Meeting:Phase 1 Reservoir Project Agreement2018 April 19

Subject:	Subject: Reservoir Committee Meeting		1:30 PM-5:00 PM		
Location:	Tsakopoulos Library Galleria (West Meeting Room) 828 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814	Call in: Code:	1-800-201-7439 644237		
Chair: Vice Chair: Treasurer	Thad Bettner (Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District) Doug Headrick (San Bernardino Valley Municipal Wa Jamie Traynham (Davis Water District)	ater Dis	trict)		

MEETING MINUTES

ROLL CALL & QUORUM: Roll was called (see Attachment A), which resulted in 19 eligible representatives. This equates to 77% of the current participation percentage being in attendance, which is greater than the 50% needed to have a quorum of the Reservoir Committee. By 2:00 pm, 2 additional members joined, bringing the participation percentage to 87%.

ATTENDANCE: See Attachment B.

<u>CALL TO ORDER</u>: Chairman Bettner called the meeting to order at 1:30 PM followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

AGENDA APPROVAL: It was moved by Traynham and seconded by Vanderwaal to approve the April 19, 2018, Sites Reservoir Committee Agenda. Motion approved unanimously.

MEETING MINUTES APPROVAL:

Approval of March 16, 2018, meeting minutes was moved by Vanderwaal and seconded by Leitterman with minor changes identified by Headrick. Motion approved unanimously.

INTRODUCTIONS

PERIOD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT:

No comments were provided.

1. <u>Chairpersons' Report</u>:

1.1 Introductory remarks

Nothing to report.

1.2 Major Infrastructure Projects - An Owner's Perspective and Lessons Learned Bettner & Headrick

Panel discussion with Q&A

A panel of major infrastructure project owners was assembled to provide lessons learned and perspectives on program management. Panelists' presentations and notes from the question and answer session are provided as Attachment C.

Action items serve as meeting minutes	Status: Purpose:	Meeting Record Informational	Version: B Date: 20		ril 19	
Participation by phone is not counted	Caveat 1	Approved, 2018 May 18	Ref/File #:			
in quorum or voting.	Caveat 2		Page:	1 of	5	

2018 April 19

BREAK (3:25 PM to 3:34 PM)

2. <u>Manager's Report</u>:

Watson

2.1 Discussion and possible direction to staff regarding (Attachment 2-1) the General Manager's monthly status report

Work for the month of March was focused on procurements and contract compliance, bringing on the financial advisor, working on prep to retain bond council services, and coming up with a recommendation for independent advisors for finance and alternative delivery (discussed later in the agenda).

2.2 Report on status of Prop 1 WSIP application and WIIN Act funding

Figure 1 in the agenda packet shows four components that make up the return on investment, while the solid bars are set by staff. The hatched area indicates the Commissioners' discretionary allocation.

The meeting with CWC in February indicated to staff the need to better explain the benefits to salmon and smelt.

On Friday, April 20th, 2018, CWC will post their decision on the applicants' appeals. Staff has a meeting with the CWC on April 24, 2018, to understand their technical reviewer's point of view and provide clarifications. A meeting with the Commissioners is scheduled for May 3, 2018. By the end of that week, they will have defined scores for public benefit.

By June 2018, CWC will be working on the other components and will have points decided. By July, negotiations will begin with the highest valued project.

The May 3, 2018, milestone is when CWC will announce their public benefit ratios, which need to be converted into points at the June meeting. The other components of the application are not negotiable.

2.3 Consider a recommendation to the Sites Project Authority (Attachment 2-3) to retain Independent Advisory services in the areas of finance and alternative delivery

Staff have been putting together plans for Phase 2, have included budget in certain fields, and there are areas where more expertise would be helpful. Dave Houston is proposed to support finance and participation agreements, and Mike Loulakis is proposed for early advisory support on alternative delivery. This support was budgeted in the original work plan.

<u>Action</u>: It was motioned by Headrick and seconded by Vanderwaal to recommend both candidates for approval to the Authority. The motion was approved unanimously.

2.4 Report on status of USDA data requests for potential Rural Development grant

Exploratory discussions with USDA's California office in Davis regarding how Sites can benefit rural communities are ongoing. Results based on current participation indicate that the project can provide direct benefits for 100,000 people, as well as indirect benefits for 250.000 people. The USDA is evaluating the Sites Project's eligibility for a low interest loan.

Traynham

Three options were provided to USDA:

- Low cost: adding pump and doing canal improvements (\$44 million)
- Medium cost: canal improvements, TRR, pipeline, pump station (\$550 million)
- High cost: expand Funks Reservoir to create Holthouse Reservoir

It is expected that USDA will come back with questions and request further clarifications of cost.

2.5 Discussion and possible direction to staff regarding the Draft Phase 2 Work Plan.

Staff has been working to develop a bottoms-up level of detail, trying to understand the timing of expenditures. This will be run through Water Facilities Work Group to develop the work plan.

3. Ad Hoc Finance & Economics Work Group:

3.1 Review Payment of Claims and Treasurer's Report (Attachment 3-1) and consider approval to the Authority Board

Traynham provided an overview and review of the Treasurer's Report as of March 31, 2018. These statements were reviewed in the work group, which recommended approval and present to authority board on Monday.

<u>Action</u>: It was motioned by Headrick and seconded by Vanderwaal to approve the Payment of Claims and Treasurer's Report. The motion was approved unanimously.

3.2 Report on status to develop the interim finance plan

The work group had a meeting with Montague DeRose about early observations and things that would and wouldn't work. Pooled structure for credit with step up provisions, private sale through a large bank, and take-or-pay contracts were discussed.

Doug Montague gave a summary on initial thoughts. There was discussion of how to identify general parameters for credit that investors in Phase 2 would be interested in, and that a pooled credit approach would work best for this scale of project.

There is an option to fast-track getting agency ratings for the agencies and have more rated agencies before entering future phases. The group has an initial list of agencies without ratings that are requesting to participate at more than 20 TAF. Phase 2 agreements and debt instrumentation will need to come together at the same time.

4. Ad Hoc Document Review Work Group:

No Report.

5. Ad Hoc Reservoir Operations Work Group:

Kunde & Ruiz

Bettner

5.1 Report on Work Group's activities to define the Phase 2 rebalancing process

The Reservoir Operations Work Group has 13 participants. 12 participated on the April 18 Work Group Conference Call. The purpose was to recommend the "size of

pie" (*) for Phase 1 and Phase 2 i.e. the basis for rebalancing Phase 1 participation and costs, conversion of Phase 1 Class 2 to Class 1 participation, and for initial subscription for Phase 2 participation.

(*) "Size of pie" is for allocation of costs and benefits. Use it to determine % share of Project. Somewhat arbitrary. 500 TAF/year has not been determined to be the Project Yield as this won't be known until permitting is completed at the end of Phase 2. But, based on modeling, it is in the range of possible average annual yields at Holthouse after losses.

<u>Action</u>: The following motion was moved by Kunde and seconded by Leitterman. The motion was approved unanimously.

The recommendation of the Sites Reservoir Operations Work Group is to use 500 TAF/year deliveries at Holthouse Reservoir (after losses) as the basis for:

- (1) rebalancing of Phase 1 costs among participants,
- (2) conversion of Class 2 to Class 1 water in Phase 1, and
- (3) the initial allocation of shares and costs to Phase 2 participants.

The Work Group shall continue to evaluate the use of reservoir storage as a basis for Phase 2 cost allocations.

6. <u>Ad Hoc Water Facilities Work Group</u>:

6.1 Report on Work Group's activities regarding of Phase 2 Procurement planning

Covered under budget. Informational material from the Design Build Institute is in the agenda packet.

7. <u>Ad Hoc Siting Work Group</u>:

No report.

8. Ad Hoc Risk Management Work Group:

8.1 Report on Work Group's activities to perform a project-wide risk assessment:

The mitigated risk assessment report was discussed. Comments will be incorporated using the comment-response process.

9. <u>Recap & Adjourn</u>

- 9.1 Agenda topics for next meeting?
 - Update for members in advancing procurement plan.
 - Kunde and Ruiz would like to schedule an Operations Work Group meeting at ACWA.
 - Takeaways from panel to be included in the meeting minutes.

Vanderwaal

Azevedo

Bettner/Headrick

Anta

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2018 April 19

Arita

Reservoir Committee Meeting

9.2 Upcoming Reservoir Committee meetings:

Joint Authority/Reservoir Committee Workshop (ACWA Conference):

May 8, 2018 1:30 – 3:00 PM Sheraton Grand Hotel – Royal Meeting Room 1230 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 Reservoir Committee Meeting: May 18, 2018 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM

122 Old Highway 99 West Maxwell, CA 95955

ADJOURN

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 pm.

Chairperson Thad Bettner General Manager Jim Watson

Subject:

Reservoir Committee Meeting

1:30 - 5:00 PM

Attachment A to Meeting Minutes

Current Voting Committee Participants (27):

			Committee Furtherpu		/			
	\checkmark	Pct	Participant			\checkmark	Pct	Participant
		1.93	4M Water District			×	4.96	Metropolitan WD
	\checkmark	2.31	American Canyon, City	(1)		×	5.15	Orland-Artois WD
	\checkmark	2.11	Antelope Valley-East Kern V	VA		\checkmark	3.10	Pacific Resources MWC
	\checkmark	4.03	Cal Water Service				2.35	Proberta WD
		1.91	Carter MWC			\checkmark	5.15	Reclamation District 108
	\checkmark	5.32	Coachella Valley WD	(5)		\checkmark	7.78	San Bernardino Valley MWD
	\checkmark	3.50	Colusa County			\checkmark	3.69	San Gorgonio Pass WA (4
	\checkmark	7.14	Colusa Co. WD			\checkmark	5.00	Santa Clara Valley WD
		1.90	Cortina WD			\checkmark	2.51	Santa Clarita Valley WA (2
	\checkmark	2.18	Davis WD				2.43	Western Canal WD
	V	0.00	Department of Water Resources (non-voting)			\checkmark	5.97	Westside WD
	\checkmark	2.70	Desert WA			\checkmark	4.47	Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa WSD
		2.68	Dunnigan WD			\checkmark	0.00	US Bureau of Reclamation (non-voting) (5
	\checkmark	2.10	Garden Highway MWC	(3)		\checkmark	4.47	Zone 7 WA
	\checkmark	5.15	Glenn-Colusa ID					
	19.	v	oting members prese	nt at	Me	etin	g star	t (See Note 1)
	77.	% P	articipation percenta	ge			-	
	21.	v	oting Present before	2:00	ΡΜ	l		
	87.1	% P	ercentage					
	20.	v	oting Present after 4	:00 P	РМ			
	81.7	% P	ercentage					
Rep	resent	ation ł	nas been delegated as fo	ollow	s:			
(1)	To Ja	mie Tra	aynham (Davis WD)		(4			M, voting transferred to M. Desert WA)
(2)	 (2) To Rob Kunde (WRM-WSD) (3) To Thad Bettner (GCID) (5) Not present after 4 PM with no delegation 							

> Meeting Record Status: Purpose:

Caveat 1

delegation

Subject: Reservoir Committee Meeting

1:30 - 5:00 PM

SIGN IN - CHECK SHEET

Attachment B to Meeting Minutes

Current Voting Reservoir Committee Participants (27):

Participant	✓ Representative	✓ Alternate Others	
4M Water District	U Wade Mathis		
American Canyon, City	Steve Hartwig	Jason Holley	
AVEK WA	Dwayne Chisam	☑ Dan Flory	
Cal Water Service	Mike Hurley	☐ Rob Kuta☑ Dan Flory	
Carter MWC	Ben Carter		
Coachella Valley WD	V Ivory Reyburn	Dan Charlton	
Colusa County.	Azevedo, Mike	Gary Evans	
Colusa Co. WD	Shelley Murphy	Joe Marsh	
Cortina WD	Jim Peterson	Chuck Grimmer	
Davis WD	🗹 Jamie Traynham	Tom Charter	
Desert WA	Mark Krause	Steve Johnson	
Dunnigan WD	Donita Hendrix		
Garden Highway MWC	Nicole Van Vleck	Jon Munger	
Glenn-Colusa ID	✓ Thad Bettner	Don Bransford	
Metropolitan WD	Randall Neudeck	Steve Arakawa	
Orland-Artois WD	John Erickson	Emil Cavagnolo	
Pacific Resources MWC	Preston Brittian		
Proberta WD	Dan Jones		
RD 108	Bill Vanderwaal		
San Bernardino V MWD	Doug Headrick	Bob Tincher	

<u>NOTE 1</u>: Participation by phone is not counted in quorum or voting.

Status: Meeting Record

Caveat 2 Subject to revision

Purpose:

Caveat 1

Participant	\checkmark	Representative	\checkmark	Alternate	Others
San Gorgonio Pass WA	\checkmark	Jeff Davis			
Santa Clara Valley WD		Cindy Kao	\checkmark	Eric Leitterman	
Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (Formerly Castaic Lake WA)	Ρ	Dirk Marks		Rick Viergutz	
Western Canal WD		Ted Trimble		Greg Johnson	
Westside WD	V	Allan Myers		Dan Ruiz Blake Vann	
Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa	\checkmark	Rob Kunde			
Zone 7 WA	V	Amparo Flores		Carol Mahoney Jarnail Chahal	
Non-Voting Commit	tee	Participants (2):			
Participant	\checkmark	Representative/Other	\checkmark	Alternate/Other	
Dept of Water Resources	\checkmark	Rob Cooke		David Sandino	
		Ajay Goyal		Jim Wieking	Dave Arrate
Bureau of Reclamation	\checkmark	Richard Welsh		Don Bader	
		David Van Rijn Shana Kaplan		Mike Dietl Mike Mosley	🗌 John Menniti
Pending Reservoir	Com	mittee Participan	ts (1):	
Participant	\checkmark	Representative	\checkmark	Alternate	
LaGrande WD		Matt LaGrande		Dennis Zachary	
Authority, Non-Sigi	nato	ory (7):			
Participant	✓	Representative	\checkmark	Alternate	
Glenn County		John Viegas			
Maxwell ID		Mary Wells			
PCWA		Ed Horton		Ben Barker Darin Reintjes	
Roseville		Sean Bigley			
Sacramento, City of		Jim Peifer		Dan Sherry	
Sacramento County WA		Kerry Schmitz		Michael Peterson	
Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority		Jeff Sutton			

Staff & Consultants:

\checkmark	Name	Representing	``	1	Name	Representing
	Barbieri, Janet	JB Comm	5	Z	Oliver, Mark	Ch2m
	Barnes, Joe	AECOM	E		Nicholas, Rebeca	Nicholas Communications
	Black, Lyna	Ch2m	Ŀ	Z	Qazi, Shayann	AECOM
\checkmark	Brown, Scott	LWA	Ľ		Spesert, Kevin	Sites Project Authority
	Bruner, Marc	Perkins Coie	Ŀ	Z	Thomson, Rob	Sites Project Authority
	Carlson, Nik	AECOM	Ŀ	Z	Trapasso, Joe	Sites Project Authority
	Conant, Ernest	Young Wooldridge	Ŀ	Z	Tull, Rob	Ch2m
	Davis, Kim	Sites Project Authority	Ľ		Van Camp, Marc	МВК
\checkmark	Herrin, Jeff	AECOM	Ŀ	Z	Watson, Jim	Sites Project Authority
\checkmark	Johns, Jerry	Johns	Ŀ	Z	Montague, Doug	Montague DeRose
	Kuney, Scott	Young Wooldridge	Ŀ	Z	Perkins, Natalie	Montague DeRose

Other Attendees: (An email address is required to be added to the distribution list)

Name	Representing	Contact (Phone & E-mail)
Marguerite Patil	CCWD	Guest speaker
Ray Tritt	CalTrans	Guest speaker
Richard Welsh	Bureau of Reclamation	Guest speaker
Arleen Arita	MWD	Guest speaker
Grace Lui	Fugro	
Linc To	HDR	
Debanik Chaudhuri	Shannon & Wilson	
Arun Parsons	Black & Veatch	
Tom Frisher	CDM Smith	
Armando Lopez	AECOM	
Steve Sanders	SAGE	
Mark Salmon	WSP	
Ted Hopkins	Shannon & Wilson	
Phil Dunn	GEI	

Name	Representing	Contact (Phone & E-mail)
Dave Gutierrez	HDR	
John Spranza	HDR	
Margie Namba	Granite	
Clint Rehermann	Parsons	
Monique Braird	ICF	
Mike Hughes	AECOM	
Jeff Kivett	Brown & Caldwell	
Nichole Schramm	Brown & Caldwell	

Other Attendees: (An email address is required to be added to the distribution list)

2018 April 19 Reservoir Committee Agenda Item 1-2

Topic: Sites Reservoir Project

2018 Apr 19

Subject: Major Infrastructure Projects - An Owner's Perspective and Lessons Learned - Panel discussion with Q&A

Summary of Presentations:

Arlene Arita (MWD), Diamond Valley Reservoir, management of CIP

- Managed Diamond Valley Reservoir, 810 MAF of off-stream storage, reservoir composed of 3 dams.
- Reservoir Cost: \$800 million
- I/O tower and pressure tunnel: \$46 million
- Pumping plant: \$101 million
- 2.7 Megawatts of power generation, which was introduced after DSOD permit approval was received. Waited for DSOD permit before engaging with FERC
- Program approved budget- \$2087.1M, expenditures \$1992.9M

Lessons Learned:

- Use a single accounting system (second set of books causes problems)
- Change control financial and design scope
- Separate tracking of claims from total cost
- Owners staff important resident engineers, project manager, and project controls manager
- Use unit prices for large cost growth contracts
- Coordinate with the regulatory agencies early on
- Mitigate environmental and social impacts such as property and groundwater rights prior to implementation

Marguerite Patil, CCWD Los Vaqueros and subsequent Dam Raise

- Off-stream reservoir in Contra Costa County with a capacity of 160 TAF
- CCWD operates Los Vaqueros Reservoir in using four Delta intakes
- Benefits: water quality improvements, drought supply reliability, emergency supply.
- Provides strategic diversions from the Delta
- Raise was to expand service area and maintain/expand benefits
- 2004 advisory vote, planning objectives in 2009, draft EIR development with USBR
- Phase 1 expansion to 160 TAF completed in 2012

- Phase 2 expansion to 275 TAF in development

Status: Meeting Notes Purpose: Informational Caveat: Notes:

- Managed by district staff and embedded consultants (shift to District staff in subsequent phases), not outside program manager.
- \$35M in mitigation

Lessons Learned:

- Hire good attorneys
- Emphasized importance of accounting not just through construction
- This is a storage, conveyance, and accounting project (accounting for the deliveries is ongoing and critical)

Ray Tritt, Caltrans, Program/CIP Management and Alternative Delivery

- Primarily used Design-Bid-Build
- 600-700 projects a year
- Received authority for Design-Build in 2009
- Design build design and construction is given to one firm who delivers the project
- Caltrans uses RFQ to short list, followed by an RFP, then award.

Pros:

- Faster
- Reduces internal staffing needs
- Lots of innovation
- Earlier cost certainty
- Shortlist preferred/qualified competition
- 14% reduction in construction cost
- Can transfer risks to contractors that they can manage better
- Design competition brings good ideas

Cons:

- Less control over design
- Quality subordinate to cost
- Fast pace of reviews
- Steep learning curve for staff
- Need to define project at 30% design
- Need to set stipends
- Undocumented practices in construction

CMGC (Construction Manager/General Contractor) or CMAR (Construction Manager at Risk):

- Bring contractor in early for design, helps to make project more constructible.
- Owner still has right to return to traditional bid
- Selection of contractor based on qualifications, not price
- Some projects are done in portions (i.e., split facilities)
- Less cost growth and more control with CMAR
- Get earlier cost estimates with more certainty
- Low chance of claims due to change orders
- Single bidder
- Higher support costs bring in someone to do the design

Success Factors:

- Legislation
- People
- Project selection (apply right method to right project)
- Procurement timing is critical

Richard Welsh (Reclamation), Red Bluff Diversion Dam and others

- Red Bluff Pumping Plant was designed to help winter-run Chinook salmon and endangered species in the Sacramento River
- Used the Best Value approach for price and technical
- Joint owner/contractor design and CM effort
- Four contracts for Red Bluff project
- Reclamation does their own supply contract for motors, generators, pumps.
 Prefer to have owner contract directly with manufacturers. Leadership needs common goals
- Multiagency involvement each with different expectations
- \$225M budget, \$183M cost total actual

Lessons Learned:

- Start early on land acquisition and plan/mitigate for waste issues
- Emphasis on relationships teambuilding and trust essential. Need a relationship with the contractor.
- Issue resolution process important

Q&A SESSION:

1. Explain the organizational structure of your agency and how PM/CM fits into your contracts?

MWD: Project management is typically done in-house. Hire design consultants to do design.

Project controls were provided by the consultant for Diamond Valley – would have preferred to do it in-house. The resident engineer and construction manager worked for MWD, and were originally in design group and then moved in to construction group for continuity. The organization was blended; MWD and consultant staff worked together. The review staff was comprised of MWD employees as well.

Caltrans: The project development team manages the project. Districts oversee.

CCWD: Used Design-Bid-Build (DBB) with outside design. Internal staff for CM/PM. CCWD preferred not to give up control via alternative delivery.

MWD: Used in-house project management, design consultants, blended team of in-house project management with consultant support. Recommend in-house project controls and one set of books. Resident engineers for construction management were annuitants from MWD (trusted former employees). Used design engineers to provide engineering support during construction. Altogether, approximately 20 MWD staff were on the team for Diamond Valley. All reviews by were done by MWD. Everyone else was a consultant. Arita also emphasized the importance of getting permitting and real estate started early.

CCWD: Like to have cradle-to-grave involvement by some internal staff and maintain institutional knowledge.

2. Time Management and Planning – At what point do you have "baton pass"?

CCWD: Strive for early involvement with ongoing engagement of selected staff, otherwise the baton pass is more difficult.

Los Vaqueros had staff for the life of the project, so organizationally they can move across groups. The "baton pass" can be a rough transition. Recommend the introduction of a user group process early on to do program review for people in O/M, construction, and follow a cradle to grave alternative.

Caltrans: Also seeks for cradle-to-grave involvement of the Project Development Team – hand off/baton pass can have things fall through cracks.

With CMGC, you have more overlap so there is no real hand-off, rather it is more of a steady flow. Co-locating staff helps.

3. In terms of Design-Build, where are you with permitting?

Caltrans: If permit relies heavily on what contractor is designing, gives it over to the contractor to get permit. The key permits are often kept inhouse.

Reclamation: The Planning Division handles the project through planning phase, and then hands it off to program management team. Early involvement of the program management team in planning is preferred.

OPEN SESSION:

4. For large projects, what were the biggest problems that came up that you didn't anticipate and how did you handle it?

Reclamation: Red bluff – Thought the design was finalized, but then PG&E wanted variable frequency drives on all the motors for energy, which increased HVAC load for the pumping plant dramatically. Reclamation changed the contract, had some liquidated damages, but were able to stay on schedule. Liquidated damages are needed, but if too high they can scare off contractors.

Caltrans: Design-build project – submitted a foundation that was strong enough, took 6 months to reach decision. Key Lesson: better to make the wrong decision on-time than the right decision too late. Maintaining schedule usually controls costs.

CCWD: Hit unexpected geotechnical condition on one side of the abutment. Impact in foundation was such that it could not be left that way. Had done extensive investigation; however, this got missed. It was obvious that design would have to change. Brought in DSOD right away, had a relatively large change order, but only a 66 day delay. Stayed within budgetary limit for change orders.

MWD: Had 3 dams and 9 contracts. Biggest risk on dam project is below grade. Excavation contracts required early excavation with enough cleaning to see features such as faults to minimize risk.

Had a materials claim on above-grade fill. The contractor encountered clay and did test fills to mitigate. Material that came out of contractor's rock borrow areas didn't match the design specifications.

5. Can you elaborate on the use of the dispute review board?

Reclamation: Uses dispute review board, which is distinct from formal partnering. They can work together.

6. Can you provide some examples of innovations from DB process?

Caltrans: San Bernardino County – saved owner \$25 million by changing the geometrics, reducing facilities, and balancing earthwork. Allow

contractor to make changes within footprint – otherwise they take on the risk of additional environmental requirements.

7. How do you decide which delivery method to use?

Caltrans: Look at a project and pick based on design criteria – they have algorithm to tell them what option is better fit.

8. Can you explain what you mean by embedded staff?

CCWD: For the initial construction of Los Vaqueros, the staff from JM Montgomery was embedded with the District working staff side by side. Prefer to have project permanent District staff and used this model for the expansion phases. Having District staff in critical roles keeps the owners needs in mind.

9. Can you elaborate on unit costs?

MWD: They have had claims related to unidentified unit costs. The contractor added another zone/subzone that wasn't in the defined unit cost. This resulted in a claim.

10. Do you develop a risk register and risk management plan?

MWD: Uses risk management on their projects, especially when unforeseen geotechnical situations are likely to be encountered. There is no cost threshold; it is used even for small tunnels. Well worth the money to break it down and manage the risk. In terms of claims and time loss, the longer it takes, the more money is spent. If you can keep to the schedule, you can manage your cost. Managing risk helps manage the schedule, which helps manage the cost.

Things to consider:

- Project labor agreement
- unforeseen conditions for the contractor
- mitigate early on, use labor agreements to cover the duration

CCWD: Typically does not use risk registers, but is doing so this time. Even if it's not area of expertise, it's more of a trust but verify: how much do you trust others to do what you want?

Need to consider legal, biological, and cultural resource risks.

Caltrans: Caltrans uses risk management on all projects. All projects lower than \$100 million require qualitative risk assessment; anything larger requires a quantitative risk assessment. Require updates at project milestones. Can make contractor manage the risk manager.

Reclamation: Uses risk registers, partnering workshops, and uses a geotechnical baseline report to allocate risk.

11. Did you have staff dedicated to risk management?

No. It is folded in with other work functions.

12. What about the type of overruns that were seen on construction of the Bay Bridge?

Caltrans: That project was politically complicated and required over water construction. Those factors increased the risk. Always have potential for cost overruns.

Alternative design may manage some risks better. Need multidisciplinary teams ready to respond to and manage risks for fast decisions.

CCWD: Always push for escalation to midpoint of construction. WSIP requires everything in 2015 dollars. Always label to avoid losing trust.

Caltrans: Use risk based estimating and try to use ranges with assumed key drivers that could result in cost differences.

13. Do you use contingency or management reserve? (Asked by Vanderwaal)

CCWD: Customize contingencies; don't just apply contingencies standard just across the board. LV tries to put contingency on management and legal side as well, and do more detailed line items.

Caltrans: Standard 5% contingency at final design, initially have 20% contingency.

There is an additional management contingency that requires management approval for use.

MWD: Doesn't assign contingency, just remaining budget.

14. Does anyone use project management information systems?

MWD: Uses PMIS, their internal system.

CCWD: Has own in-house, IFIS. Supplemented by designers who do their own cost estimate: schedule controls, work flow, etc.

Caltrans: Uses PRISM, but customized to Caltrans.

15. What risks that get transferred and what do you keep?

Caltrans: Right of way, utility relocation, some of which can be transferred through Design-Build (DB). Environmental commitments and compliance can be transferred. Some permits can also be transferred, but we tend to keep the ones where there is a need to maintain long-term relationships with agencies. Look at each risk and decide who can manage it better.

16. What about inspection staff?

Caltrans: Caltrans has own inspectors. In-house staff tend to be more rigorous, while contractors are often more passive. Contractors used to validate and in-house staff is used to verify. Contractors usually do okay on laboratory testing.

17. What was the size of the organization for Diamond Valley?

MWD: MWD staff was 20 to 25 internal staff, including program manager, design manager, principal, project dams engineer, hydraulic structures engineer and assistant, roads, visitor center, and ancillary facilities, among others.

18. How do you go about selecting contractors?

Caltrans: Pick based on qualifications, submitted past projects, claim history, incentive for them to behave and perform well so they can get other work.

19. Are you finding one method works better than other? CM at Risk or Design-Build?

Caltrans: Both are beneficial. CMGC is more popular at Caltrans because the owner controls the design. Design-Build often allows work to be completed ahead of schedule.

20. What about strategies for engaging regulatory agencies? What works or what doesn't?

CCWD: Have to partner, can't come in with wrong attitude, many of the agencies have high staff turnover.

Assist agencies and help people with their work. Share thoughts and drafts to move the process along. Have tried agency staff augmentation, but helping them more works better.

MWD: Don't change their opinion – listen the first time and work with them closely, collaborate, and get agreements. Diamond Valley had a diamond diagram with DSOD – worked with them ahead of time to reach deadlines. Had to pay to have an FTE to review work. Important to meet deadlines and keep your commitments to build trust. 21. What about water rights for Los Vaqueros?

CCWD: Los Vaqueros needed water rights. Point of diversion required for expansion.

Marguerite suggested a presentation by Amanda with the state board to CWC that is available online at the California Water Commission (CWC) website (Jim Watson to provide a link).

22. What is your safety approach? (Asked by member of the public)

MWD: Had a safety program in the beginning then had an incentive program, which helped.

CCWD: Los Vaqueros has big safety culture. They have safety officer to do review of design, as is required in the specs. Never hurts to have a CIH on the job.

Reclamation: Contractors usually give attention because it affects their insurance.

23. What about soft costs in relation to construction? (Asked by member of the public)

CCWD: Higher than you would expect. Track all costs.

Caltrans: Track soft cost, support cost, construction cost.

MWD: Start tracking them early. DSOD will review when determining their fee for jurisdictional work.

Attachment C to 2018 April 19 Meeting Minutes (Panelist's Presentations)



Owner's Perspective Lessons Learned for Mega Projects

Diamond Valley Lake



Key Dates for Diamond Valley Lake

- October 1991 Metropolitan Board Certified FEIR
- May 1995 Reservoir Groundbreaking Ceremony
- November 1999 Begin Initial Reservoir Filling
- January 2000 DSOD Issued Certificate of Approval
- March 2000 Reservoir Dedication Ceremony
- May 2001 Power Generation On-Line
- August 2003 Appropriation Closed

Aerial View of Reservoir - 3 Dams & Forebay

Total Construction Costs for 3 dams & forebay including claims & settlements = \$796 million

Slide 4

April 19, 2018

Inlet/Outlet Tower

Total Construction Cost of Tower & Pressure Tunnel = \$46 million

Hiram W. Wadsworth Pumping Plant



Power Generation



Slide 7

April 19, 2018

Financial Summary

Approved Program Budget	\$2,087.1 M		
Expenditures	\$1,992.9 M		

Category	Expenditures	
Construction	\$1,126	
Land	361	
Quality Control & Inspection	230	
Design	121	
Mitigation	50	
Program Management	34	
Planning	18	
Legal	5	
Claims Settlement	47	
Slide 8	Apri	il 19, 20

Lessons Learned

- Use a single accounting system
- Change control financial & design scope
- Separate construction claim projections from total projected costs
- Use Owner's Staff for key CM and PM positions such as Resident Engineer, Project Manager, & Project Controls Manager
- Use unit prices for large cost growth construction contracts
- Coordinate w/ regulatory agencies for permits
- Mitigate environmental and social impacts such as property & groundwater rights before implementing project

DVL and DVR Transfers

 DVL Projected Cost to Complete Costs incurred which benefited recreation - \$22 	,992.9 M
 Rec-Related Budget Transferred to DVR Expended costs included above - \$5.6 M 	\$ 58.0 M
Potential Reallocation Back to DVL	 r Board rection

LOS VAQUEROS RESERVOIR EXPANSION PROJECT

Sites Reservoir Committee Meeting

April 19, 2018

Existing Los Vaqueros Reservoir

Pittsbur

4

- Los Vaqueros Reservoir is an off-stream reservoir in **Contra Costa County with** a capacity of 160 TAF
- Contra Costa Water **District (CCWD) operates** Los Vaqueros Reservoir in conjunction with four Delta intakes
- **Benefits:** •
 - Water quality improvements
 - Drought supply reliability
 - **Emergency supply**



San Francisco

Los Vaqueros

Sites Reservoir Committee – April 19, 2018



- Planning Objectives for Reservoir Expansion established in 2009
 - Primary

Overview

- Develop water supplies for environmental water management
- Increase water supply reliability
- Secondary
 - Improve the quality of water deliveries
- Phase 1 Expansion to 160 TAF completed in 2012
 - 2010 Final EIS/EIR analyzed future expansion to 275 TAF
- Phase 2 Expansion to 275 TAF in development
 - 2017 Draft Supplement to Final EIS/EIR and 2018 Draft Federal Feasibility Report analyzed future expansion to 275 TAF



Sites Reservoir Committee - April 19, 2018

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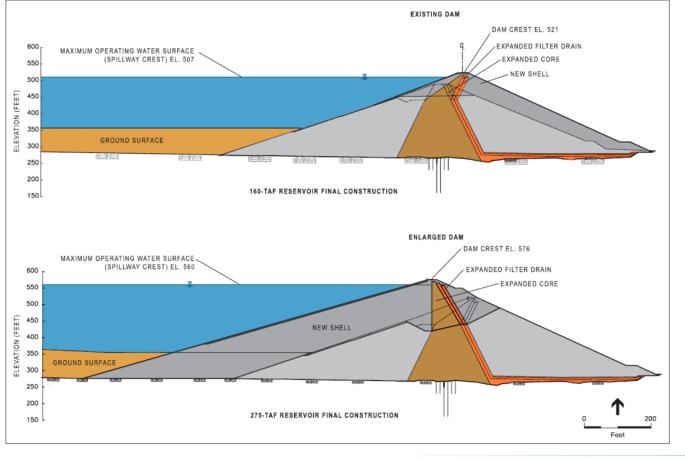


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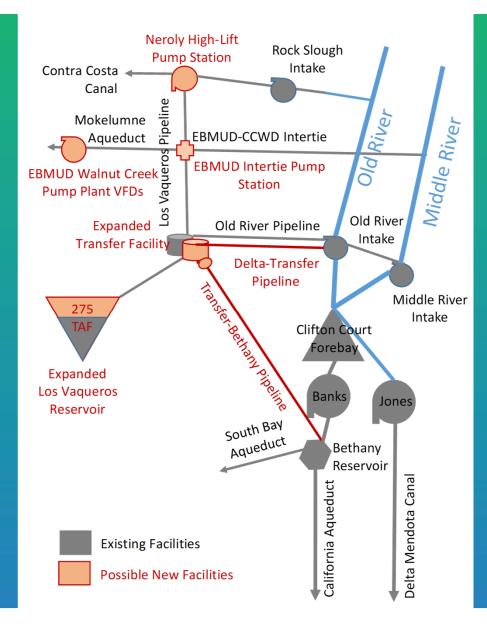
Sites Reservoir Committee – April 19, 2018



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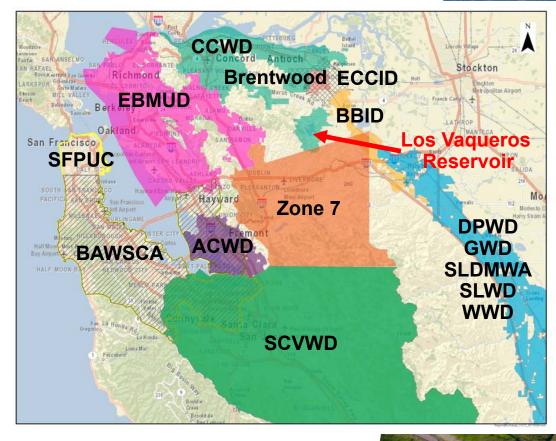
Proposed Facilities

- New Neroly High-Lift Pump Station
- EBMUD system improvements for increased use of EBMUD-CCWD Intertie
- New Delta-Transfer Pipeline
- Expanded Transfer Facility
- New Transfer-Bethany Pipeline
- Expanded reservoir capacity of 275 TAF
- Enhanced recreation facilities





- Alameda County Water District
- Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
- Byron-Bethany Irrigation District
- City of Brentwood
- Del Puerto Water District
- Grassland Water District
- East Bay Municipal Utility District
- East Contra Costa Irrigation District
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
- San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
- San Luis Water District
- Santa Clara Valley Water District
- Westlands Water District
- Zone 7 Water Agency











Ecosystem

- Increased water supply for San Joaquin Valley wildlife refuges
- Improved survival of salmonids migrating through Delta

Emergency Response

- Catastrophic emergency
- Drought emergency
- Recreation
 - Enhance recreation at Los Vaqueros Reservoir & Watershed





Sites Reservoir Committee - April 19, 2018

VAQ



Non-Public Benefits

- Increased Municipal & Industrial Supply
- Drinking Water Quality
 Improvements
- Agricultural Supply





Sites Reservoir Committee - April 19, 2018







For more information:



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CCWD Project Website
 <u>www.ccwater.com/lvstudies</u>

Reclamation Project Website
 <u>www.usbr.gov/mp/vaqueros/index.html</u>

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Alternative Delivery Methods

Reservoir Committee Meeting April 19, 2018

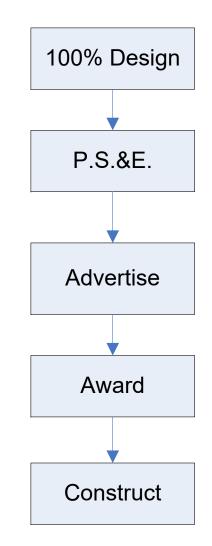


California Department of Transportation

Design-Bid-Build (DBB)

Traditional delivery method where design and construction are performed by two separate entities. Design can be performed "in-house" or can be contracted.

- Design must be <u>complete</u>
- Awarded to the lowest responsible bidder

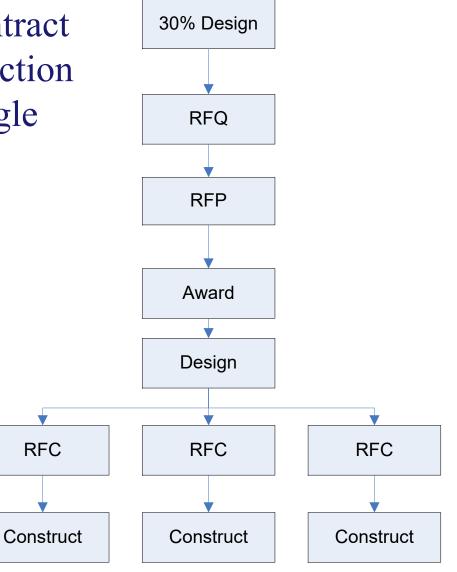




Design-Build

A delivery method where a contract for both the design and construction of a project is awarded to a single entity.

 Awarded to either lowest responsible proposer or best value proposer.



Demonstration Projects

Awarded Projects

- LA 710 Gerald Desmond Bridge
- I-15 Cajon Pass Rehabilitation

Substantially Completed Projects

SD 805 – I-805 North HOV/BRT

Completed Projects

- Mad 99 Rehabilitate Roadway
- SM 101 Install Ramp Metering System
- Fre 180 Construct Braided Ramps
- North Region Bridge Deck Rehabilitation
- LA 10/110 Express Lanes
- LA 10/605 Construct EB 10/SB 605 Connector
- SBd 15/215 Devore Interchange

\$650 million \$140 million

\$ 72 million

- \$ 23 million
- \$ 11 million
- \$ 41 million
- \$ 58 million
- \$ 72 million
- \$ 46 million
- \$208 million

Design-Build – Pros and Cons

Pros

- Faster delivery
- Reduced staffing needs
- Innovation
- Control of design
- Earlier cost certainty (award)
- Shortlisting most qualified teams
- Best Value selection
- Risk transfer
- Design competition among teams

Cons

- Less control over design
- Quality may be subordinate to cost
- Fast pace of reviews
- Steep learning curve for staff
- Defining the project at 30% design
- Setting proper stipends
- Undocumented preferences/practices

Construction Manager-General Contractor Pilot Program

What is CMGC?

Two-Phase Contract

PRE-CONSTRUCTION Construction

Manager

Professional Services

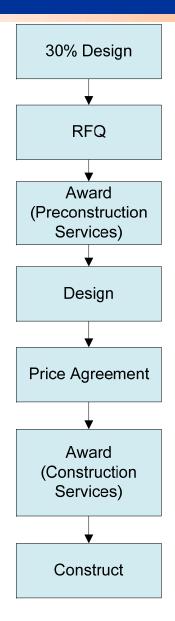
- Cost Estimating
- Subcontracting Plan
- Scheduling
- Material Procurement
- Utility Coordination
- *Construction Phasing*
- *Constructability Review*
- *Risk Analysis*
- *Quantity Verification*
- Third Party Negotiation

CONSTRUCTION <u>G</u>eneral <u>C</u>ontractor

Construction Services

Price Agreement

CMGC Process



Projects

Awarded Projects (Preconstruction Services)

- Fre 99 Freeway realignment for High Speed Rail
- Mpa 140 Ferguson Slide Restoration
- SF/Ala 80 SFOBB Foundation Removal
- SD 5 Improve I-5, Rail, and Transit
- SBd 215 Reconstruct Barton Road Interchange
- SBd 58 Convert to 4-lane Freeway

Awarded Projects (Construction)

- Mpa 140 Ferguson Slide Restoration (portion) \$ 16 million SF/Ala 80 – SFOBB Foundation Removal (portion) \$ 15 million SF/Ala 80 – SFOBB Foundation Removal (remainder) \$101 million Fre 99 – Freeway realignment for High Speed Rail (portion) \$ 27 million \$128 million Fre 99 – Freeway realignment for High Speed Rail (remainder) SD 5 – Improve I-5, Rail, and Transit (portion) \$220 million
- \$155 million
 \$52 million
 \$116 million
 \$606 million
 \$79 million
 \$158 million

CMGC – Pros and Cons

Pros

- Improved constructability
- Innovation
- Control of design
- Contractor selection based on qualifications
- Earlier cost certainty
- Delivery in packages
- Reduced cost growth during construction
- Improved risk allocation/mitigation
- Improved partnering

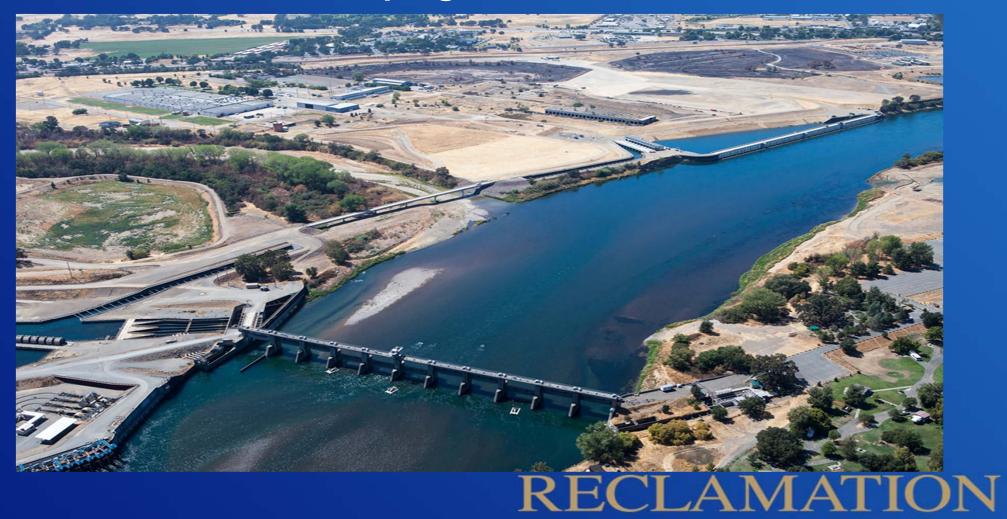
Cons

- Higher support costs
- Single "bidder"
- Estimate reconciliation process (bid-based vs cost-based)
- Redesign efforts to implement contractor's suggestions

Alternative Delivery Success Factors

- Legislation
- People
- Project Selection
- Procurement Timing

Red Bluff Pumping Plant and Fish Screen



Red Bluff Pumping Plant and Fish Screen

Points for Discussion

- Division of Work
- Multiple Agency Involvement
- Issue Resolution Process

