

PRESCOTT CITY COUNCIL  
PUBLIC WORKSHOP  
JULY 11, 2006

A WORKSHOP OF THE PRESCOTT CITY COUNCIL WAS HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 11, 2006, in the Prescott Municipal Building, 201 S. Cortez Street, Prescott, Arizona.

I. Call to Order

Mayor Simmons opened the workshop at 1:30 P.M.

II. Roll Call

Present:

Mayor Simmons  
Councilman Bell  
Councilman Lamerson  
Councilman Luzius  
Councilman Roecker  
Councilwoman Suttles

Absent:

Councilman Blair

Also present – Prescott Valley Town Councilmembers - Mike Flannery, Bob Edwards, Lora Lee Nye, Fran Shumacker, Harold Wise. Mayor Harvey Skoog, Prescott Valley and Mayor Karen Fann, Chino Valley arrived during the presentation of the first item.

Mayor Simmons mentioned there would be no public comment taken today.

**III. Discussion of Treatment of potable water for arsenic reduction.**

Public Works Director Craig McConnell gave a brief background of the arsenic issue:

- The EPA standard of 10 parts per billion in drinking water was effective January 2006 and compliance was required by December 31, 2007.
- The city awarded a pilot test project to Damon S. Williams Associates in December 2004.
- A coagulation/filtration treatment facility was chosen as the most cost-effective process to remove the arsenic to bring the city water into compliance.
- A resolution was passed in December 2005 to ADEQ stating the action taken and the action the city was going to take.
- Arsenic levels changed and were not static.
- ADEQ required the two new wells at the Airport for the assured water supply.
- Congressman Renzi attended a meeting in December 2005 with Councilmembers and an ADEQ representative.
- The City was in compliance with the sampling protocol required by ADEQ.
- the bottom line was the City had to be in compliance with the 10ppb requirement by December 31, 2007.

Mr. McConnell continued, stating that in April 2006 an action plan was recommended by Damon S. Williams Associates and included the suggestion of hiring a Construction Manager at Risk for construction of the arsenic facility at the Chino Valley Water Production Facility. At that time, Council deferred several contracts that would have allowed the city to proceed towards compliance and instead asked for a third-party look at the different types of arsenic treatments and costs and location.

Mr. McConnell continued that since the end of April, new information had been developed from continued test results and it made sense to provide the water quality information to the third-party group (Mr. McConnell gave arsenic ppb readings from Wells 1 and 6). The information from the Bid Chino Water Ranch was from bore holes and not production wells and the water quality was not as good as hoped for. It appeared some arsenic treatment would have to take place before transporting the water into Chino Valley.

Mr. McConnell concluded the City had complied with the rules, requirements and procedures. Staff was proposing to contract with DSWA for wellhead treatment specifications and put out bids for wellhead treatment, and see what it would cost. A contract would be coming in August for the independent review of arsenic treatment which should be done within two or three months.

Councilwoman Suttles asked if other cities were trying to take care of their arsenic problems under the same timeframes and Mr. McConnell replied they were, but each entity had a different configuration and different problems; and specifications would be prepared for interim treatment and how that would fit into the larger plan and costs.

#### **IV. Big Chino Water Ranch Pipeline Project, Presentation of Phase I Conceptual Design Report.**

Ranch Project Manager Jim Holt gave background information on the 1999 Arizona Department of Water Resources declaration that the Prescott Active Management Area (PAMA) was not at safe yield and required a renewable source or the importation of water to be used for new subdivisions. In December 2004 Prescott Valley and Prescott purchased the JWK Ranch, the name later changed to the Big Chino Water Ranch. There were 4,600 acres of deeded land, and 2,000 acres State land. The infrastructure would be paid by Prescott Valley (45.1%) and Prescott (54.9%). The plan in simple terms was to import water from the Big Chino Water Ranch to supply Prescott and Prescott Valley customers.

The City had a multi-phase contract with Black and Veatch and Phase I included:

- An analysis of route alternatives for a 30 mile pipeline from the Big Chino Water Ranch to Paulden, and from Paulden to the City's Chino Valley Water Production Facility

- Conceptual design of the pipeline, pump stations, reservoirs and tanks, and necessary modifications of the Chino Valley Water Production Facility
- Evaluation of electric power needs and supplies
- Location and conceptual design of a new, improve road to the Ranch for access, project construction, and facilities maintenance

Phase 2 would include the preliminary and final design; construction documents; cost estimates; environmental and other permitting; right-of-way maps and descriptions

Phase 3 included construction contract bidding and evaluation services Phase IV included construction project management and certifications.

Phase 1 had been completed and Black and Veatch representatives would present that information. A copy of the report was available upon request. A contract amendment would be coming to Council on July 18 and 25 to proceed with Phases 2 and 3.

The City had two engineering contracts, one with Black and Veatch for the pipeline project and structures off the ranch, and the other was with Southwest Ground-Water Consultants for the well-field and other production and storage facilities on the ranch.

Dan Myer, civil engineer from Black and Veatch, presented the following information:

- 8,717 acre feet of water was available to pump: 4,700 af would be for Prescott and 4,000 af would go to Prescott Valley
- System would be designed to produce 17 million gallons per day
- There would be 9 wells and 2 one-million gallon storage facilities and arsenic treatment
- The pipeline project would consist of 23 miles of 36" gravity line and then pumped through a 30" water line to Chino Valley Water Production Facility

Lisa Jackson, project manager on the project, presented the following information:

- A pump station would be located between Paulden and Chino Valley on city property.
- The pump station would be designed for 12 million gallons per day with the ability to expand to the full 17 million gallons in the future.
- The pump station should take the City through 2025.
- The pump station was close to existing APS powerlines and there would be no need to construct a power substation at this time but would when the pump station expanded to handle the 17 million gallons per day and there was more than adequate property to put a substation.
- An additional 5-million gallon tank would be placed on the Chino Valley Water Production Facility property and a new pump station would replace the existing pump station.

- The City upgraded the pump on the site in the recent past and the pump station would be a dual pump station, pumping half the water to Prescott and the other half to Prescott Valley.
- The plan for the site included landscaping and buffering of the property.
- The pipeline to Prescott Valley would be put in at the expense of Prescott Valley and would be pumped to their pump farm off Glassford Hill Road.
- The water would be piped into Prescott using the existing 36" waterline to the North Reservoir off Willow Creek Road.
- Construction costs had increased since first presented in December 2005.
  - Facility construction costs were now estimated at \$142 million
  - Engineering, construction manager, power, acquisition of right-of-way and permitting costs were estimated at \$28 million.
  - Estimated total - \$170 million
- Construction needed to begin in the summer of 2007 in order to complete the project by July 2009.

Councilwoman Suttles asked for a breakdown of the numbers between Prescott Valley and Prescott and it was clarified Prescott's share was \$92 million and Prescott Valley's share was \$78 million.

Councilman Roecker asked if the design and construction would trigger any Federal permitting requirements and Mr. Myers responded they were attempting to minimize impacts and didn't believe there would be any Federal permitting requirements.

Public Works Director Craig McConnell concluded the target date was July 2009 to have water flowing through the pipeline and it was a very aggressive schedule. Technical studies would be released in the next couple weeks and there would be a Council Workshop next week with Herb Dishlip to provide background on safe yield and water projects; a long-term water policy needed to be developed; as well as approval of Amendment No. 1 to the Black and Veatch project to get the city to the bidding process and opening of bids.

#### **IV. Adjournment**

There being no further business to come before the Prescott City Council, Mayor Simmons ADJOURNED the meeting at 2:25 P.M.

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ROWLE P. SIMMONS, Mayor

ATTEST:

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ELIZABETH A. BURKE, City Clerk