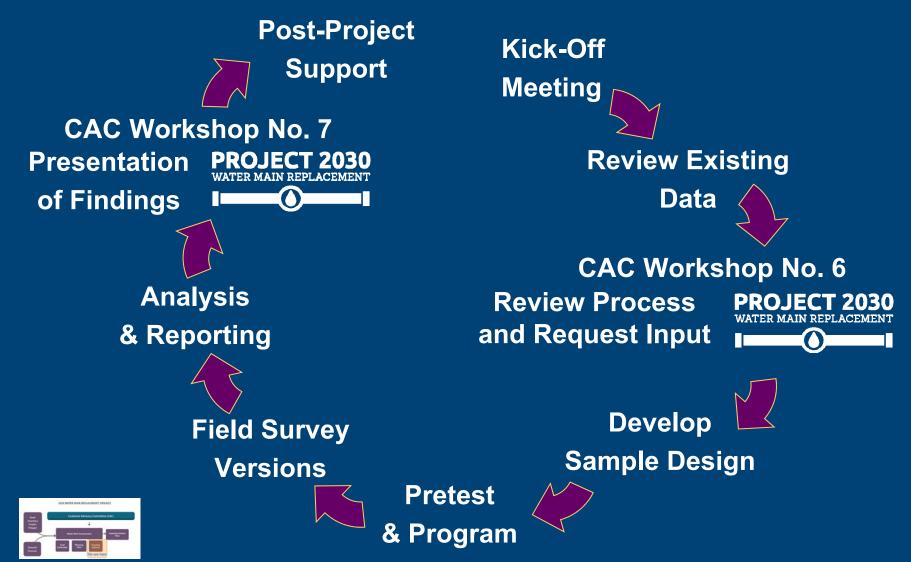
2 ALTERNATIVES SELECTED FOR MARKET RESEARCH

Alt	Funding Description	Cost 2018\$ (million)	Annual Spending (million)	System Replaced by 2080	Total Votes		
5.4	Prefunding, with Debt	\$390	\$7.8	72%	11		
6.4	Prefunding, with Debt	\$480	\$9.6	89%	8		





SURVEY RESEARCH PROCESS





SURVEY SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Base of voter support for a rate/surcharge increase.
- No statistically significant difference between the two options.
- Limited awareness of district among registered voters, although awareness is somewhat higher among the nonvoter ratepayer
- Favorability ratios for job performance and management of fiscal resources were good, but again large segments of registered voters do not have any opinion.





VOTING FOR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

June 11, 2019 Customer Advisory Committee Meeting

DETERMINE TOP ALTERNATIVE

Alternative	Votes
Alternative 5.4	11
Alternative 6.4	3





PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Alternative 5.4

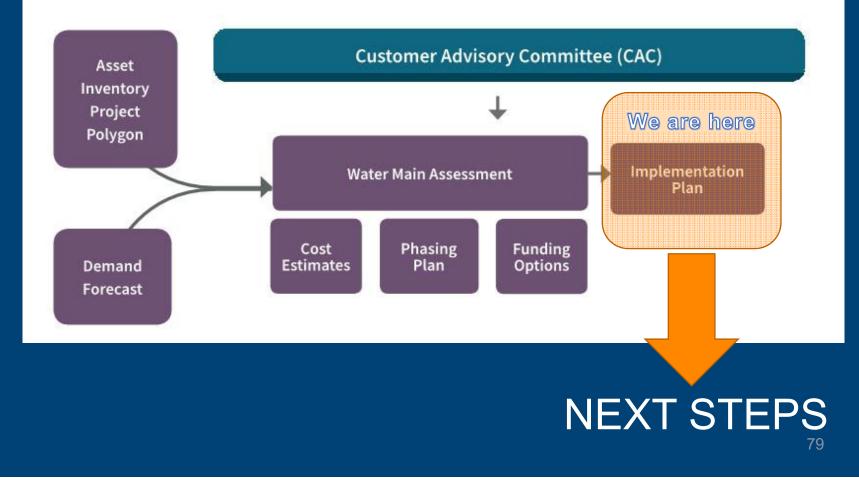
Funding Description	Cost (2018 \$)	Avg. Annual Spending	Prefunding	Percent Debt	System Replaced by 2080	
Prefunding with Debt	\$390 million	\$7.8 million	\$22.5 million	4%	72%	





WATER DEMAND FORECAST

2030 WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT





NEXT STEPS

- To complete the Project 2030 Study, all technical memos (1 through 7) will be compiled into a final report. Q4 2019
- The public engagement strategy will be completed. Q1 2020
- Detailed funding and expenditure planning, including prefunding. Q1 2020
- Then the full package, along with recommendations from the CAC, will be presented for CHWD Board consideration and possible action





BREAK























TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Background
- Regional Consortium
- Consultant Team
- Project Scope
- Upcoming CAC Meetings/Next Steps



BACKGROUND

SB 229 (1991): Required meters for new connections

 Central Valley Project Improvement Act (1992/Federal): Required metering of all CHWD connections



BACKGROUND

CHWD residential meter installation program (1998 – 2007)

Meter replacement cycle

- 20 years per AWWA and manufacturers' guidelines
- Currently, CHWD has approximately 20,000 meters



BACKGROUND

- CHWD Strategic Planning Project
- Multi-Agency Advanced Planning Study
- MOU (12 agencies)
- RFP process to select a consultant



CONSULTANT TEAM

Harris & Associates Isle Utilities Mason-Smith Success Strategies Laura Mason-Smith M.E. Simpson Raftelis



HARRIS & ASSOCIATES



Eric Vaughan



Ann Hajnosz



Steve Winchester



M.E. Simpson



John Van Arsdel



Nicole Kaiser Isle Utilities



Steve Davis



Habib Isaac **Raftelis**



CONSORTIUM & CAC

Consortium

CHWD CAC



ADVANCED PLANNING STUDY

Seven phases:

- 1) Individual Agency Assessment
- 2) Next Generation Program Options
- 3) Meter Testing Program Strategy
- 4) Implementation Strategy
- 5) Long Term Planning (Beyond Next Generation)
- 6) Final Report/Plan Adoption
- 7) Public Outreach Strategy



PROJECT SCHEDULE

Phase (P)	2019			2020											
	A S C	N	D	J	F	Μ	Α	Μ	J	J	A	S	0	Ν	D
P1: Individ. Agency Assessment															
P2: Next Generation Analysis					\star										
P3: Meter Testing Strategy															
P4: Implementation									×			\bigstar			
P5: Long-Term Planning															
P6: Final Report															
P7: Public Outreach															





CAC MEETING #1

Wednesday, October 23

- Project orientation
- Current equipment overview (Phase 1)
- Consultation on user preferences and new technology options (Phase 2)



IMPORTANCE OF THE CONSORTIUM

- Economies of scale
- Valuable input from a variety of agencies and technical experts
- Study is a model for other regional programs



IMPORTANCE OF THE CAC

- Valuable input from the end users of the equipment
- Involvement in the long-range financial planning for the meter testing and replacement program
- Involvement in the public engagement component of the study





PUBLIC COMMENT



PUBLIC COMMENT





NEXT STEPS



MEETING 1 - METER PROJECT

- Next Meeting: Wednesday, October 23th, 2019
 - <u>**Time:**</u> 6:30 pm 9:15 pm
 - Location: Citrus Heights Community Center, Hall A





RETIRING CAC MEMBERS





GROUP PHOTO





VISIT THE CAC WEBPAGE chwd.org/customeradvisory-committee/





CLOSING