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August 25, 2016

**SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS TO PROVIDE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FOR CEQA/NEPA FOR VENTURAWATERPURE ADVANCED TREATMENT, REUSE AND DIVERSION INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT**

Dear Consultant:

Ventura Water is seeking Proposals from environmental consulting professionals, experienced in developing CEQA/NEPA documentation, with expertise in assessing aquatic species, hydrology, and water quality impacts, associated with infrastructure projects, as well as making determinations regarding attainment and enhancement of beneficial uses. Expertise should include the ability to evaluate impacts associated with:

- Diversion of effluent from surface waters that support special status species,
- Construction and operation of advanced treatment, flow equalization, conveyance and storage facilities for potable reuse implementation,
- Pipelines for treated water,
- Groundwater injection facilities,
- Treatment, pipelines and disposal methods for RO concentrate,
- Modification of existing ponds to either storage or wetlands, and creation of new wetlands.

**SUBMISSION DEADLINE**

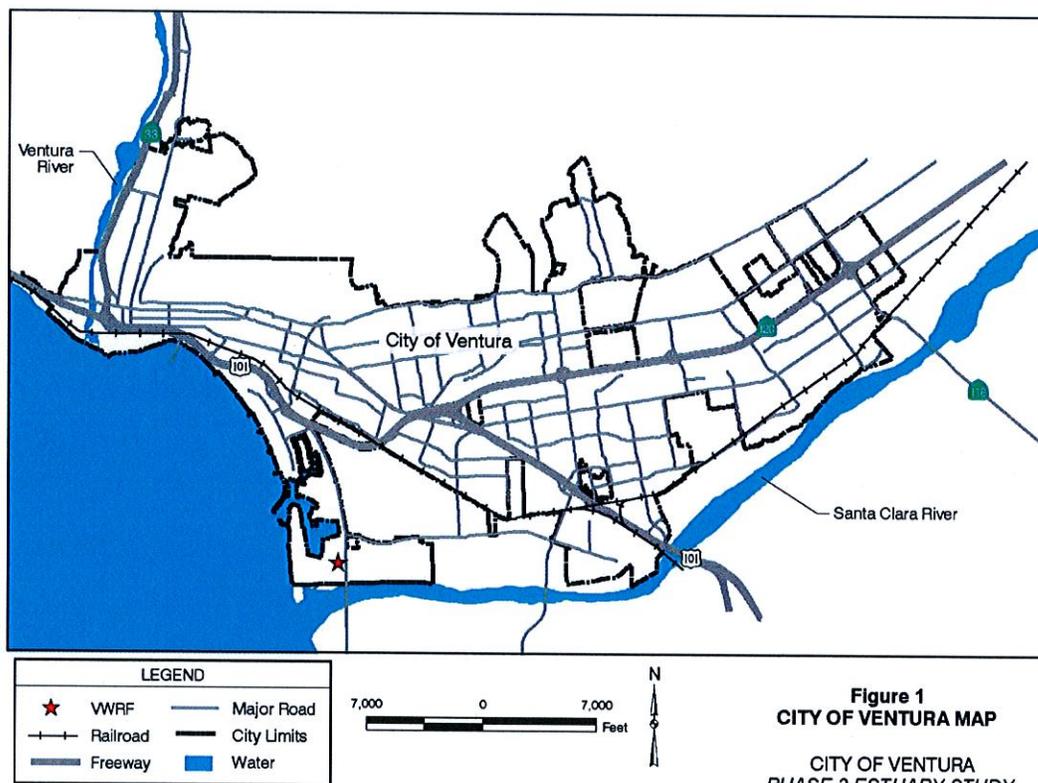
In order for your qualifications to be considered, by 4 pm on September 29, 2016 please submit 6 copies to:

Gina Dorrington  
City of Ventura  
501 Poli St., Room 120  
Ventura, CA 93002-0099

## **PROJECT BACKGROUND**

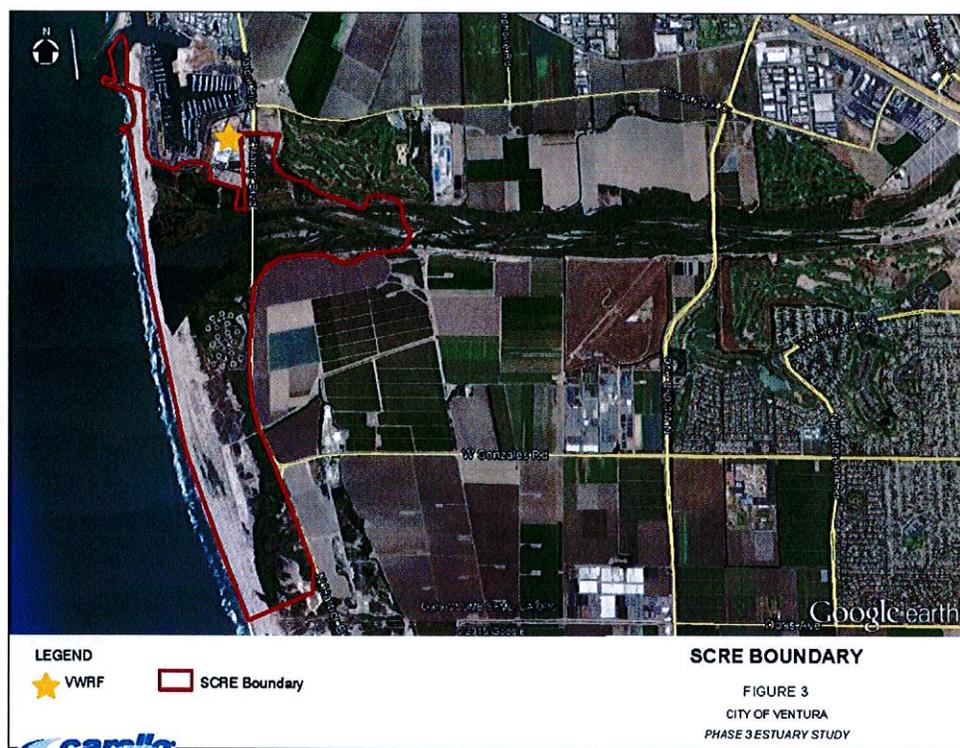
The City of San Buenaventura (City of Ventura) (referred to as City) provides water and wastewater services through its utility, Ventura Water. Ventura Water is responsible for supply and delivery of potable water to its customers, with a supply portfolio that is comprised of several different local surface water and groundwater supplies. The local groundwater basins are experiencing decreased water levels and poor water quality. Heavy reliance on these supplies exacerbated by the four year on-going drought has resulted in declining water quality in the service area and has raised supply reliability concerns.

Ventura Water also operates the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility (VWRF), which currently provides tertiary treatment of the wastewater from the service area. This water is treated to meet unrestricted non-potable reuse standards, and approximately 7 percent of the water is used to irrigate local golf courses and landscaping. The treated water that is not reused is currently discharged into the Santa Clara River Estuary. The figure below shows a map of the Ventura Water service area and VWRF.



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The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) has issued the VWRF a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to discharge tertiary treated wastewater first to the wildlife ponds (located on the VWRF site), and then to the Santa Clara River Estuary (SCRE). The SCRE boundaries are shown in the figure below:



During the last three NPDES permitting cycles, the permits have required Ventura Water to conduct extensive water quality, hydrology, species habitat and monitoring studies regarding the effects of the discharge of tertiary treated effluent on the beneficial uses of SCRE, and the sensitive and state and federally listed species inhabiting the SCRE and using the wildlife ponds. Designated beneficial uses for the SCRE include navigation (NAV), water contact recreation (REC-1), non-water recreation (REC-2), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), estuarine habitat (EST), marine habitat (MAR), wildlife habitat (WILD), preservation of rare and endangered species (RARE), fish migration (MIGR), fish spawning (SPWN), and wetland habitat (WET). The required Estuary Studies have used four focal species in the SCRE that are listed for protection under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts: steelhead, tidewater goby, western snowy plover, and the California least tern. Other special status (State and Federal) fish species found in the SCRE that shall be evaluated with the potential to occur in the project area include but are not limited to the unarmored threespine stickleback, Sana Ana sucker, the arroyo chub and those in the following table:

**Preliminary Special Status species list for VenturaWaterPure CEQA**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Critical Habitat</b>
Pacific lamprey ( <i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i> )	None	SSC	N/A
Southern California steelhead ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )	E	None	Yes
Tidewater goby ( <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> )	E	SSC	Yes
Arroyo toad ( <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> )	E	SSC	Yes, but not in Project Area
California red-legged frog ( <i>Rana draytonii</i> )	T	SSC	Yes
Light-footed clapper rail <i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>	E	E	No
Western snowy plover ( <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> )	T	SSC	Yes
California least tern ( <i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> )	E	E, FP	No
Yellow-billed cuckoo ( <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> )	T	E	No
Southwestern willow flycatcher ( <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> )	E	E	Yes
Least Bell's vireo ( <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> )	E	E	Yes, but not in Project Area
Yellow warbler ( <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> )	None	SSC	N/A
Yellow-breasted chat ( <i>Icteria virens</i> )	None	SSC	N/A
Tricolored blackbird ( <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> )	None	SSC	N/A
Southwestern pond turtle ( <i>Emys marmorata pallida</i> )	None	SSC	N/A
Two-striped garter snake ( <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> )	None	SSC	N/A
Western red bat ( <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> )	None	SSC	N/A

**E** = endangered, **T** = threatened, **PT** = proposed threatened, **SSC** = California Species of Special Concern, **FP** = Fully Protected

\*Critical habitat for a threatened or endangered species, as designated by NMFS or USFWS under section 4 of the ESA, is or is not present in the project area

### **Relevant Studies**

**Special Estuary Studies.** Pursuant to the VWRP 2008 NPDES Permit, Ventura Water conducted the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Estuary Special Studies and an associated stakeholder process. The December 2013 NPDES permit required additional Phase 3 Estuary Special Studies. The purpose of these studies is to determine the impacts and/or benefits of the discharge of tertiary treated flows on the beneficial uses of the SCRE, especially those related to the steelhead, tidewater goby, western snowy plover, and the California least tern, and the aquatic, marshland and wetland habitats provided by the SCRE and the wildlife ponds.

These Estuary Special Studies and other related infrastructure reports prepared by the City also provide information about, and analyze options for, diversion and reuse of the effluent for urban, agricultural, groundwater and potable water benefits. Based on stakeholder input, these studies evaluated options for reducing discharges of tertiary treated water to the SCRE, and diverting those flow to other uses, including wetlands habitat related uses and increased reuse options. Factors related to increasing recycled water use that have been analyzed include: 1) new locations and technical feasibility for creating wetlands with reclaimed water, 2) urban irrigation opportunities, 3) passive and active groundwater recharge opportunities at existing and new recharge facilities for both augmentation of water supply and control of seawater intrusion, 4) agricultural irrigation opportunities and requirements for desalting, 5) decentralized treatment and reuse, and 6) indirect and direct potable reuse. These alternatives were evaluated as to the economic costs and benefits, institutional and legal requirements, and potential environmental impacts. Potable reuse has risen to the top of the alternatives for providing both diversion from the estuary as well as year round water supply benefits. These studies and findings are aligned with the City's commitment to pursuing programs that promote economic, social, environmental, and water supply security and sustainability. Many of these studies, which will be relevant to CEQA/NEPA analysis of infrastructure designed to reduce discharge of tertiary treated flows to the SCRE and/or divert those flows to recycled water uses, are located on the City's website: (<http://www.cityofventura.net/water/screstudies>).

Pursuant to the current NPDES permit (Order R4-2013-0174; NPDES no. CA0053651), the City is currently conducting the following special estuary studies:

- The Phase 3 Estuary Studies, which must clarify the City's water budget analysis for the SCRE, determine whether any effluent discharge is needed to sustain the SCRE's native species, and if so how much, and provide information sufficient to allow the LAWQCB Board to conclude whether the discharge of effluent continues to enhance the beneficial uses of the SCRE in accordance with the *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California*, SWRCB Res. No. 74-43 (May 16, 1974), readopted, as amended, SWRCB Res. No. 95-84 (Nov. 16, 1995).

- The Nutrient Dissolved Oxygen and Toxicity Special Study, which must identify the extent of and cause of any nutrient, dissolved oxygen and/or toxicity impairments in the SCRE, and specifically must determine if the VWRF tertiary treated flows discharged to the SCRE are causing any impairments and propose a plan for reducing nutrient loading, including ammonia, nitrogen and phosphorus loading and toxicity impairments.
- The Groundwater Special Study, which must document the interaction between the SCRE, the VWRF discharge, and groundwater and then determine if the beneficial use of MUN applies to the waters impacted by the VWRF discharge.

Work plans for these studies, all of which are underway, are available on the City's website listed above. The information and conclusions developed as a result of these Phase 3 Estuary Studies will directly affect, and will need to be taken into account in preparing CEQA/NEPA analysis of infrastructure designed to reduce tertiary treated flows discharged to the SCRE and/or divert those flows to recycled water uses. Therefore, it is critical that development of the CEQA/NEPA analysis, and particularly the biological, water quality, and hydrology impacts analyses of proposed diversion infrastructure, must be coordinated with the Phase 3 Studies.

**Legal Actions.** In 2008, two non-governmental organizations brought administrative challenges and judicial actions related to the issuance of VWRF's 2008 NPDES permit. In light of their shared commitment to protecting the ecology of the SCRE and its watershed, Heal the Bay and the Wishtoyo Foundation's Ventura Coastkeeper Program, entered into a Tertiary Treated Flows Consent Decree and Stipulated Dismissal, effective March 30, 2012.

Paragraph 20.a. of the Consent Decree sets a goal to identify, select, plan, engineer, environmentally review, permit and construct by 2025 infrastructure projects that have the capacity to:

- Eliminate 100% of average annual flow of discharges to the SCRE
- Accept combined effluent and storm flows for a Five Year 24-Hour Storm Event and a Five Year 30-Day Storm Event, except during Maintenance, Health and Safety Situations, or Breakdown Situations; and
- Divert 50% to 100% of the average annual flow of discharges from the SCRE to other recycled and reclaimed water uses,

At the same time, Paragraph 20.b. of the Consent Decree obligates the City to construct, implement and operate infrastructure projects to reduce discharges to the SCRE by the Maximum Feasible Diversion Volume, which is the greatest average annual volume or flow of effluent that can be diverted from discharge to the SCRE while taking into account technical, financial and regulatory infeasibility. Regulatory infeasibility occurs when any agency (such as the LARWQCB, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

with jurisdiction to environmentally review, consult with respect to, certify, approve, condition, or otherwise permit any component or function of a diversion infrastructure project fails to issue such a permit or approval.

The parties to the Consent Decree also agreed, among other points, to "use the best available science to determine the appropriate discharge reduction and diversion volumes," that can be eliminated from the SCRE while still protecting its sensitive and listed species and habitats, referred to as the "maximum ecologically protective diversion volume (MEPDV)." The scientific analysis, or the best available science, necessary to determine the MEPDV will be provided by the Phases 1, 2 and 3 Special Estuary Studies, as augmented by additional information, reports and procedures specified in the Consent Decree. The Phase 3 Estuary Studies will be completed by January 1, 2018 per the City's current NPDES Permit.

The information, reports, procedures, project design and construction goals and obligations, and range of project alternatives developed in accordance with the Consent Decree will inform and affect the CEQA/NEPA analysis of project infrastructure designed to reduce discharge of tertiary treated flows to the SCRE and/or divert those flows to recycled water uses. Therefore, it is critical that development of the CEQA/NEPA analysis must be coordinated with the Consent Decree requirements.

**Local Water Supply Reliability Studies.** In the context of record drought, and SWRCB emergency conservation measures and regulations, the 2015 Comprehensive Water Resources Report (2015 CWRR, updated in 2016) prepared for the City by RBF Consulting is an annual report that provides an update on the City's projected water supply and demand (<http://www.cityofventura.net/water/supply>). The 2015 CWRR analyzed the existing and predicted water supply in light of the recent drought. The study investigated current and future water supply, as well as predicting demand based on approved projects and population growth. The Study concludes that the City would need to implement extreme conservation measures in 2016 in order to continue an adequate supply for the service area. This increases the urgency for potable water reuse to offset potential shortages that may total up to 3,700 AFY (3.3 mgd), making Consent Decree goals to maximize recycled water uses to augment water supply an even higher priority for the City. Therefore, it has become desirable to use the City's wastewater resources to augment the City's supply and meet their goals for 1) expanding water supply to be diverse and sustainable, and 2) improving water quality (existing groundwater supply has a high mineral content).

Consequently, the City has recently invested in a potable reuse demonstration facility to better determine the feasibility of indirect and direct potable reuse. The demonstration facility project is developing information regarding the most effective ways to purify, divert from discharge, and reuse recycled water for potable purposes.

Recognizing that there is an extensive amount of studies and data already developed, stakeholder and agency relationships developed, as well as ongoing studies, the consultant is

advised that this project will require close coordination with both the City and the existing technical consultants, including Carollo Engineers, Stillwater Sciences and Hopkins Groundwater.

### **PROJECT SCOPE AND SCHEDULE**

To help determine a preferred Diversion Infrastructure Project Alternative that eliminates or maximizes reductions of discharge to the SCRE, consistent with the requirements of the Consent Decree, and maximizes diversions of recycled water to uses that augment local water supply and improve its quality and reliability, the City is proceeding with CEQA/NEPA to assess the impacts of a reasonable range of Diversion Infrastructure Project options.

The Federal Bureau of Reclamation participated in funding for the Phase 2 Study to evaluate Diversion Infrastructure Project alternatives and system components, and further approved a more detailed Feasibility Study for such infrastructure under Title XVI. It is the City's intent to develop a cooperating agency agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation to implement the Feasibility Study in coordination with preparation of CEQA/NEPA documentation for its advanced treatment, reuse and discharge diversion infrastructure project.

The City will also seek other sources of federal funding for planning, design, environmental review, construction, and operation of its advanced treatment, reuse and discharge diversion project. In addition, once a preferred project alternative is selected, a variety of federal permits will be needed for construction and operation of any treatment, reuse and discharge diversion project, including environmental permits pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act and federal Endangered Species Act. Therefore, biological and resource agency involvement in the CEQA/NEPA process (particularly for water quality and endangered species) will be required.

The intent is to complete the Draft CEQA/NEPA process by **early 2018**, so a preferred project alternative can be selected and the final CEQA/NEPA document adopted mid to late 2018. Per the Consent Decree, draft permit applications for those agencies with jurisdiction over the advanced treatment, reuse and discharge diversion project must be prepared no later than **August 1, 2018**, and must be submitted to the agencies with jurisdiction by **January 1, 2019**. These dates could be expedited depending on future determinations by agencies with jurisdiction, including determinations of the LARWQCB made in connection with renewal in 2018 of the WWRP NPDES Permit.

Consultant shall scope out the tasks needed to complete the CEQA/NEPA document and obtain resource agencies' approval. Tasks should include the elements below. Please provide input as to additional tasks that are either required or would be optional to complete the project.

- Task 1: Project Management and Meetings - Provide project management throughout the duration of the project. Hold progress meetings on a regular basis. This task includes project Coordination to conduct meetings with key City staff and consultants to

facilitate coordination and information transfer from other ongoing activities, including the Special Studies, consent decree compliance and permitting work.

- Task 2: Background Review and Data/Information Gathering - Conduct a comprehensive review of past studies (special studies, stakeholder process, consent decree reports, planning studies, etc) and compile relevant data/information for the CEQA/NEPA documentation. Integrate data and information as needed into the CEQA/NEPA analysis and documentation.
- Task 3 - CEQA/NEPA and Permitting Strategy - Work with City and existing technical consultants to develop project description, range of project alternatives, and begin interaction with the resource agencies and develop a strategy document for the CEQA/NEPA and permitting efforts.
- Task 4 – Notice of Intent/Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Initial Study (IS) - Prepare the NOI/NOP and IS for the proposed project and alternatives. Facilitate at least one public scoping meeting. Prepare a summary of comments received at the scoping meeting.
- Task 5 - Draft EIR/EIS – Prepare and an administrative draft DEIR/EIS (for City and Technical review) and any technical reports as necessary for appendices to DEIR/EIS, address City comments on administrative draft, and prepare draft EIR/EIS and that meets all the requirements of CEQA and NEPA. Project elements and their alternatives shall be evaluated on a project specific level of analysis. Attend meetings to receive City comments on administrative draft to be incorporated into the Draft EIR/EIS. The administrative draft and draft EIR/EIS will identify feasible mitigation measures available to the City to minimize any significant adverse environmental impacts of the project. . Draft EIR/EIS to be submitted to the State Clearinghouse and circulated for public review. Conduct at least two stakeholder or public workshops and one public hearing to receive public comments.
- Task 6-Responses to Comments-Review, bracket, analyze and prepare responses to all comments received during public review of the draft EIR/EIS. Prepare an administrative draft of responses (for City and Technical review), address City comments on administrative draft, and prepare final responses that meet all requirements of CEQA and NEPA. Attend meetings to receive City comments on administrative draft of responses to be incorporated into responses and administrative record.
- Task 7 – Prepare Final EIR/EIS, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, Statement of Overriding Considerations, and Notification of Determination/Record of Decision - Prepare any changes or corrections needed to finalize the draft EIR/EIS, augment the administrative record for the draft EIR/EIS, and prepare administrative and final versions of the Final EIR/EIS Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings, Overriding Considerations and Notification of

Determination/Record of Decision. Attend meetings to receive City comments on administrative drafts of the documents. . Attend at least one City Council meeting for certification.

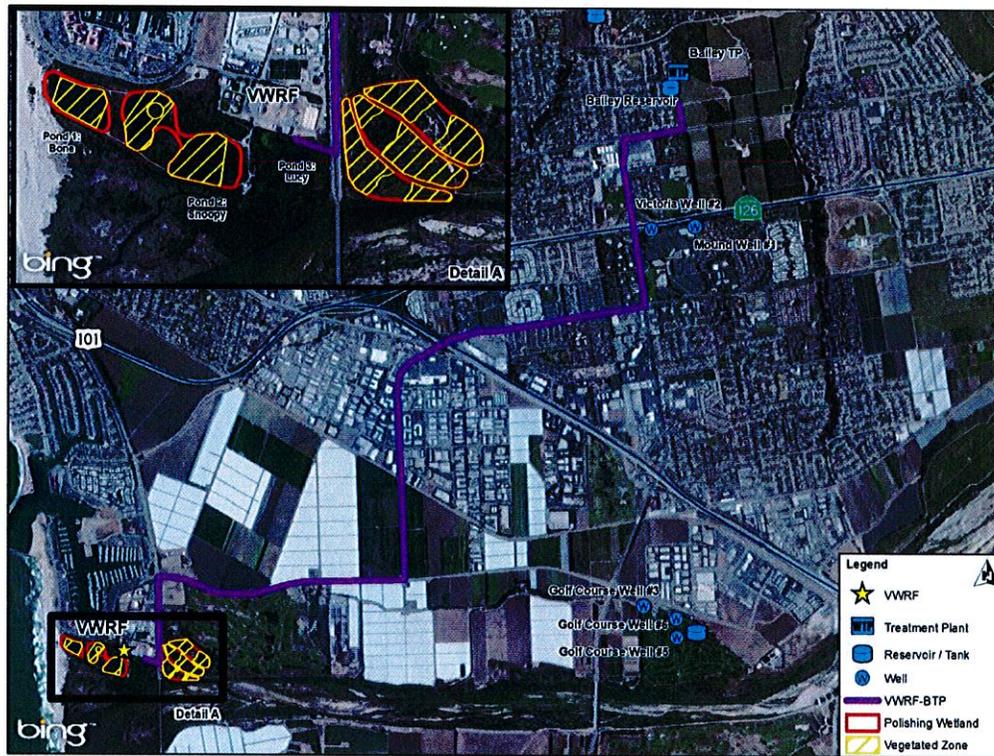
- Task 8—Maintain and continuously update a properly indexed administrative record of the project and NEPA/CEQA review.
- Task 9 - Resource Permitting - Based on the permitting strategy identified in Task 3, and the information in all relevant studies, the EIR/EIS and its appendices, consultant will work with the City and technical consultants to facilitate review and input by State and Federal resource agencies as needed for both CEQA/NEPA compliance as well as permitting and project implementation. It should be assumed that for compliance with the Endangered Species Act that formal consultation under Section 7 will be required for issuance of an Incidental Take Statement.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ALTERNATIVES**

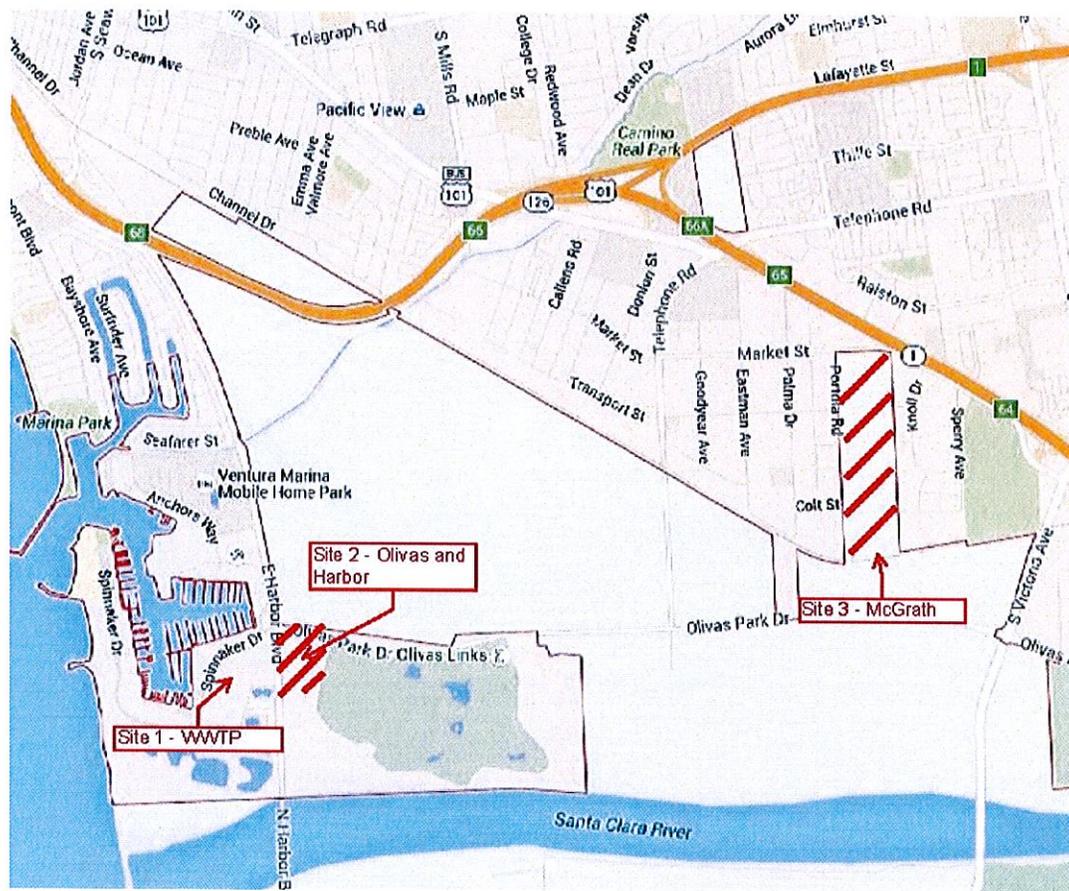
The overall project is to develop CEQA and NEPA documents for the VenturaWaterPure Infrastructure and Diversion Project (VWP Project), and provide support for the resource agency permitting process. The documents will be prepared in such a way as to provide needed information to meet NEPA/CEQA requirements associated with federal funding and state funding and infrastructure permitting requirements. The CEQA/NEPA documents will be to a **project specific** level of detail but will include evaluation of a range of project alternatives to help determine the environmentally preferred alternative. Consultant should provide input as to how to best develop a reasonable range of alternatives, and include environmental analysis of the alternatives in the documentation to conservatively estimate impacts and required mitigation as well as to cover all the potential options that may be implemented.

Several project elements and alternatives will need to be evaluated for this CEQA/NEPA effort as final decisions have yet to be made. Project alternatives and components may include, but subject to additional consultation between the City and the selected consultants, are not limited to:

1. **Diversion Volume:** Between 50 to 100% of the current average annual flow of (8 mgd) and future average annual flow of (12 mgd) effluent flow will be diverted from the estuary (City of Ventura, Draft Diversion Infrastructure Projects Study, 2016).
2. **Treatment wetlands:** Any flow discharged to the estuary in the post-development condition (i.e. under a diversion of less than 100%) will be further polished in treatment wetlands to reduce nutrients and improve water quality. Depending on the flow still being discharged, either the existing wildlife ponds (14.5 acres) will be reconfigured to perform better as a treatment wetland, or new treatment wetlands (29 acres) will be constructed on City owned property adjacent to the VWRP. The proposed wetlands locations are shown in the figure below:

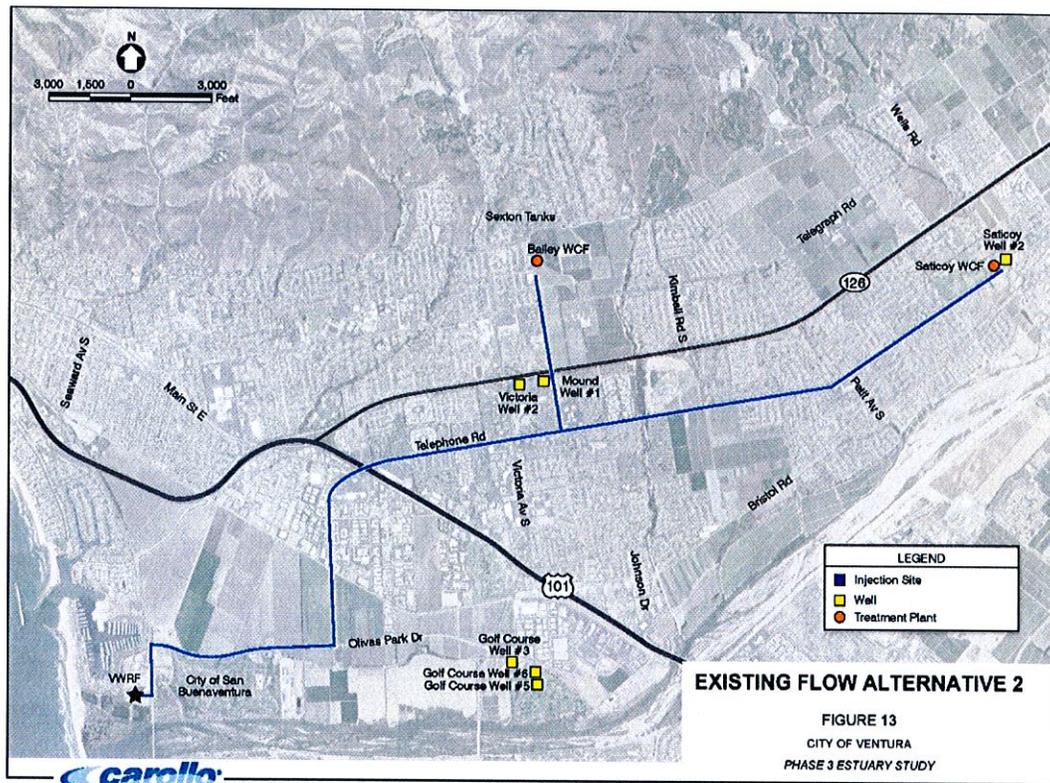


3. **Advanced Water Purification Facilities (AWPF):** Both indirect and direct potable reuse is being considered. Direct potable reuse (DPR) would likely require additional treatment and storage facilities (beyond what would be required for IPR) prior to blending directly into the distribution system.
4. **AWPF Site:** The City is considering a number of potential sites for the AWPF and storage facilities. Up to three locations are to be considered in the CEQA document. Preliminary sites include: 1) WWRF site, 2) Olivas/Harbor site, and 3) McGrath Site. All three sites are shown in the figure below.



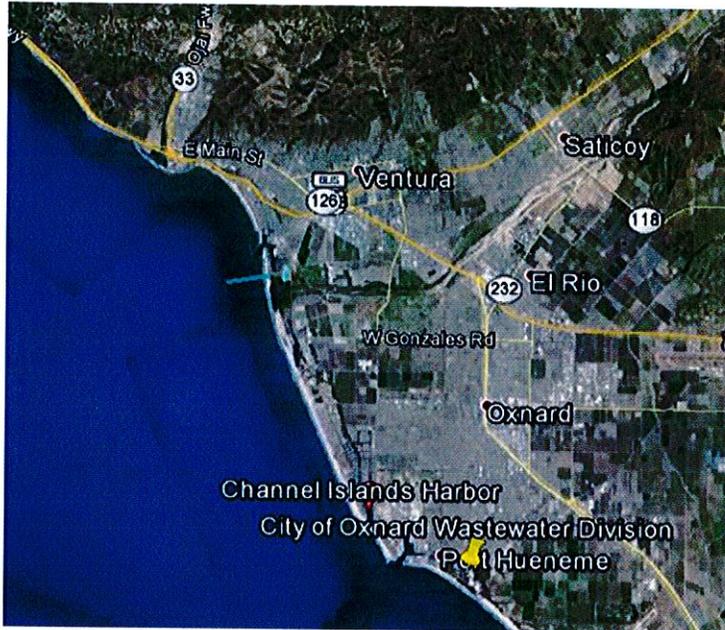
5. **Non Reuse Alternative:** As an alternative to potable reuse, the City could divert 100% of its treated effluent to discharge through the City of Oxnard's outfall. While not meeting the City's goals for water supply benefit, this option is the lowest cost option to divert water from the estuary.
6. **Effluent and Pure Water Infrastructure:** Pipelines to the treatment facility will be required as well as pipeline from the AWPF to the end use location, which will either be a blending location (for DPR) near the City's existing Bailey Water Conditioning Facility, or to injection wells near that location. Additionally for the 100% diversion option, additional facilities would be required at Saticoy Water Conditioning Facilities for DPR.

Preliminary alignments are shown in the figure below:



- Reverse Osmosis Concentrate Treatment and Disposal:** There are a number of alternatives under consideration for RO Concentrate. Based on data collected and preliminary treatment analysis, it appears that permitting and treatment of the concentrate will be required to meet toxicity standards for ocean discharge. Additionally it was determined that the concentrate likely cannot meet toxicity or water quality objectives to be discharged to surface waters.

The remaining alternatives that are to be considered in the CEQA/NEPA document include: 1) constructing a new ocean outfall adjacent to the VWRF and Ventura Harbor, and 2) piping the concentrate to an existing outfall, most likely the Calleguas Salinity Management Pipeline and outfall. Locations of both alternatives are shown in the figures below. The new outfall would be configured very similarly to the Calleguas SMP including an outfall pipeline running approximately 1 mile from the beach into the ocean. Very little technical detail has been completed on the new outfall alternative.



Potential Ocean Outfall near WWRF



Potential Pipeline to Calleguas SMP

8. **Equalization Storage:** If it is determined by the Phase 3 Estuary Study that 100% diversion is the MEPDV (maximum ecologically protective diversion volume), the City would need to provide equalization/storage facilities to both maximize use of the AWPF (even out diurnal variations) as well as to store combined effluent and wet weather flows for design storms that would be treated and reused during drier conditions. It has been proposed that the existing wildlife ponds be modified to provide this storage of approximately 34 million gallons. Additional infrastructure would be required within the plant to route flows to and from the ponds. The ponds would also no longer be operated full of water as levels would need to be drawn down in preparation for wet weather flows.

### **PROPOSAL REQUIREMENTS**

1. **Background:** Provide a description of the background and project qualifications of your Firm's team that would be assigned to this project.
2. **Team's Related Experience:** Provide a list of similar projects completed in the last five years that demonstrate your team's ability to handle complex projects. For example, provide details on projects that included evaluation of enhancement of beneficial uses (including special status species), utilized the same technologies mentioned, projects that had no existing regulations or guidelines, were at this high of a level of complexity, and that concerned multiple projects. Provide at least three reference projects with client contact names, phone numbers, and email addresses, and a brief description of work performed and problems solved.
3. **Staff's Experience:** Provide a summary of the qualifications of the staff that will be working on this project. Information should be provided as to similar projects and clients that the proposed Project Manager and Project Lead have completed work for in the past 5 years. Resumes should be included in an appendix and be no more than 2 page(s) in length.
4. **Sub-consultant's Experience:** Provide a list of all proposed subconsultants, their background and qualifications, and degree of involvement.
5. **Project Understanding:** Provide a brief statement of your firm's project understanding and a list of the project's critical element(s).
6. **Scope of Work and Schedule:** Please provide a schedule of the major tasks. Provide enough detail as to the Scope of Work so that the appropriateness of estimated hours and budget can be determined. Identify if the scope items are optional, recommended, or required.
7. **Estimated Hours and Fee:** Provide estimated fee broken down by position/title, by hours for each position and by task and subtask for the work effort. **To be provided in a sealed envelope.**

8. Provide any requested changes to the City's standard agreement.

Each proposal should be limited to no more than 25 pages, excluding resumes, which should be provided in an appendix. Proposal should be printed doubled sided on recycled paper to meet the City's sustainability goals. Each page of text will count as a page. Figures or graphics on 11x17 paper will be allowed and will count as 1 page.

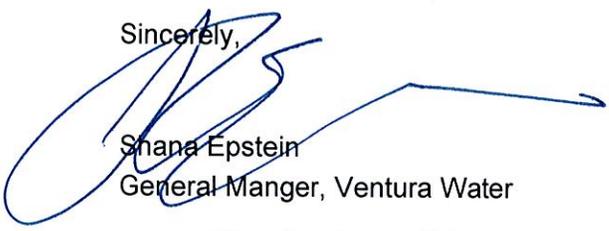
**By 4 pm on September 29, 2016 please submit 6 copies of the proposal and the sealed envelope with proposed fee. A preproposal meeting will be held on Thursday, September 8, 2016 at the VWRP, 1400 Spinnaker Drive, Ventura, CA 93002, at 9 am where additional questions can be asked.**

Following receipt of the proposals, notifications will be given to each participant as to the status of their proposal. A selection committee may conduct interviews with only those consultants whose qualifications are most desirable for this project.

A copy of the City's standard Professional Services Agreement is attached for your information. Please note that the City requires consultants to indemnify the City per Section 19 of the professional services agreement. The insurance requirements are listed in Section 20.

If you have any questions, please contact Gina Dorrington (805) 677-4131.

Sincerely,



Shana Epstein  
General Manger, Ventura Water

cc: Gina Dorrington, Wastewater Utility Manager, Ventura Water  
Joe McDermott, Assistant General Manager, Ventura Water