

**Consolidated Water Use Efficiency 2002 PSP
 Proposal Part One:
 A. Project Information Form**

1. Applying for (select one):

- (a) Prop 13 Urban Water Conservation Capital Outlay Grant
- (b) Prop 13 Agricultural Water Conservation Capital Outlay Feasibility Study Grant
- (c) DWR Water Use Efficiency Project

2. Principal applicant

(Organizational or affiliation):

Lost Hills Water District

3. Project Title:

Service Area 7 Canal Lining Project

4. Person authorized to sign and submit proposal:

Name, title Phillip D. Nixon, Manager

Mailing Address 3008 Sillect Ave., Suite 205
Bakersfield, CA 93308-6340

Telephone (661) 633-9022

Fax (661) 633-9026

E-mail lhwdphil@aol.com

5. Contact person (if different):

Name, title Michael Day, P.E.

Mailing Address 1801 21st St., Suite 6
CA 93301 Bakersfield,

Telephone (661)327-1985

Fax (661) 327-1993

E-mail mday@ppeng.com

6. Funds requested (dollar amount):

\$1,910,900

7. Applicant funds pledged (dollar amount):

\$485,800

8. Total project costs (dollar amount):

\$2,396,700

9. Estimated total quantifiable project benefits (dollar amount):

\$66,000 per year

Percentage of benefit to be accrued by applicant:

20%

Percentage of benefit to be accrued by CALFED or others:

80%

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10. Estimated annual amount of water to be saved (acre-feet) 814

Estimated total amount of water to be saved (acre-feet) 20,350

Over 25 years

Estimated benefits to be realized in terms of water quality,
 instream flow, other:

11. Duration of project (month/year to month/year): October 2002 to February 2003

12. State Assembly District where the project is to be conducted: Thirty (30)

13. State Senate District where the project is to be conducted: Sixteen (16)

14. Congressional district(s) where the project is to be conducted: Twenty (20)

15. County where the project is to be conducted: Kern

16. Date most recent Urban Water Management Plan submitted
 to the Department of Water Resources: Not Applicable

17. Type of applicant (select one):
 Prop 13 Urban Grants and Prop 13
 Agricultural Feasibility Study Grants:

<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) city
<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) county
<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) city and county
<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) joint power authority
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(e) other political subdivision of the State, including public water district
<input type="checkbox"/>	(f) incorporated mutual water company

DWR WUE Project: the above entities
 (a) through (f) or:

<input type="checkbox"/>	(g) investor-owned utility
<input type="checkbox"/>	(h) non-profit organization
<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) tribe
<input type="checkbox"/>	(j) university
<input type="checkbox"/>	(k) state agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	(l) federal agency

18. Project focus:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(a) agricultural
<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) urban

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19. Project type (select one):
 Prop 13 Urban Grant or Prop 13
 Agricultural Feasibility Study Grant
 capital outlay project related to:

- (a) implementation of Urban Best Management Practices
- (b) implementation of Agricultural Efficient Water Management Practices
- (c) implementation of Quantifiable Objectives (include QO number(s))

- (d) other (specify)

DWR WUE Project related to:

- (e) implementation of Urban Best Management Practices
- (f) implementation of Agricultural Efficient Water Management Practices

- (g) implementation of Quantifiable Objectives (include QO number(s))

- (h) innovative projects (initial investigation of new technologies, methodologies, approaches, or institutional framework)
- (i) research or pilot projects
- (j) education or public information programs
- (k) other (specify)

20. Do the actions in this proposal involve physical changes in land use, or potential future changes in land use?

- (a) yes
- (b) no

Project Summary

The proposed project consists of concrete lining approximately 3.9 miles of existing unlined canals in Lost Hills Water District's Service Area 7. The canals proposed to be lined include the first 1.1 miles of Canal 7N and all of Canal 7S. LHWD is located in northwestern Kern County, within the boundaries of Sub-Region 19 as defined by the CALFED program. The purpose of the proposed project is to prevent seepage losses to saline shallow groundwater. Seepage data collected by the District and analyzed by Provost & Pritchard Engineering Group, Inc., indicate that canal lining of Canal 7N and Canal 7S would save approximately 814 acre-feet of water per year that is lost to a salt sink. The project implements EWMP B5 as identified by the Agricultural Water Management Council. The project is consistent with the Intended Outcome of Completed Quantifiable Objective Number 188 for Sub-Region 19, that being to "decrease flows to salt sinks to increase the water supply for beneficial uses". The water saved gives a savings benefit of \$66,000 per year to the District and costs are estimated to be \$2,396,700. Figure 1 in the Appendix is a map of the District and shows the location of the proposed project.

Part 2 - A - Scope of Work

RELEVANCE AND IMPORTANCE

A-1: Nature, Scope and Objectives of the Project

The objective of the project is to prevent seepage losses to a salt sink. Seepage from the canals contributes to shallow groundwater conditions in the vicinity of the canals. The District has always been concerned with seepage loss from the unlined canals and has conducted various seepage tests in these canals over the years. The District lined approximately 4.6 miles of canal in Service Area 2 (funded by SWRCB and completed in 1999), approximately 1.4 miles of canal in Service Area 3, and approximately 1.9 miles of canal in Service Area 5 (both funded by CALFED and completed in 2002). In Service Area 7 (where there are no spills), annual seepage losses were estimated by taking the difference between DWR and LHWD meters at the Aqueduct and LHWD meters at the canal turnouts, evaporation losses were deducted (estimated from evaporation pan data).

Provost & Pritchard Engineering Group, Inc. using the District's water delivery records from 1987 to 2001 prepared annual seepage estimates. These estimates indicate that by concrete lining Canal 7S, approximately 720 acre-feet of water per year could be saved that is currently lost to the shallow groundwater. Concrete lining the first 1.1 miles of Canal 7N, saves approximately 94 acre-feet of water per year. Total seepage in the areas to be lined in Canal 7N and 7S is therefore 814 acre-feet. A portion of this seepage water currently contributes to the tile drainwater discharged into the evaporation ponds, and the proposed canal lining project would result in less drainwater collected. By lining Canal 7N and Canal 7S, there is a water savings benefit, a drainage reduction benefit and an environmental benefit from less water in the evaporation ponds.

The CALFED Agricultural Water Use Efficiency Program has developed a list of Quantifiable Objectives, which are CALFED's estimates of the practical and cost-effective contribution agricultural water use efficiency can make towards goals related to water supply reliability, water quality, and ecosystem restoration. CALFED has completed 55 Quantifiable Objectives out of the 196 potential Quantifiable Objectives that were identified for the 21 Sub-Regions in the Central Valley. This project is consistent with one of the Quantifiable Objectives that has been completed for Sub-Region 19, Number 188. The Intended Outcome of Quantifiable Objective Number 188 is to "decrease flows to salt sinks to increase the water supply for beneficial uses", with a quantifiable objective of less than 1,000 acre-feet per year. This project would save 814 acre-feet of water annually that is lost to a salt sink, amounting to 81% of the identified Quantifiable Objective.

A-2: Background Information and Need for the Project

The Lost Hills Water District was formed on February 8, 1963, pursuant to Division 13 of the California Water Code, for the purpose of providing irrigation water from the California State Water Project to land within the District. A water supply contract between Lost Hills Water District and Kern County Water Agency (Agency) was executed on November 10, 1966. The Agency is an umbrella organization that is a State Water Contractor and obtains water from the State Water Project for delivery to its member units. After contract execution with the Agency, the District commenced water deliveries in 1968.

The Lost Hills Water District contains approximately 72,183 acres within its boundaries, beginning at the town of Lost Hills, California and extending north and west to the Kings-Kern County Line. The District lies in the northwest portion of Kern County in the San Joaquin Valley, just west of the Kern National Wildlife Refuge. The District is located within Sub-Region 19 as defined by the CALFED program. The California Aqueduct and Interstate 5 bisect the District diagonally. Highway 46 is located at the south end of the District. A map of the District and its service areas is shown on Figure 1 in the Appendix.

Of the 72,183 acres in the District, 70,314 acres are farmable, although not all this acreage is currently being farmed. Approximately 56,000 acres have been farmed on an annual basis over the past five years. Historically, the major crop grown within the District has been cotton, followed in acreage by barley, pistachios, almonds, grapes, olives and alfalfa as well as an assortment of vegetable and additional row crops. Growers within Lost Hills Water District utilize all three of the major irrigation system types: furrow, sprinkler and micro irrigation. A survey of the irrigation system types used in 1998 yielded the following results: micro-irrigation 17,640 acres (31%), sprinkler irrigation 23,940 acres (42%) and furrow irrigation 15,925 acres (27%). The annual crop land that is furrow irrigated has on-farm tailwater return systems installed, and all of the collected tailwater is reused on the same field or routed for use on adjacent fields.

A breakdown of the District acreage in 2001 is summarized below. Contract acres are those acres that have a water supply contract with the District. The remaining farmable land within a service area may be farmed, but the land does not have a water supply contract and the water user must bring water in from outside sources or transfer water from other land.

Service Area	Drainage Zone	Total Acres	Contract Acres
1 & 1R		16,492.12	16,325.72
2	1	6,253.13	6,167.48
3	1	4,697.03	4,664.89
4	1 & 2	6,792.61	6,751.23
5	1	6,123.68	2,804.77
5A	1 & 2	695.90	690.19
6 & E6		15,704.43	9,278.00
6A & E6A	1	6,543.91	114.91
7		4,097.86	1,637.72
8		2,913.61	6.73
9		1,869.11	703.66
Total		72,183.39	49,145.30

Lost Hills Water District primarily supplies agricultural water to growers within its boundaries with a small amount of industrial water delivered annually to oil production and commercial customers. The District supplies no municipal water. The industrial water supplied makes up less than one percent of the District's normal annual water deliveries. All of the water delivered by the District is State Water Project (SWP) water and is delivered to the District through the California Aqueduct. The District's annual entitlement of SWP water is 119,110 acre-feet. In some years, the District is able to purchase supplemental water supplies from the Agency. In above-normal years, Article 21 (Interruptible) water and Turnback water has been available for purchase that can be used to supplement the District's contract supply. In many years, the District is water short and needs to purchase supplemental water. Also, the landowners will periodically transfer water into the District to help meet their crop water requirements.

The District currently owns and operates approximately 15 miles of concrete lined canals, 42 miles of pipeline and 48 miles of unlined canals. Much of the District's delivery system is automated. Lift pump operation and canal and reservoir water levels can be monitored from the District O & M office through radio telemetry. Check structures and water levels can be adjusted from the office, aiding in operation of the system and virtually eliminating operational spills.

A significant portion of land within the District is affected by saline shallow groundwater. Shallow groundwater in the area is high in salts and some other naturally occurring elements, including Boron and Selenium. Approximately 6,800 acres within the District are currently tile drained and produce subsurface drainwater that is routed to evaporation ponds. The tiled land is primarily located in Service Area 4, although some tiled land is located in the northern area of Service

Area 5. The evaporation ponds were installed by private landowners and later acquired by the District. Portions of Service Areas 2, 3, 6 and the remainder of 5 are also subject to some perched water conditions but do not currently have any drainage facilities. All of these areas are within the District's Drainage Service Area Zone of Benefit 1. The tile-drained land is within the District's Drainage Service Area Zone of Benefit 2. The evaporation pond system and the tile-drained areas are shown on Figure 1 in the Appendix.

When the District acquired the evaporation pond system from the landowners in 1993, the system was composed of 6 ponds totaling 660 acres. Through drainage reduction efforts, the District has reduced the size of the evaporation pond system in recent years. The District's evaporation pond system is now comprised of only two interconnected evaporation ponds with a total wetted surface area of 345 acres (Ponds 1 and 2). The other four ponds have been closed and removed from regular service. The amount of drainwater discharged to the evaporation pond system has been reduce from a high of 3,831 acre-feet in 1989 to an average of 1,400 acre-feet per year since 1997. The District conducts a monitoring and wildlife hazing program at the pond system to comply with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Department of Fish and Game and other agencies' regulatory requirements.

The Kern County Water Agency prepares Depth to Shallow Groundwater maps each year and includes these maps in their annual Water Supply Report. These maps indicate the extent of shallow groundwater within the KCWA and include the portion of Lost Hills Water District with shallow groundwater conditions. The KCWA groundwater maps coincide with information gathered by LHWD through the District's shallow groundwater monitoring program. Much of the area east of the Aqueduct has a depth to shallow groundwater of less than 10 feet. Historical observation well data indicate that the shallow groundwater conditions are stable with only slight variations from year to year.

Water management techniques have been utilized within the District since farmed operations began in 1968. In October of 1984, the District adopted its first written water conservation plan. In December 1992, the District adopted a new comprehensive Water Management Plan to fulfill the requirements of the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act of 1986 (AB 1658). In 1999, the District voluntarily elected to update its Water Management Plan to reevaluate goals and objectives that were previously identified. The proposed canal lining project is consistent with the District's Water Management Plan and Item B5 of the Efficient Water Management Practices identified by the Agricultural Water Management Council.

The project is needed to conserve water and reduce losses to a salt sink. The proposed project will help meet CALFED goals of reducing pumping from the Delta by providing the District with means to take delivery of more water during years of adequate supply and less reliance upon imported water during dry years.

Part 2 - B - Scope of Work

TECHNICAL/SCIENTIFIC MERIT, FEASIBILITY, MONITORING & ASSESSMENT

B-1: Methods, Procedures and Facilities

The proposed project consists of concrete lining existing unlined canals to reduce seepage losses. Lost Hills Water District has concrete lined many of the unlined canals, the most recent project being completed in February 2002. Concrete lining is a standard technique for reducing seepage losses that has been used by many water agencies over the years. Concrete lining has been demonstrated to effectively eliminate over 97% of the seepage from unlined canals and is one of the Efficient Water Management Practices identified by the Agricultural Water Management Council. Replacing the canals with pipeline would be another method to reduce seepage and would also eliminate evaporation losses. However, because of the size of the canals and the delivery rates required, concrete lining is more cost-effective than piping the canals.

B-2: Schedule

The proposed project schedule and a quarterly expenditure projection is included as Attachment 1 following this section. Design of the project could begin as soon as funding of project is announced, projected to be late April. Once a contract is executed, projected to be mid-October 2002, construction would begin once the irrigation season has ended and would be completed prior to the 2003 irrigation season.

B-3: Monitoring and Assessment

Once construction is completed on the proposed canal lining project, the water savings will begin as soon as the project is complete. During the construction phase of the project, construction review will occur to document compliance with the plans and specifications. After construction is complete, a direct measurement of the water savings will not be possible. However, it will be possible to estimate the water savings on an annual basis by comparing the metered delivery records from the Aqueduct to the metered field delivery turnout records. After accounting for any meter inaccuracy, this will help give an indication of the efficiency of the delivery system and a comparison to historical data can yield an estimate of the annual water savings.

INSERT PROJECT SCHEDULE

Part 2 - C - Qualifications of the Applicants and Cooperators

C-1: Resumes of Project Managers

The project manager and the contact person for the applicant, Lost Hills Water District, will be the Manager of the District, Phillip D. Nixon. Mr. Nixon will provide project oversight for the canal lining project. Mr. Nixon has been the Manager of the District since 1991 and has overseen numerous construction and maintenance projects within the District that were similar in nature and scope to the proposed project, including the concrete lining of 4.6 miles of canals in Service Area 2 in 1999, 1.4 miles of canals in Service Area 3 and 1.9 miles of canals in Service Area 5 in 2002. Several other projects that Mr. Nixon has overseen include: acquiring, upgrading, operating and maintaining the District's evaporation pond system; and participation in energy curtailment and reduction programs through the Independent System Operator and the California Energy Commission.

The District will utilize their consulting engineer, Provost & Pritchard Engineering Group, Inc., to design the canal lining project and oversee construction. Provost and Pritchard is the largest civil engineering company in the San Joaquin Valley and has provided design and construction management services on numerous canal lining projects throughout the San Joaquin Valley, including previous canals in Lost Hills Water District. The Provost and Pritchard project manager will be Michael Day, who has been with Provost & Pritchard since February 1989. Mr. Day's resume is included in the Appendix.

C-2: External Cooperators

It is not anticipated that the proposed project would require the involvement of any external cooperators. The District will contract for design services with Provost and Pritchard Engineering Group, Inc. A construction contract will be awarded after a competitive bidding process.

Part 2 - D – Benefits and Costs

D-1: Budget Breakdown and Justification

The preliminary engineer’s cost estimate included in the Appendix is based on recent construction projects in the area, primarily the District’s canal lining projects that were completed in 2002. A contingency of 15% has been added to address unforeseen costs. Consultant expenses for engineering design services, environmental compliance, surveying, legal and administrative services, construction staking and construction management are estimated to be approximately 15% of the total construction cost.

It is anticipated that the District will contract for all services regarding the project, including design services, construction, and construction management. The project budget is summarized below.

<u>BUDGET</u>		
Salaries & Wages	None ¹	\$ 0
Fringe Benefits	None	0
Travel	None	0
Supplies & Expendables	None	0
Services/Consultants	See below	0
Equipment	None	0
Other Direct Costs	General Contractor ² (see preliminary engineer’s cost estimate in the Appendix)	\$ 2,084,100
	Consultant Costs Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Legal, Administration, Construction Staking, Construction Management	312,600
	TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 2,396,700
Indirect	(0% of total direct costs)	0
	<u>TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COST</u>	\$ 2,396,700

¹ The majority of work will be performed by contractors and consultants. Lost Hills Water District personnel involved in the project will provide these services in-kind and will not seek reimbursement for their cost of services.

- ² The general contractor will be selected through a competitive bidding process. Estimated construction quantities and cost estimates are detailed in the preliminary engineer's cost estimate found in the Appendix.

A detailed preliminary engineer's cost estimate for the Service Area 7 Canal Lining Project is included in the Appendix. District personnel will provide contract and administrative services and the District landowners have committed to cost share \$485,800 as explained in Part D-2. The grant amount requested from the CALFED Agricultural Water Use Efficiency program therefore is \$1,910,900.

D-2: Cost-Sharing

The costs of the project are estimated to be \$2,396,700 as explained in Part D-1. The direct benefits to the District include a water conservation benefit, a drainage benefit and a maintenance cost reduction benefit and are estimated to total approximately \$66,000 per year as explained in Part D-3. The landowners within Service Area 7 desire to see a 10-year payback on any investment they make in the distribution system. The present worth of \$66,000 per year in benefits over the next ten years is approximately \$485,800 using a 6% discount rate (present worth factor of 7.36). Therefore the landowners in Service Area 7, and hence the District, are willing to cost share in the amount of \$485,800. The costs and benefits of the proposed project are summarized in Part D-4.

D-3: Benefit Summary and Breakdown

The project has direct benefits to the District and indirect benefits to the CALFED program and other water users. The District will directly benefit in three ways as a result of the project:

Water Conservation: The 814 acre-feet per year of water conserved has an estimated value of approximately \$69.47 per acre-foot, which is the average total cost of District water in Service Area 7 in a "normal" water year. The water conservation benefit to the growers in Service Area 7 is therefore estimated to be \$56,600 per year.

Drainage Reduction: The land in Service Area 7 is not tile drained but percolation of water will result in some water reaching lands that have tile drains. Thus the canal lining project will have an in-direct impact on drainage discharges to the evaporation ponds. The correlation between canal seepage and tile drain production is not known. However, it can be assumed that a portion of the canal seepage will ultimately be picked up by the tile drain system. For purposes of quantifying a drainage reduction benefit, it is assumed that 25% of the canal seepage becomes tile drain water. Landowners who discharge to the evaporation pond system are charged a drainage fee of \$35/acre-foot by the District. The resulting drainage reduction benefit therefore is estimated to be approximately \$7,100 per year (814 acre-feet x 25% x \$35/acre-foot).

Maintenance Cost Reduction: Review of the District’s maintenance costs have determined that the annual maintenance costs for concrete lined canals is approximately \$600 per mile less than for unlined canals. This results in a savings of approximately \$2,300 less maintenance costs per year as a result of the project versus the current unlined canals. The cost savings are primarily a reduction in weed control chemicals and the labor and equipment to apply the chemicals.

The total direct benefit to the District and the landowners in Service Area 7 from the above-identified benefits is therefore approximately \$66,000 per year.

Benefits to the CALFED program and other water users are indirect benefits and are difficult to quantify. The proposed project increases the water supply for beneficial use by the District. This in turn reduces the District’s and the landowner’s needs for transfers and supplemental water purchases, including Article 21 (Interruptible) water deliveries and Turnback water purchases. By reducing the amount of transfers and supplemental water purchases, water can be left in the system for use by the CALFED program or other water users.

Other non-quantified benefits include: reduction of salt loading to the evaporation ponds; reduction of applied herbicides in maintenance activities; and an economic benefit to Lost Hills and the surrounding area as a result of the construction project.

D-4: Assessment of Costs and Benefits

The costs of the project are estimated to be \$2,396,700 as explained in Part D-1. The direct benefits to the District include a water conservation benefit, a drainage benefit and a maintenance cost reduction benefit and are estimated to total approximately \$66,000 per year as explained in Part D-3. The landowners within Service Area 7 desire to see a 10-year payback on any investment they make in the distribution system. The present worth of \$66,000 per year in benefits over the next ten years is approximately \$485,800 using a 6% discount rate (present worth factor of 7.36). Therefore the landowners in Service Area 7, and hence the District, are willing to cost share in the amount of \$485,800. The costs and benefits of the proposed project are summarized below:

PROJECT COSTS & BENEFITS SUMMARY

<u>Costs</u>	CALFED grant amount	\$1,910,900
	LHWD cost share amount	<u>485,800</u>
	Total	\$2,396,700
<u>Quantified Benefits</u>	Water Conservation	\$56,600/yr
	Drainage Reduction	7,100/yr
	Maintenance Cost Reduction	<u>2,300/yr</u>
	Total Annual Benefits	\$66,000/yr

Non-quantified Benefits

- Increase the water supply for beneficial uses by CALFED or others.
- Reduced salt loading to evaporation ponds.
- Reduced application of herbicide in maintenance activities.
- Economic benefit to community because of construction project.

Part 2 - E - Outreach, Community Involvement and Acceptance

E-1: Outreach Efforts & Benefits to Nearest Community

The nearest town to the proposed project is the town of Lost Hills, located near Interstate 5 and Highway 46. Lost Hills is a typical community found in western Kern County, having a predominantly Hispanic population that is dependent on the agricultural economy. The proposed project will benefit Lost Hills and the surrounding area in several ways. First, during the construction project, a general contractor and various subcontractors will have workers on the job site for several months, and it is anticipated that there will be an economic benefit from these workers purchasing goods and services in Lost Hills and the surrounding area. Secondly, the proposed project will help the landowners conserve water and reduce drainage impacts, thereby helping to maintain economic viability.

There are no known tribal entities in the Lost Hills area, so there is no opportunity to involve and extend the benefits of the project to tribal entities.

E-2: Notification of Proposal

Lost Hills Water District has discussed the project with the major landowners in Service Area 4 and they are supportive of the project. In addition, a public meeting was held February 28, 2002 to present the project, discuss it, and receive input from affected parties. Letters supporting the project from affected landowners are included in the Appendix. The District has notified the Kern County Water Agency of its proposal to concrete line canals to reduce losses to salt sinks and increase the beneficial use of the water supply. Kern County Water Agency has submitted a letter of support for the proposal, which is included in the Appendix. The District will be notifying the Regional Water Quality Control Board of the proposal and it is anticipated that the Regional Board will be supportive of the project because of the drainage reduction benefits associated with the project.

The results of the canal lining project and the promotion of its application will be shared with all interested parties, including the Kern County Water Agency and its members, and the Agricultural Water Management Council, of which the District is a member by virtue of membership by the Agency. It is anticipated that an article about the project would be written for publication in DWR's Water Conservation News newsletter and other appropriate publications.

E-3: Training, Employment and Other Social or Economic Benefits

The project will be constructed by a qualified contractor after a competitive bidding process. The number of people that will be employed by the contractor and his subcontractors is not known at this time. It is possible that the contractor and associated subcontractors will have apprentices on the job site that will receive training, however, the amount of training that will occur is unknown at this time.

Michael J. Day, P.E.

Mr. Day is a Senior water resources and energy engineer with nineteen years of experience. He has an extensive background in investigations, planning, and design of irrigation and drainage facilities for water agencies and farms. Mr. Day's areas of expertise include irrigation system design and evaluation, groundwater and surface water investigations, surface and subsurface drainage systems design. He also has ten years of experience in energy consulting for large energy users including farms and water agencies.

Mr. Day presently manages Provost & Pritchard Engineering Group, Inc's Bakersfield office, which opened in September of 2000. From 1989 through 1991 he managed the company's Napa office.

Ag-Water Related Experience:

Lost Hills Water District SA-3 Canal Lining Project, Lost Hills, CA – Principal-in-charge and P&P staff supervisor on the design and construction management of a canal lining and piping project. The project involved replacing a 1.4 mile long earth canal with 1 mile of slip-form concrete lining and 0.25 miles of 42 inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe. Existing transition and turnout structures were upgraded.

Lost Hills Water District SA-5 Canal Lining Project, Lost Hills, CA – Principal-in-charge and P&P staff supervisor on the design and construction management of a canal lining project. The project involved replacing a 1.9 miles of existing earth canal with slip-form concrete lining. Existing transition and turnout structures were upgraded.

Lost Hills Water District SA-1 Reservoir Expansion Project, Lost Hills, CA – Project manager for the feasibility study, AB-970 grant application, design and construction management of a 50 acre-foot reservoir expansion to facilitate shifting peak-period electricity use to off-peak hours. The project involved extensive earthwork in difficult subsurface conditions, bentonite lining of the bottom, and shotcrete slope protection along the sides. In addition pipelines and reinforced concrete structures were built to connect the new reservoir to an existing reservoir.

Lost Hills Water District SA-2 Canal Lining Project, Lost Hills, CA – Primary contact person, and P&P staff supervisor on the design and construction management of a six-mile long canal lining project. Existing earth canals were replaced with slip-form concrete lining. Existing transition and turnout structures were upgraded or replaced.

Laguna Irrigation District South Island Canal Project, Lemoore, CA - Oversaw the preparation of plans and specifications, competitive bidding, and construction of a project to replace a 2.5 mile portion of the districts South Island Canal. Project included construction of a regulation/recharge reservoir for environmental mitigation.

Michael J. Day, P.E.

James Irrigation District Water Conservation Plan, San Joaquin, CA - Lead engineer in the development of the District's Water Conservation Plan. Plan was developed under AB-1658 funding and was subsequently revised to incorporate Department of Water Resources format required by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act. The Plan evaluated costs and benefits of various on-farm and District water conservation practices, selected several for implementation, and established budgets and time tables for implementation.

Laguna Irrigation District Groundwater Management Plan, Lemoore, CA - Oversaw preparation of groundwater management plan to assure local control of groundwater in Laguna Irrigation District. Included an evaluation of past, present, and projected groundwater conditions and outlined elements to combat groundwater overdraft and contamination.

Energy Related Experience:

Berrenda Mesa Water District – Lost Hills, CA - Prepared a bid to the California Independent System Operator for Demand Relief- summer 2000. Estimated curtailable flows and electrical demands for a 10,000 HP pump station. Arranged for Direct Access Electric Service Provider and scheduling coordinator services. Provided consultation on the feasibility of enlarging the District's existing Afterbay Reservoir to increase the ability to shift peak-period electric use at the District's Pump Station A to off-peak hours. Prepared a successful application for AB-970 grant funds for the project. Assisted the District's staff to oversee bidding, construction, and grant administration.

Subsurface Drainage Related Experience:

Lost Hills Water District– Lost Hills, CA - Prepared subsurface interceptor drainage system plans and specifications for surrounding Lost Hills Water District's evaporation ponds.

North Fork Interceptor Project, Riverdale, CA – Oversaw the design and construction management of approximately 8 miles of subsurface interceptor drains to protect agricultural lands from seepage below the levee of the North Fork of the Kings River.

B.S. Civil Engineering, California State University, Fresno

Civil Engineer, California, #39494

Member American Society of Civil Engineers

Member Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors of California



APPENDIX

Figure 1 – Map of District

Preliminary Engineer's Cost Estimate

Support Letter From KCWA

Support Letters From Growers in Service Area

Michael Day Resume



Preliminary Engineer's Cost Estimate

Lost Hills Water District
Service Area 7 Canal Lining Project

Item No.	Work or Material	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Amount
1	Move-in, mobilization, bonds & insurance, worker protection, miscellaneous facilities and operations	Lump Sum	LS	\$40,000	\$40,000
2	Transition from Turnout #7 to Canal 7S and 7N	Lump Sum	LS	\$20,000	\$20,000
3	Canal 7N Preparation (Remove unsuitable material)	5,650	LF	\$5.00	\$28,250
4	Canal 7N Earthwork	5,650	LF	\$25.00	\$141,250
5	Canal 7N Concrete Canal Lining (Assume B=4', D=5')	5,650	LF	\$36.00	\$203,400
6	Reconstruct Turnouts on Canal 7N	3	EA	\$30,000	\$90,000
7	Transition to Existing Check Structure	Lump Sum	LS	\$10,000	\$10,000
8	Canal 7S Preparation (Remove unsuitable material)	14,780	LF	\$5.00	\$73,900
9	Canal 7S Earthwork	14,780	LF	\$30.00	\$443,400
10	Canal 7S Concrete Canal Lining (Assume B=4', D=5')	14,780	LF	\$36.00	\$532,080
11	Reconstruct Turnouts on Canal 7N	7	EA	\$30,000	\$210,000
12	Transitions at G.P. Road	2	EA	\$10,000	\$20,000
	Contingency			15%	\$271,800
CONSTRUCTION SUBTOTAL:					\$2,084,100
Engineering, environmental, surveying, legal, admin., construction staking, construction management				15%	\$312,600
PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE:					\$2,396,700

**Consolidated Water Use Efficiency 2002 PSP
Proposal Part One:
B. Signature Page**

By signing below, the official declares the following:

The truthfulness of all representations in the proposal;

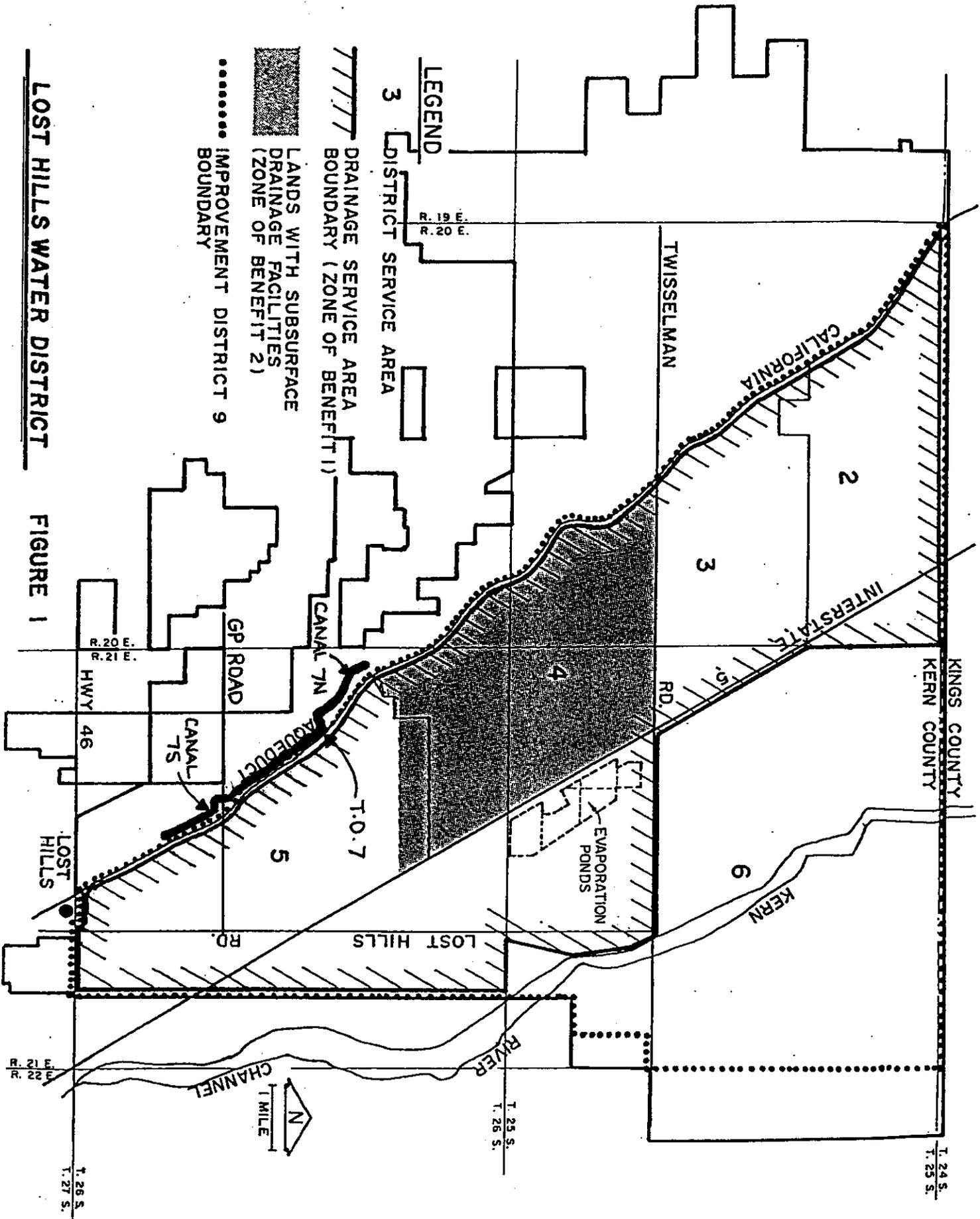
The individual signing the form is authorized to submit the proposal on behalf of the applicant; and

The individual signing the form read and understood the conflict of interest and confidentiality section and waives any and all rights to privacy and confidentiality of the proposal on behalf of the applicant.

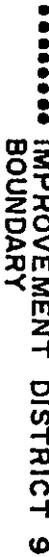
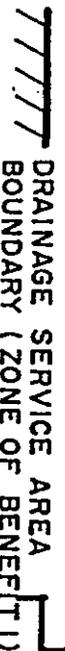
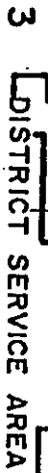
Signature

Name and title

Date



LEGEND

- 
 LANDS WITH SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE FACILITIES (ZONE OF BENEFIT 2)
- 
 IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT 9 BOUNDARY
- 
 DRAINAGE SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY (ZONE OF BENEFIT 1)
- 
 DISTRICT SERVICE AREA

LOST HILLS WATER DISTRICT

FIGURE 1

KINGS COUNTY
KERN COUNTY

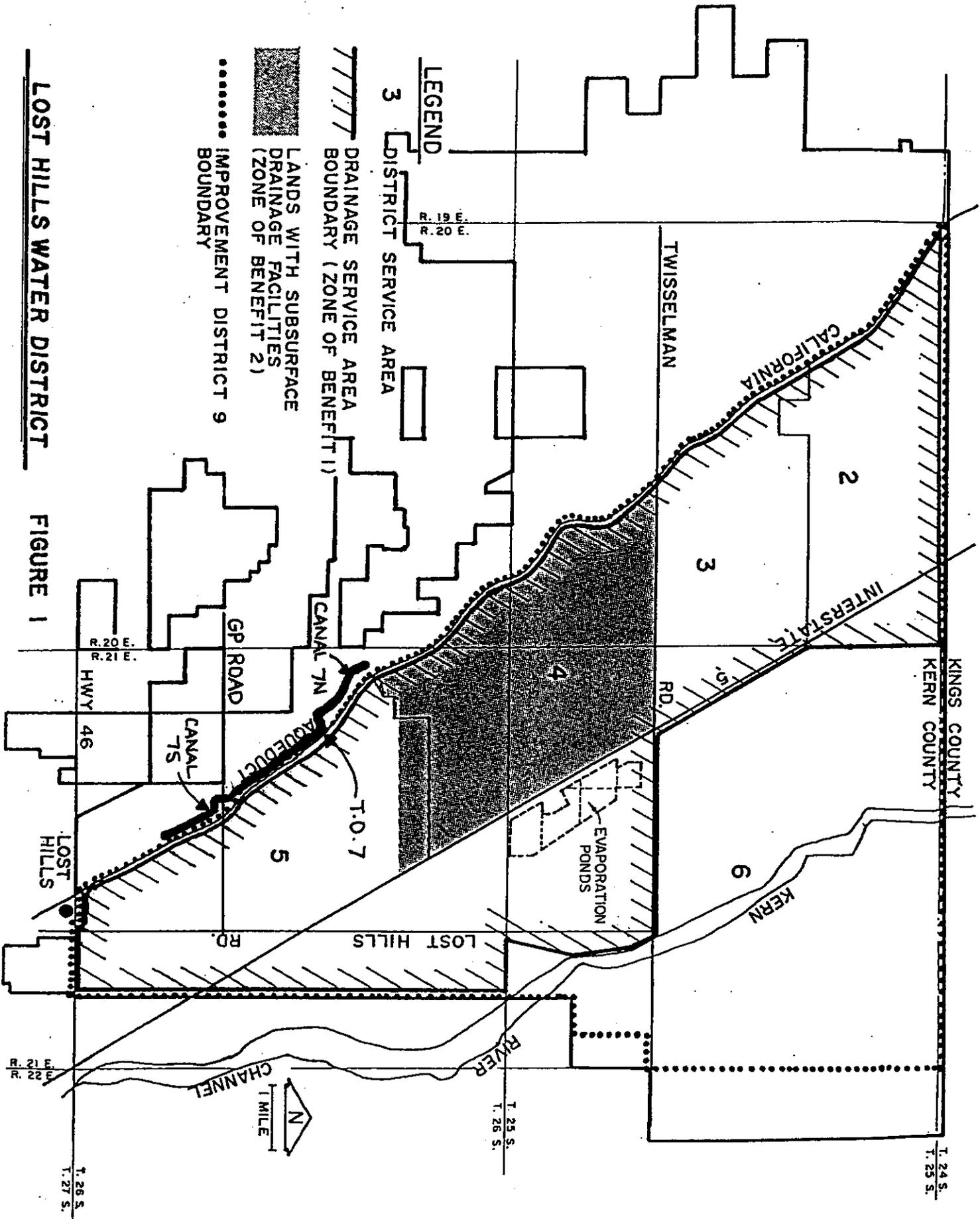
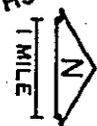
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R. 21 E.

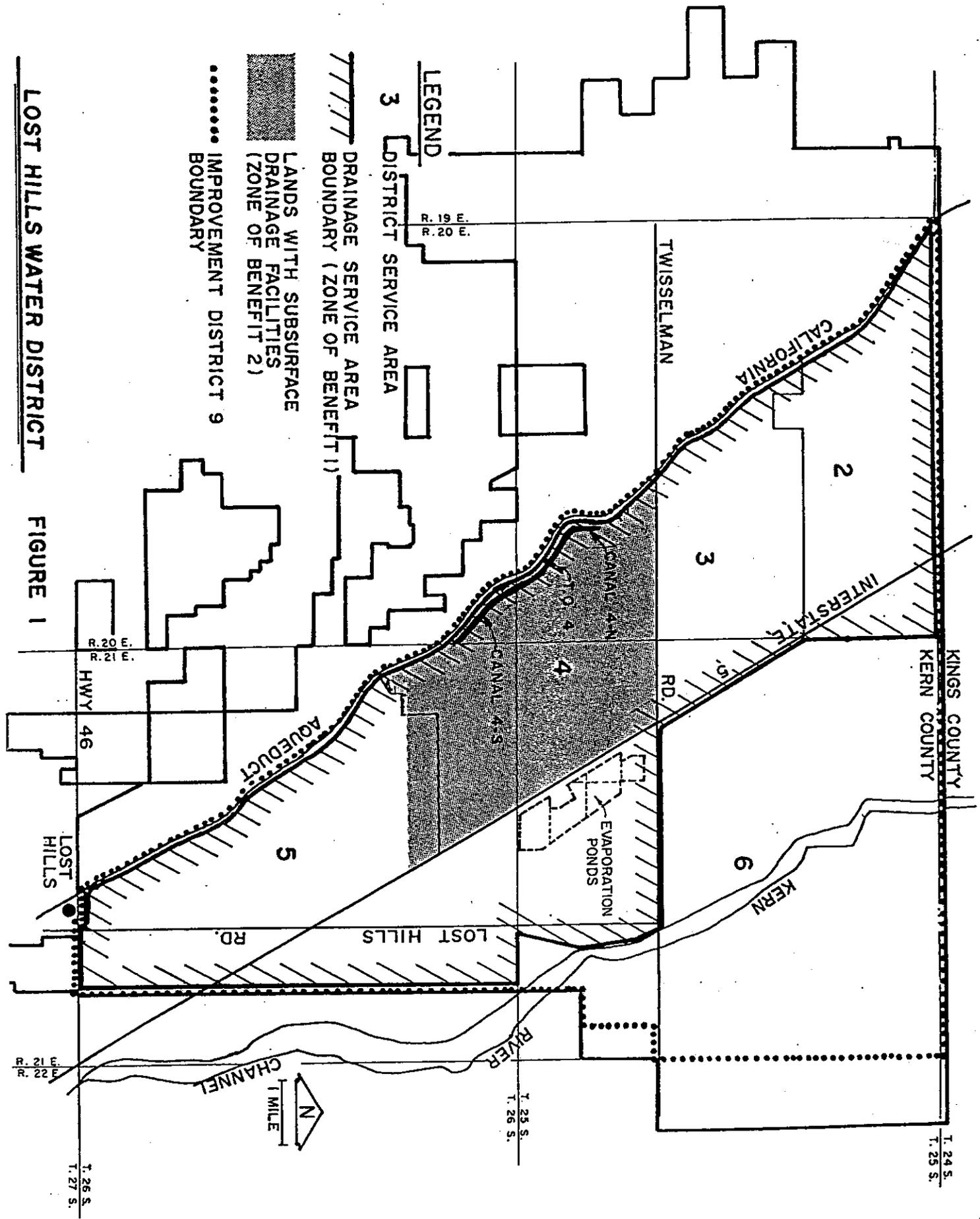
R. 21 E.
R. 22 E.

T. 25 S.
T. 26 S.

T. 26 S.
T. 27 S.

T. 24 S.
T. 25 S.





LOST HILLS WATER DISTRICT

FIGURE 1