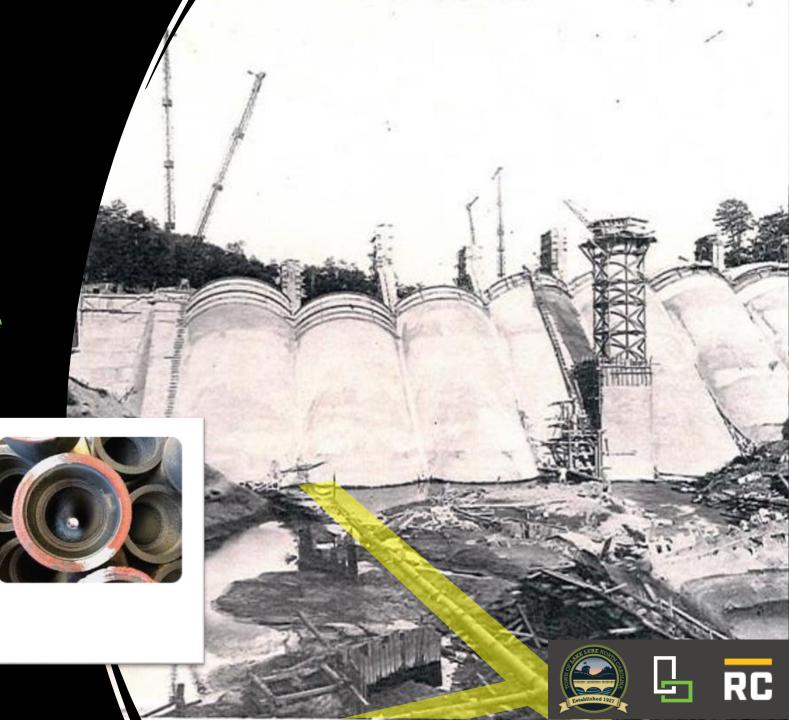


• The SASS is as old as the Lake

...and past its useful life

50 years to 65 years

A cast iron sewer pipe can last anywhere from 50 years to 65 years. In many cases cast iron pipe can last much longer than that. Some sources believe the life expectancy can be up to 75 years, and longer. All in all, cast iron sewer pipes have been made to last for decades exclusive of certain factors.

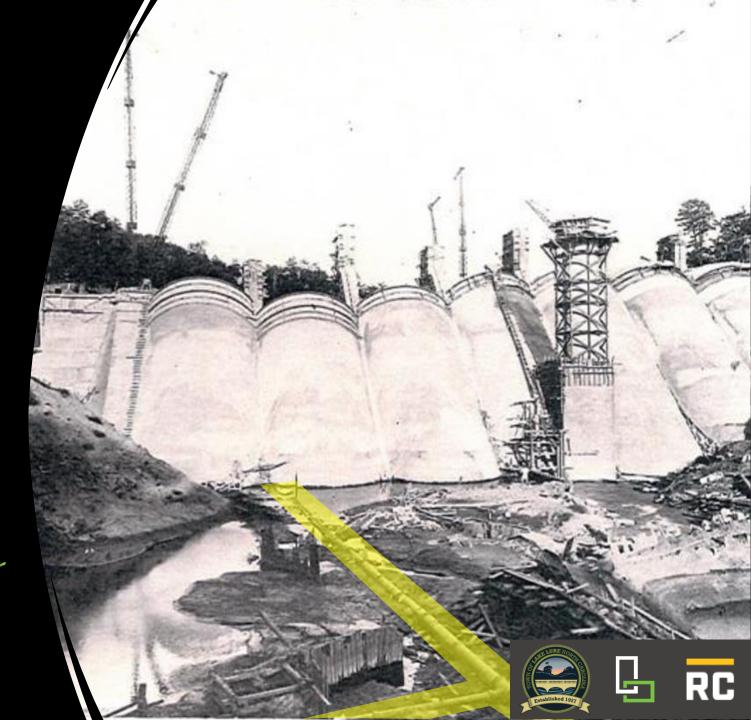


• The SASS is as old as the Lake

...and past its useful life

...and inaccessible to repair

A catastrophic pipe failure would cost \$million(s) to repair, while completely shutting down all sewer service



 The Town and NCDEQ began negotiating a Special Order by Consent (SOC) in 2020

1. The Town and the Commission hereby stipulate the following:

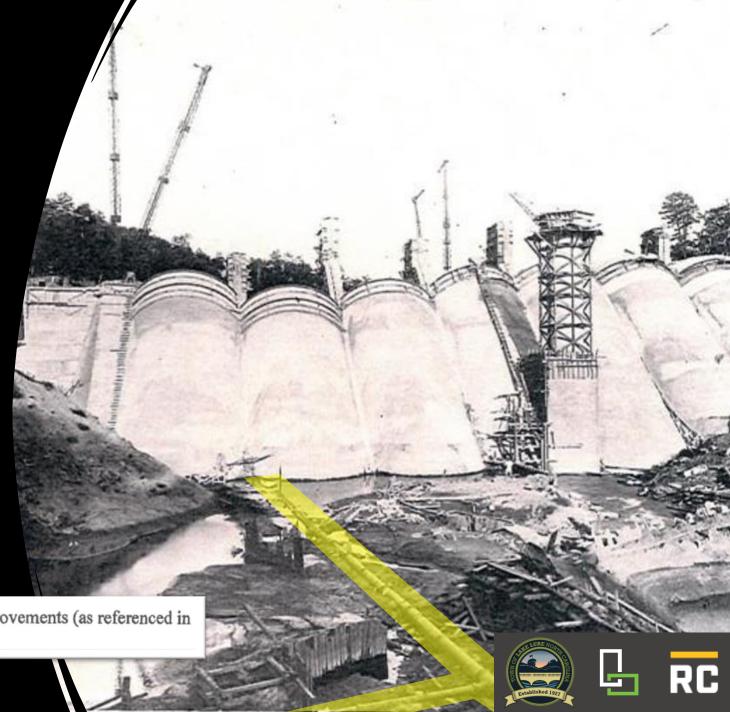
(a) The Town holds North Carolina Non-Discharge Permit WQCS00131 for operation of an existing wastewater collection system. The Town is unable to consistently comply with Condition I.2 regarding effectively managing, maintaining and operating the system to prevent impacts to groundwater, surface water or creation of nuisance conditions. Specifically, lake inflow and infiltration continue to cause excessive interference and inadequate treatment capabilities at the Town's WWTP.







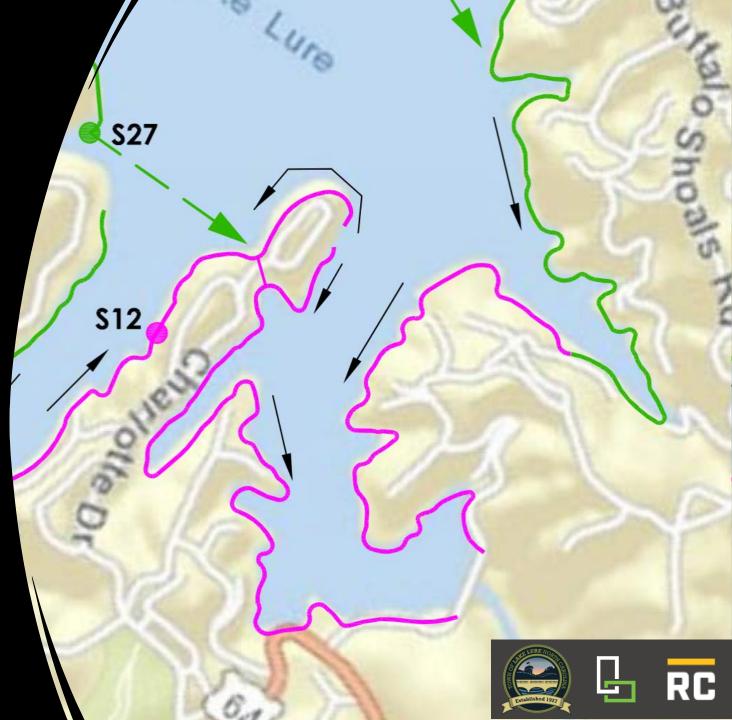
- The Town and NCDEQ began negotiating a Special Order by Consent (SOC) in 2020
- The SOC paused penalties, which had already accrued to ~\$49k and would otherwise continue
- In exchange, the Town agreed to:
 - (3) Complete construction of the Phase I collection system improvements (as referenced in 1(d) above) on or before May 30, 2026





GLS Benefits

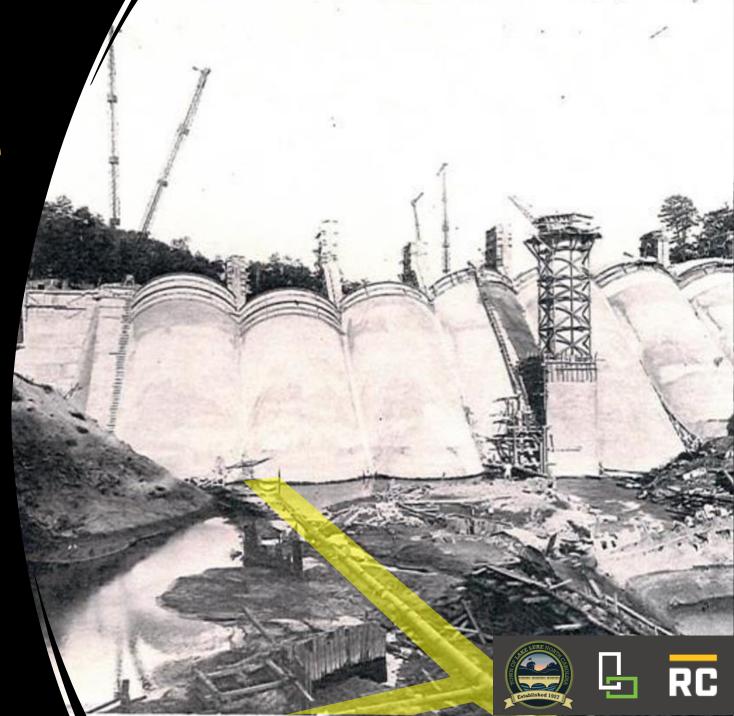
- Lowest total life-cycle cost (initial estimates)
- Eliminates most easements
- Eliminates property/road disruptions
- Minimizes pumping



Prohibited by SOC: Do-Nothing

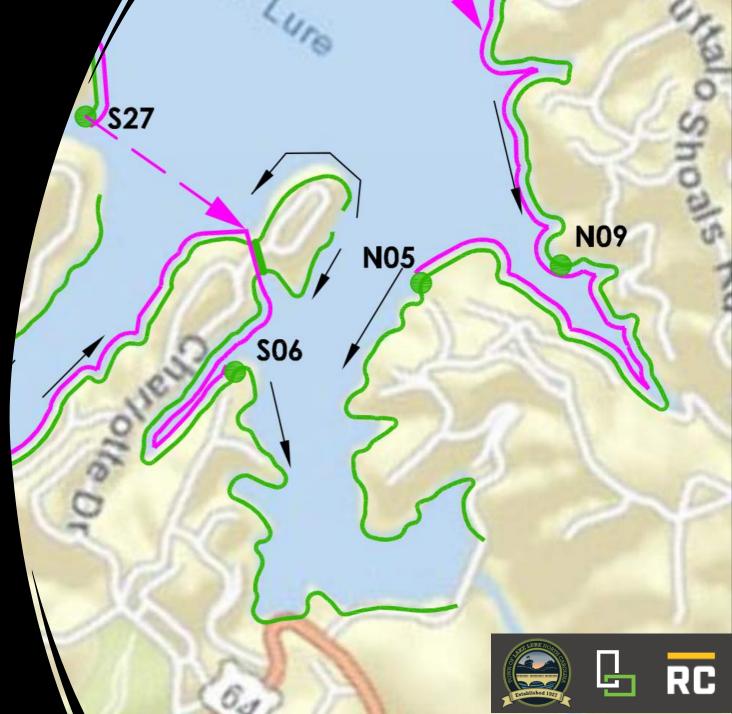
Prohibited: In-Kind Replacement

- Dam may not tolerate complete
 Lake emptying & refilling
- DEQ requires it to be accessible



Other Options Investigated

- Backshore Pump Stations
 - Shallower / smaller gravity sewers
 - Pump stations collect and pump into separate, parallel force mains
 - Backshore work the same
 - More pump stations
 - Nearly twice the linework



Other Options Investigated

- Backshore Pump Stations
- Backshore Low Pressure System
 - Only force mains in backshore
 - Each lot pumps into system
 - Easements on every parcel
 - Construction on every parcel
 - Pumps on every parcel



Other Options Investigated

- Backshore Pump Stations
- Backshore Low Pressure System
- Land-Based Low Pressure System
 - Easements on every parcel
 - Construction on every parcel
 - Pumps on every parcel
 - Force main construction on every road



Can ruby build the GLS?

- Clearly <u>Yes</u> (based on experience), but:
 - Difficulty is greater than hoped;















Can ruby build the GLS? ~January 25, 2023

- Clearly <u>Yes</u> (based on experience), but:
 - Difficulty is greater than hoped;

We're learning how to build in the Backshore (never been done before)



Why are we only this far?

• We *thought* we would be able to start in earnest <u>two years</u> ago,

and we'd have 5 months each year, *but instead:*

We had only one half-season (75 days in 2022-23) so far



As the Town is now anticipating receiving total Project funding in an amount of approximately \$20.5 million, Phase 1 is anticipated to encompass a larger portion of the ultimate system than is described as Phase 1 in the ER/EID. The Town is anticipating the Project to be constructed during the lake drawdown seasons of 2022-23, 2023-24 and if required, also 2024-25. Drawdown seasons are generally mid-November to mid-April. The Design-Builder will be responsible for design, obtaining all necessary permitting approvals, and constructing the Project within the allotted timeframe. Future funding obtained during the course of completion of the currently-defined Phase 1 may be applied to increase the portion of the ultimate system constructed by the selected Design-Builder via change order(s).

Issued: October 13, 2021

REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS (RFQ)

DESIGN-BUILD SERVICES

Subaqueous Sanitary Sewer Replacement

Statements of Qualifications Due October 25, 2021, 2:00 PM







Why are we only this far?

 Then, we thought we would be able to use another half-season (75 days) this year

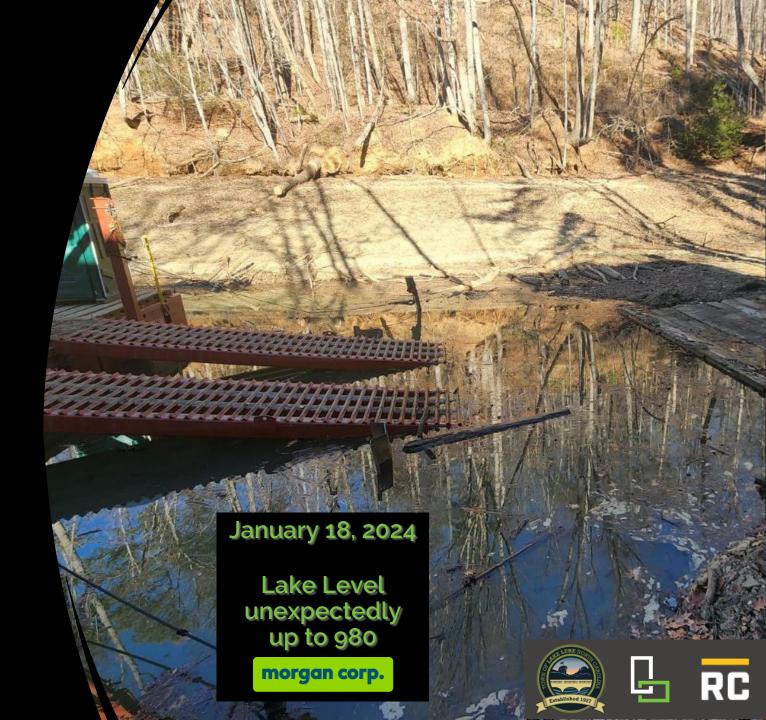
January 2 – mobilization / prep

January 15 – barge into Sunset Cove

January 22 – met with Town & Morgan

January 24 – met with Council

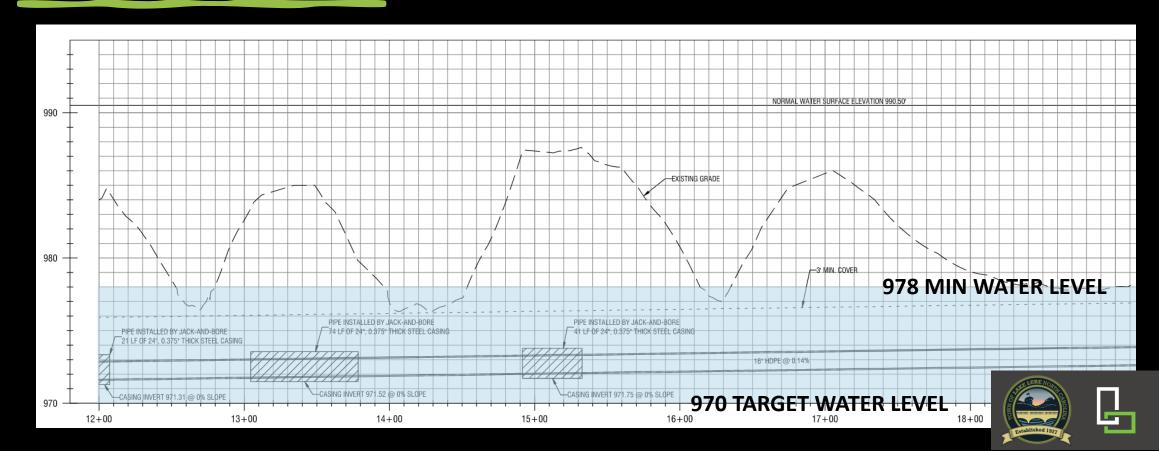




Why are we only this far?

 Furthermore... We thought the Lake would be lowerable to 970 two years ago, but instead:

We haven't been able to work (or even see!) below 978. *Can't work underwater*





Can ruby build the GLS? ~January 25, 2023

- Clearly <u>Yes</u>
 (based on experience), but:
 - Difficulty is greater than hoped;

We're learning how to build in the Backshore (never been done before)

AND

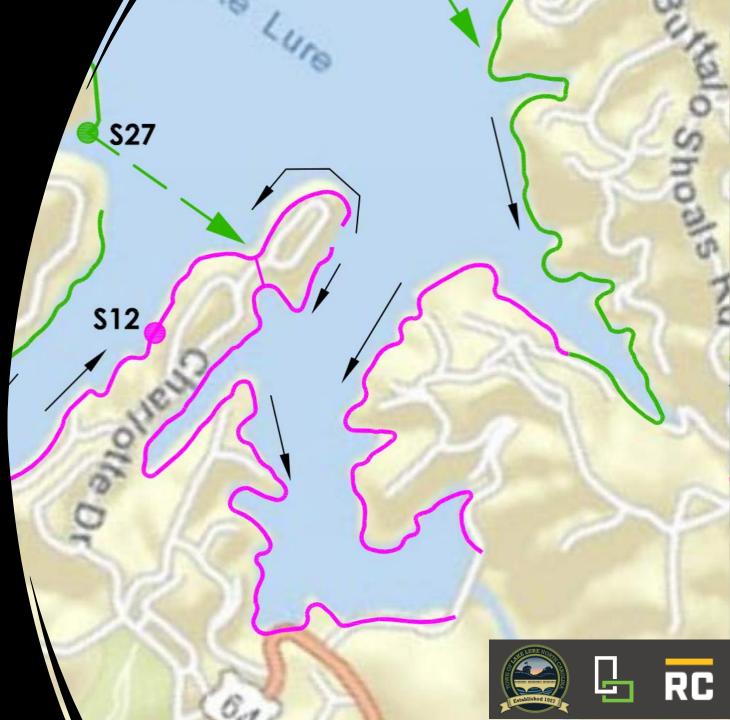
• A lot is still unknown;

More things will undoubtedly change

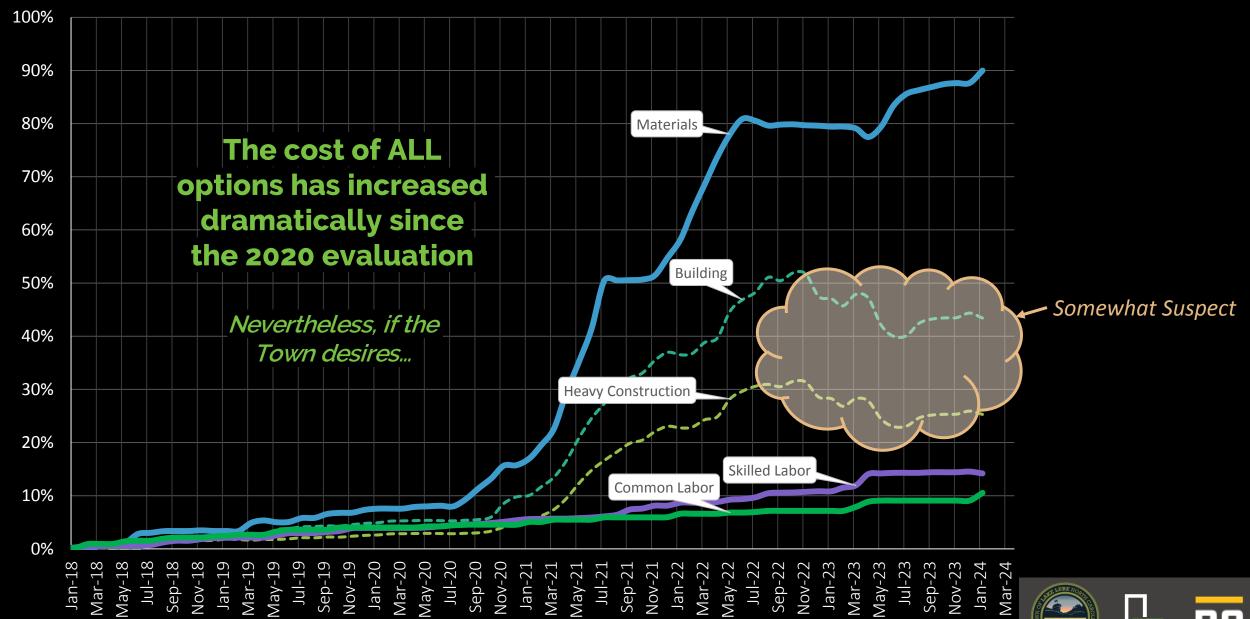


Now That We Know More...

Would Options comparison yield a different <u>selection</u> now?



ENR Cost Indices - increase Jan-2018 thru Present





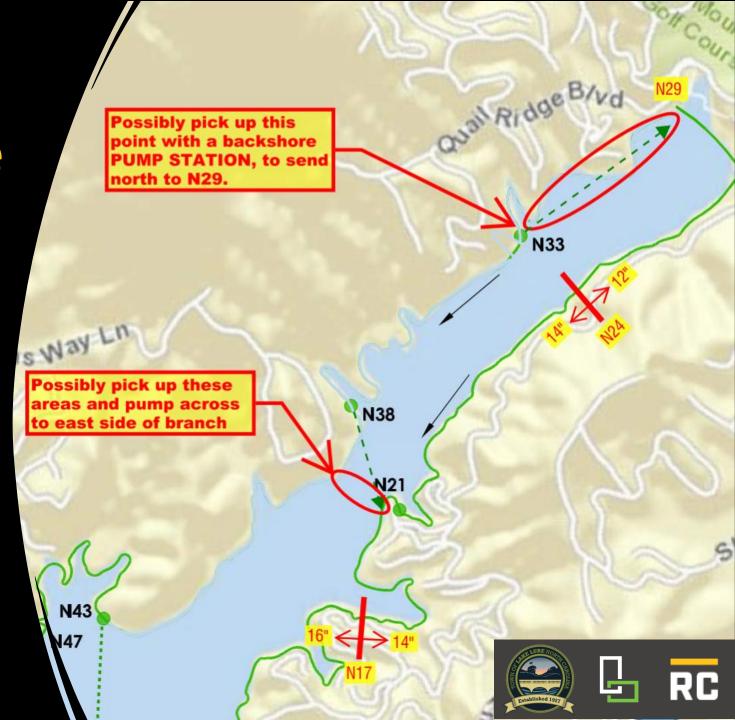




Now That We Know More...

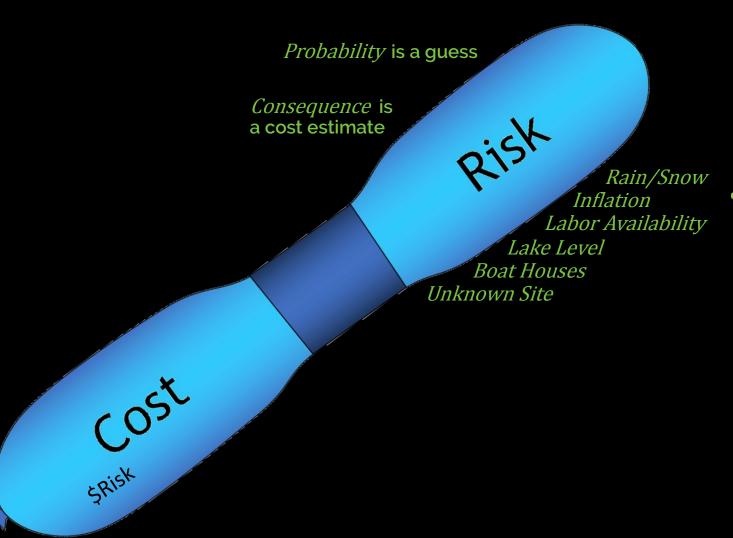
Would Options comparison yield a different <u>selection</u> now?

The final System is likely to be a **hybrid** of Option elements





$$Risk = \sum_{1}^{n} Probability * Consequence$$



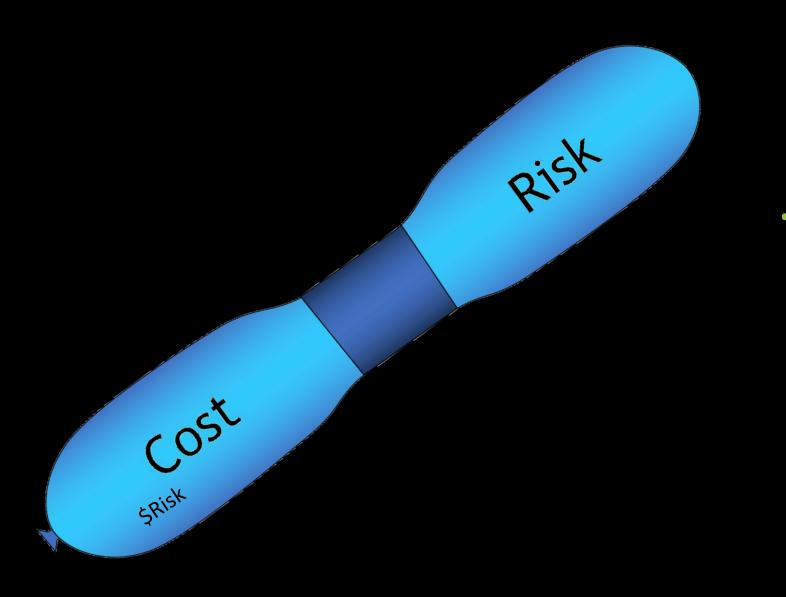
Owners' Cost & Risk are always RELATED, and ideally BALANCED

The Project has an inherent amount of Risk & Cost







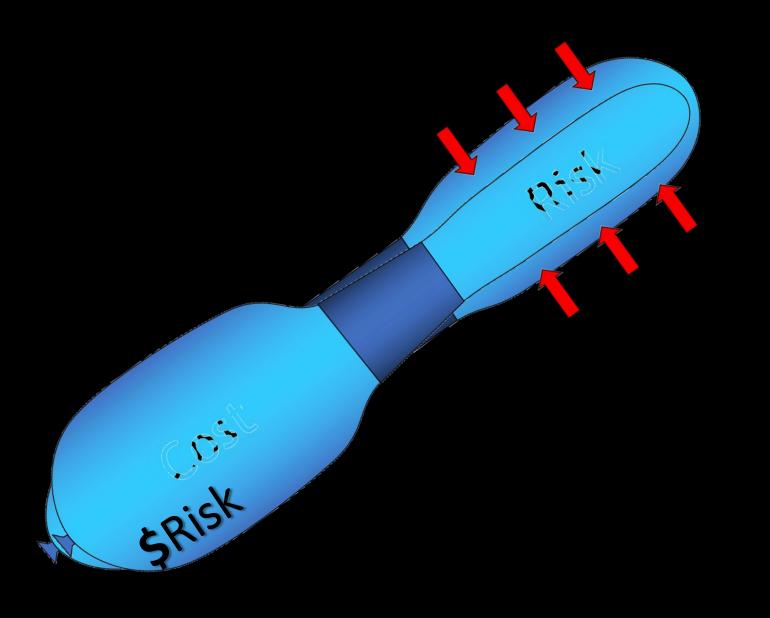


No one brings money to the Project except the Owner, so the Owner bears both the Cost and \$Risk









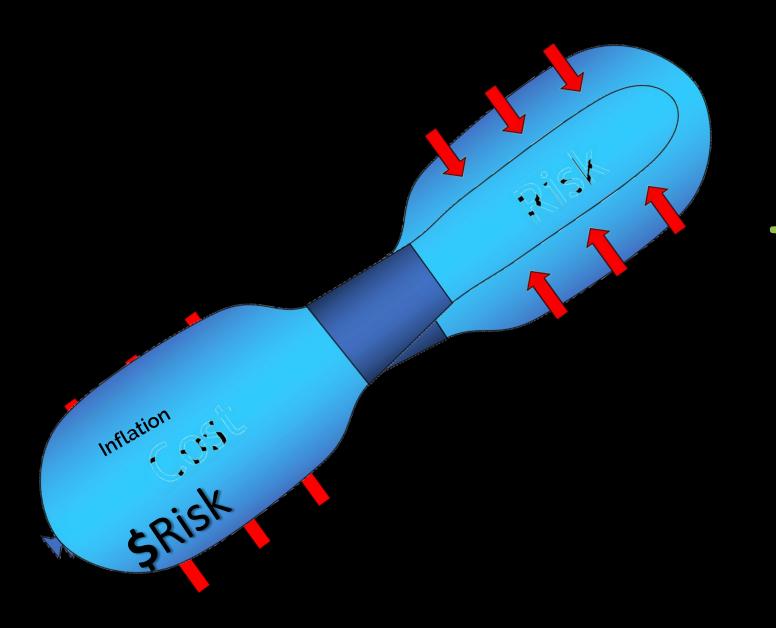
You can choose to squeeze your Risk

But doing so increases your Cost (that Risk doesn't go away – it has to go somewhere)









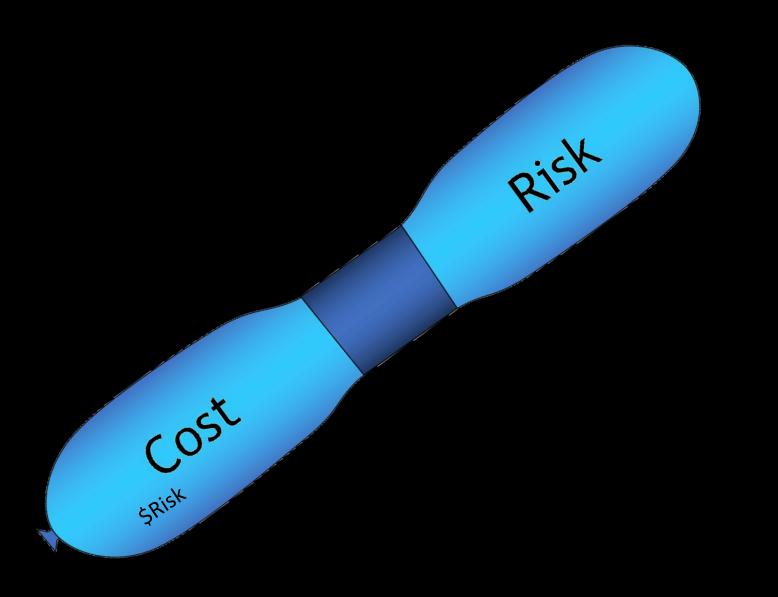
You can choose to squeeze your Cost

But doing so increases your Risk (The \$Risk that was included in the original BALANCED cost has to go somewhere)









'BALANCED' is typically understood to mean that the party that owns or can best control the Risk assumes it

Risk that a party can't control is more costly to that party



ERISK

Risk cost &gmp

So if you squeeze your Risk onto your Project Delivery Team your cost is more like:

(Balanced) Cost + '1.5' × \$Risk

...and because the Team has few resources to bear \$Risk, the '1.5' could be substantially higher

$$Risk = \sum_{1}^{n} %Probability * $Consequence$$





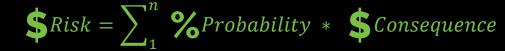


Risk Cost

Risk cost & gmp

'Guaranteed Maximum Price' (GMP) includes Costs of:

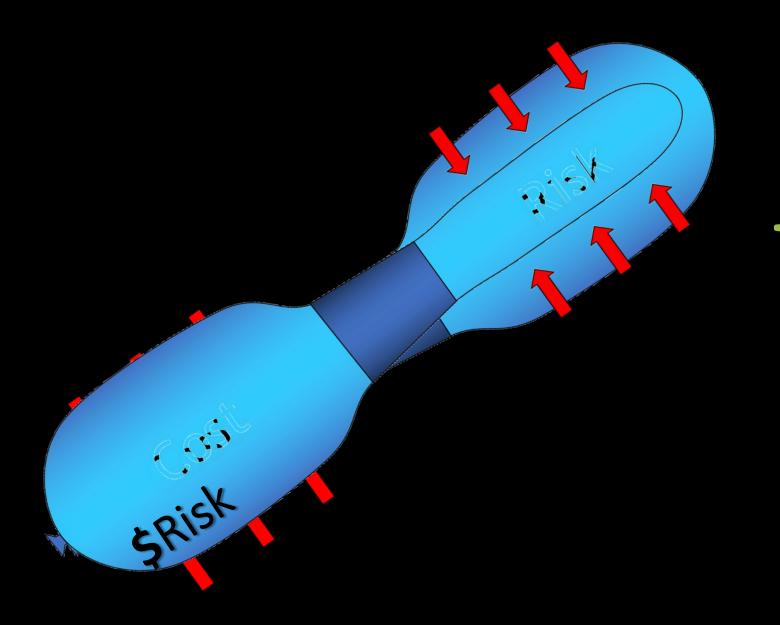
- Materials
- Equipment / Rentals
- Labor
- Fees
- \$Risk ('1.5' × \$Risk or \$Risk)









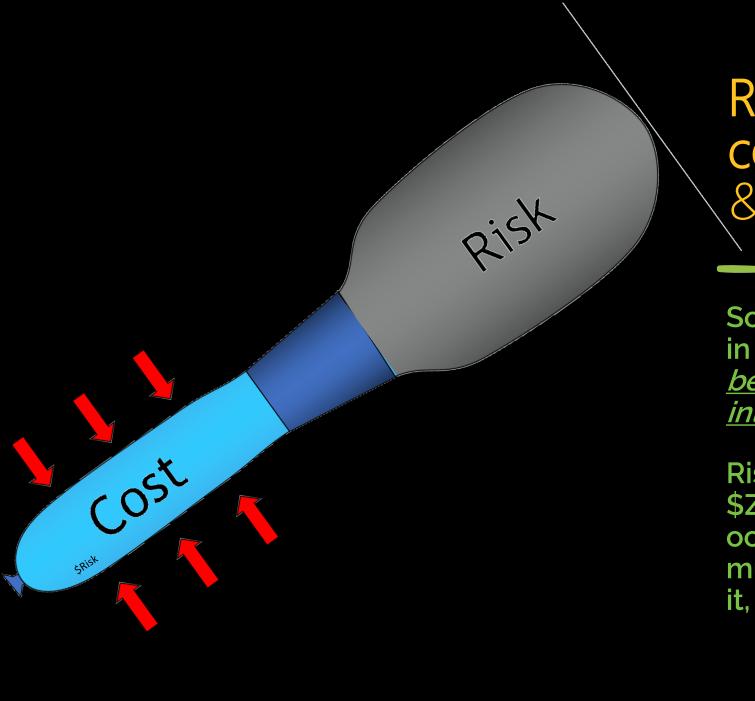


In effect, the agreed approach thus far has sought to minimize cost, recognizing that the Project's magnitude requires efficient use of \$capital









Risk cost &gmp

So 'GMPs' have not factored in any significant Risk, and <u>we</u> <u>believe this is in the Town's best</u> <u>interests for now</u>

Risk the Owner bears costs \$ZERO unless the risky event occurs. (But the Contractor must price it if they are to bear it, *like an insurance carrier*)







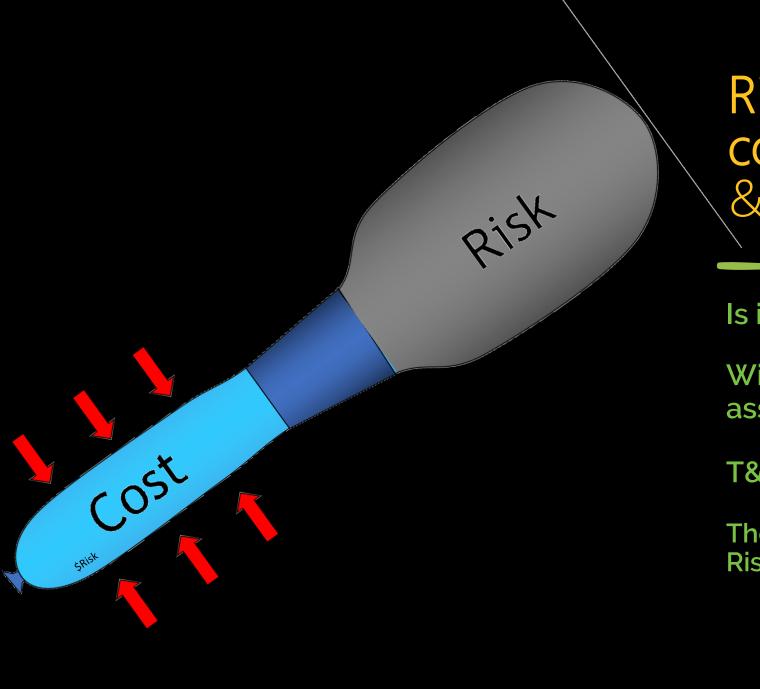
Costs to date

	Original	Amend 1	Amend 2	Amend 3	Total
Already Incorporated Into the Work					\$1,034K
Engineering, Permitting & Planning	\$320K	\$75K			\$395K
Labor, Materials, & Equipment		\$639K			\$639K
	A0.401/	A0501 /	A4 000 1/	A==01/	A0 400K
Totals	\$640K	\$850K	\$1,099K	\$550K	\$3,139K









Is it 'GMP', or *Time & Materials*?

With significant *unknowns*, the associated \$Risk remains high.

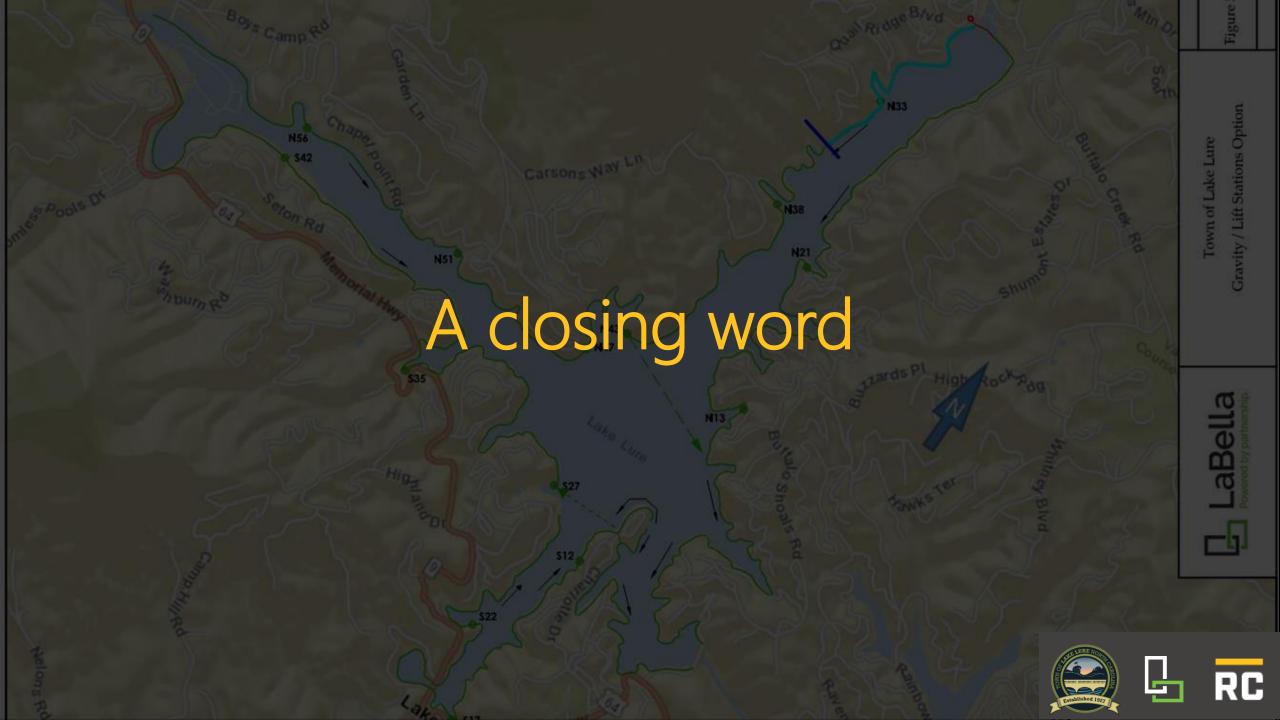
T&M turns \$Risk into Risk

The Town will always need to carry Risks <u>you</u> control (e.g., Lake Level)









November 2019 Town RFQ for On-Call Engineering Services

