



City of Prescott

Council Subcommittee on Water Issues

September 3, 2024 | 9:30 AM
201 N Montezuma Street
Council Chambers, 3rd Floor
Prescott, AZ 86301

AGENDA

The following Agenda will be considered by the **Prescott Council Subcommittee on Water Issues at a Regular Subcommittee Meeting** pursuant to the Prescott City Charter, Article II, Section 13. Notice of the meeting is given pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes, Section 38-431.02. One or more members of the Council may be attending the meeting through the use of a technological device.

Viewing & Participation

This meeting may be viewed on Channel 64, Facebook Live or on the City's website: [City of Prescott Public Portal](#)

Public comments for Council may be submitted through the City website: [Public Comment Form](#)

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

3. PUBLIC COMMENT

Public comment will be accepted following each agenda item and are limited to three (3) minutes. Please complete a comment card and return it to the City Clerk, speakers will be called in the order received.

4. DISCUSSION & ACTION ITEMS

A. Approval of the July 2, 2024 Water Issues Subcommittee Meeting Minutes.

Recommended Action: MOVE to approve the minutes as presented

B. Presentation & Discussion Regarding the Amended 2022 Water Management Policy - Current Residential & NonResidential Water Budget Overview for July 1, 2024 through August 22, 2024.

Recommended Action: This item is for discussion only. No formal action will be taken.

C. **WSA24-041:** A Water Service Application Submitted by Augie's, on Behalf of Owner Espire Sports, LLC. Location: APN 102-03-598P, Comprising 6.97 Acres, in T14N, R01W, Section 31, SW 1/4.

Recommended Action: MOVE to recommend forwarding WSA24-041 to Council for approval or denial

D. **WSA24-049:** A Water Service Application Submitted by Distinctive Homes and Architecture, on Behalf of Owners Dave & Kristen Deborde. Location: APN 102-03-061, Comprising 1.3 Acres, in T15N, R02W, Section 25, NE 1/4.

Recommended Action: MOVE to recommend forwarding WSA24-049 to Council for approval or denial

- E. Presentation & Discussion Regarding the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report.
Recommended Action: This item is for discussion only. No formal action will be taken.

- F. Presentation & Discussion Regarding Recommended Study of Landscape Water Use and Wastewater Return Flow.
Recommended Action: This item is for discussion only. No formal action will be taken.

5. GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM STAFF

6. ADJOURNMENT

Upon a public majority vote of a quorum of the City Council, the Council may hold an executive session, which will not be open to the public, regarding any item listed on the agenda but only for the following purposes:

- (1) Discussion or consideration of personnel matters (A.R.S. §38-431.03(A)(1));
- (2) Discussion or consideration of records exempt by law (A.R.S. §38-431.03(A)(2));
- (3) Discussion or consultation for legal advice with the city's attorneys (A.R.S. §38-431.03(A)(3));
- (4) Discussion or consultation with the city's attorneys regarding the city's position regarding contracts that are the subject of negotiations, in pending or contemplated litigation, or in settlement discussions conducted in order to avoid litigation (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(4));
- (5) Discussion or consultation with designated representatives of the city to consider its position and instruct its representatives regarding negotiations with employee organizations (A.R.S. §38-431.03(A)(5));
- (6) Discussion, consultation or consideration for negotiations by the city or its designated representatives with members of a tribal council, or its designated representatives, of an Indian reservation located within or adjacent to the city (A.R.S. §38-431.03(A)(6));
- (7) Discussion or consultation with designated representatives of the city to consider its position and instruct its representatives regarding negotiations for the purchase, sale or lease of real property (A.R.S. §38-431.03(A)(7)).

CERTIFICATION OF POSTING OF NOTICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing notice was duly posted at Prescott City Hall on 8/28/24 at 9:00 a.m. in accordance with the statement filed by the Prescott City Council with the City Clerk.

Sarah M. Ship

Sarah M. Siep, City Clerk



TO: MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA: September 3 WIS Meeting
DATE: September 3, 2024
DEPT: City Clerk
ITEM #: 4.A
SUBJECT: Approval of the July 2, 2024 Water Issues Subcommittee Meeting Minutes.

ITEM SUMMARY

Attached for approval are the minutes from the July 2, 2024 Council Subcommittee on Water Issues. Staff recommends approving the minutes as presented.

BACKGROUND

None.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

None.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

MOVE to approve the minutes as presented

ATTACHMENTS

1. July 2, 2024 WIS Meeting Minutes

City of Prescott

Council Subcommittee on Water Issues



July 2, 2024 | 9:30 AM
201 N Montezuma Street
Council Chambers, 3rd Floor
Prescott, AZ 86301

MINUTES

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Rusing called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Cathey Rusing, Chair
Lois Fruhwirth, Member
Ted Gambogi, Member

3. DISCUSSION & ACTION ITEMS

- A. Approval of the June 4, 2024 Water Issues Subcommittee Meeting Minutes.
Member Fruhwirth requested the minutes be amended to include the following statement at the end of item 4.F, Presentation & Discussion Regarding the 2023 Annual Water Withdrawal & Use Report:

“Member Fruhwirth requested information from Public Works staff regarding the Annual Water Withdrawal and Use Report, providing additional context and insight.”

MOTION BY CHAIR RUSING TO APPROVE JUNE 4, 2024 MINUTES WITH THE REQUESTED AMENDMENT; SECONDED BY MEMBER FRUHWIRTH: PASSED (2 - 0)

- B. Presentation & Discussion Regarding the Amended 2022 Water Management Policy Discussion - Current Residential & Nonresidential Water Budget Overview for January 1, 2024 through June 20, 2024.

Water Resource and Environmental Services Manager, Brian Ruiz, provided background data for the current residential and non-residential water budget overview. The Amended 2022 Water Policy, Policies 11-13, established a semi-annual water budget for residential and non-residential projects. The budget set for January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024, for residential projects was 25 acre feet per year, as well as 25 acre feet per year for non-residential projects. He also reviewed the current totals for each budget.

Between January 1, 2024, and June 20, 2024, a total of ten residential projects were approved. Each of the projects requested less than 1 acre foot per year (AFY) and were administratively approved, equating to 1.70 AFY. The total remaining residential budget is 23.30 AFY. Mr. Ruiz noted that since the publishing of this meeting agenda packet, the Senator Cottages residential

project, Water Service Application (WSA) 23-054, was approved by Council on June 25, 2024. This reduces the remaining budget amount by 8.61 AFY, bringing the total remaining budget to 14.69 AFY.

Between January 1, 2024, and June 20, 2024, a total of eleven non-residential projects were approved. Each of the projects requested less than 1 AFY and were administratively approved, equating to 4.25 AFY. The total remaining non-residential budget is 20.75 AFY.

Chair Rusing asked if the Embry Riddle complex project, listed in the report, was near the airport.

Mr. Ruiz stated that he did not have additional details as the project was administratively approved. He continued with an overview of the totals for the projects approved under existing contracts, between January 1, 2024, and June 20, 2024. A total of 22 projects were approved, of which 21 were new single-family homes located primarily within groundwater subdivisions. Additionally, there was one non-residential project, Garage City, approved under existing contracts. The total volume approved under existing contract was 10.15 AFY. Projects under existing contracts are not included in the water budget (Policy 9).

Mr. Ruiz noted a formula error within the report and clarified that the total residential figure should reflect 3.57 AFY, and not 4.25 AFY.

Member Fruhwirth commented that it appears that the recently approved RV park project off Iron Springs Road was not shown in the report; Mr. Ruiz made note of the comment.

Chair Rusing requested clarification regarding the reason for the two reports.

Mr. Ruiz described the second report, approved under existing contracts, and how it reflects which projects are approved administratively versus approved by Council.

This item was for discussion only. No formal action was taken.

C. Presentation & Discussion Regarding a PFAS Update.

Water Division Superintendent, Nathan Graham, provided a presentation and update regarding polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

PFAS are a class of contaminants that can be found in any medium, including water, air, and consumer products. The city's water does contain levels of these contaminants. On April 10, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the final PFAS rule including Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) that can be delivered to water customers. Mr. Graham referred to the report shared with the Subcommittee.

Chair Rusing asked if the Hazard Index section within the report was new.

Mr. Graham responded that it is a fairly new calculation added to the final PFAS rule. Implementation under the final PFAS rule requires public water systems to

conduct initial and ongoing compliance monitoring, implement solutions to reduce regulated PFAS if levels exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL), and inform the public of such MCL exceedance.

Chair Rusing asked for clarification on EPDS.

Mr. Graham clarified that EPDS is the entry point to the distribution system. For the Chino Valley Water Production Facility the two 5 million gallon tanks is the EPDS and blending takes place there.

Chair Rusing commented that the city does blend anyway for arsenic, so those efforts may have helped with PFAS as well. She added that City staff are doing the best they can to mitigate, however, PFAS overall does require a lot of research.

Mr. Graham referred back to the presentation and discussed timeframes for implementing the new rules.

Within three years of rule promulgation (2024 – 2027)

- Initial monitoring must be complete

Starting three years following rule promulgation (2027 – 2029)

- Results of initial monitoring must be included in Consumer Confidence Reports (i.e., Annual Water Quality Report)
- Regular monitoring for compliance must begin, and results of compliance monitoring must be included in Consumer Confidence Reports
- Public notification for monitoring and testing violations

Starting five years following rule promulgation (starting 2029)

- Comply with all MCLs
- Public notification for MCL violation

Chair Rusing asked if there is enough data and information for a filtration system.

A Request for Statement of Qualifications (RSOQ) for consultant opinion has been drafted, according to Mr. Graham.

Chair Rusing commented on Well No. 4 being the only well with all zeros in the PFAS report and asked if there is the possibility to drill deeper or have pumping capacity improved.

Mr. Graham responded and agreed that all zeros are great, and that the well could potentially be drilled down more. He added that specific materials were utilized which could have benefited the zero totals.

Member Gambogi requested clarification on Well No. 5, as the prior chart was 8.16 PFAS. The report now reflects zero. After discussion, it was determined that Chino Well No. 5 cannot be compared to Airport Well No. 5.

Mr. Graham shared that various parameters for mandatory Health-Related levels

are available within the 2023 Prescott Water Quality Report. Copies are available in the front lobbies of City Hall and Public Works.

Chair Rusing suggested that discussion on annual testing reports be added to a future Subcommittee agenda.

This item was for discussion only. No formal action was taken.

D. Educational Series No. 2: Presentation & Discussion Regarding Water Resource Management - Regulatory Requirements.

Water Resource Project Manager, Leslie Graser provided an educational series presentation with a focus on the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) regulatory requirements. ADWR regulates water, along with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). ADWR has 24 programs, and Ms. Graser's presentation highlighted the following 12 programs:

- Active Management Area (AMA)
- Adjudications
- Assured and Adequate Water Supply
- Colorado River Management
- Community Water Systems
- Conservation
- Dam Safety
- Drought
- Groundwater Permitting and Wells
- Laws, Rules, and Policies
- Statewide Planning
- Underground Water Storage, Savings, and Replenishment

Ms. Graser shared a map of the City of Prescott Service Area Right 56-003017.0000. The prefix, 003017, is the city's tracking number. The city's service area was the dark blue shading on the map, with the lighter blue covering areas served but outside the City limits.

Chair Rusing commented that many citizens don't realize how extensive the water area is.

Ms. Graser shared a map outlining wells and explained that the purple shading covered incorporated areas. To the right of the map, a key outlined the 2023 Well Registry in age by years installed.

Member Gambogi asked what the total added up to.

Ms. Graser responded that inside the AMA, the total is close to 11,000 to 12,000, and added that it increases every year.

The Chino Wellfield was discussed next, which is covered under Service Area Wells 55-606021, 606022, 606023, 606024, and 606025. There are five production wells in the portion of Little Chino Sub-Basin, well depths range from 535 to 690 feet, and pumping capacity ranges from 850 to 3,100 gallons per minute (GPM). Ms. Graser explained that static water levels don't fluctuate very

much. The 2020 range was from 170 to 250 feet below land surface (BLS).

The Airport Wellfield is covered under Service Area Wells 55-212087, 219158, 229228. There are three production wells, five in total, in the portion of the Little Chino Sub-Basin, well depths range from 895 to 950 feet, and pumping capacity ranges from 640 to 1,600 GPM. The 2020 range for static water levels was 430 to 480 feet BLS.

The City has 110 wells registered, which are a combination of Non-Exempt, Exempt, and Monitor. Non-Exempt are any well that does not qualify as an exempt well or a replacement well. An Exempt well has a pump with a maximum capacity of no more than 35 GPM, which is used to withdraw groundwater. Exempt wells are small non-irrigation wells, typically used to provide water for domestic purposes. In AMAs, withdrawals of groundwater from exempt wells for non-irrigation uses other than domestic purposes and stock watering shall not exceed 10 AFY. A Monitor well is designed and drilled for the purpose of monitoring water quality within a specific depth interval.

Member Fruhwirth commented that she was surprised by the total of 110 wells, and asked if some were non-operational.

Ms. Graser responded that examples include property purchased with a well on site, or even historic items like Del Rio Springs that have a well on the property.

Member Fruhwirth requested a breakdown of the 110 wells into the three categories.

Ms. Graser confirmed that a report could be sent out and continued with discussion regarding surface water rights and dams, and underground storage facilities. The source, amount, and referencing documents were discussed. Recharge facilities store both surface water and reclaimed supplies, with a maximum of 12,000 AFY. There are four monitor wells on site, and nine recovery wells.

Ms. Graser reviewed the following summary and highlights related to the City's responsibilities for permits and programs administered by ADWR:

- City Decision and Order of Assured Water Supply
 - o 86-401501.0001 (under modification)
 - o References eleven other City permits or rights
- Community Water System
 - o 91-000634.0000
 - o The City is only required to submit a Drought Preparedness Plan every five years
- Surface Water
 - o ST-98-001 (33 prefix)
 - o Over 42 claims (3R, 4A, 33, 36, and 38 prefixes)
 - o State Dams (4 - 13.13, 13.14, 13.17 and 13.18)
- Underground Storage Facility
 - o Six permits (with prefixes 70, 71, 73, and 74)

Ms. Graser also provided the regulatory prefixes for reference, part of the City's required Annual Water Withdrawal and Use Reporting:

- City's Water Service Area and Wells
 - o 56-003017.0000
 - o 55-606020, 55-212087, 55-606021, 55-219158, 55-606022, 55-229228, 55-606023, 55-562286, 55-606024, 55-577507, 55-606025, 55-606691
 - o Over 100 wells, with eight specifically for water production within the service area
- Turf-Related Facilities
 - o 25-100002, 25-100003, 25-100004
- Underground Storage Facility
 - o 71-519567.0002
 - o 70-421123.0000, 70-421123.0001, 73-519567.0003, 73-528737.0002, 74-561500.0000, 74-569302.0003

Ms. Graser commented that the team works with the Water Division, relying on daily work reports for valuable data. They also work with the Community Development Department for data on housing units and population, customer types, and service area line updates.

This item was for discussion only. No formal action was taken.

E. Presentation & Discussion Regarding Long-Term Water Management Plan - Draft Outline.

Ms. Graser presented the draft outline of the Long-Term Water Management Plan. Providing history on the topic, Ms. Graser explained that a long-term water management model was prepared in 2015. The effort included an analysis feature, so various scenarios could be run to simulate changes in supply and demand. Moving to the next step of running scenarios in 2017, however, did not commence.

In 2019, the city adopted a resolution intending to be a long-term policy utilized to direct staff with managing water supplies. The policy was revised and adopted in 2022, under the "2022 Water Management Policy".

In May 2022, the Mayor's Commission for Water Policy Review and Monitoring was established.

The Commission reviewed the policy, provided recommendations for additions or changes, and also produced an additional list of recommendations. The recommendations were adopted in March 2024, along with the "Amended 2022 Water Management Policy". One of the recommendations stated the following:

It is recommended the City begin the process to develop a long-term water management plan, incorporating the water resource management model and appropriate legal documents. With the Commission identifying disconnects in the 2022 policy, i.e. recommendations for or concerns with 16 of 22 policies, within the documents text (pages 1-15 and attachments), as well as other comments. It

is evident the City is lacking a long-range water management plan to carry the City's water health and safety when there are changes from one elected and leadership bodies to another. The 2022 policy may bridge the City while a long-term plan is developed and aligns with its pending Decision and Order of Assured Water Supply (DAWS) which is currently under review with ADWR. Alignment with the City's 2025 General Plan will also be important. Note that the city's service area extends outside of its General Plan area. Commission requested a date for this recommendation. Staff assessed related work items and proposed a plan outline by July 31, 2024.

Ms. Graser shared the proposed components of the Long-Term Water Management Plan:

- Current supply types
 - Groundwater, surface water, reclaimed water
- Water and wastewater operations
- Possible future supply types
 - Imported groundwater, stormwater capture, rainwater harvesting
- ADWR management plans
- ADWR regulatory requirements
- City Council
 - City code, water policy
- City Finance Department
- City Community Development Department
- Plan outline and completion time
- Water Resources Management Model (WRMM)
- City's water history
- Regional partnerships/infrastructure (beyond AMA requirements)
- Record keeping
- Ongoing education and outreach
 - Eye on Water, social media, print, radio

Chair Rusing asked how the plan could be immune to Council changes and politics and whether the plan would be codified in the charter.

Ms. Graser responded that there are several factors. Overall, there are some guidelines as far as what the best course is for health, safety, and economics. There are also adjustments regarding state legislature.

Mr. Ruiz added that a quality document is based on actual, factual information with the proposed components Ms. Graser referred to. While it may be easy to end up off course, a document like the plan can be used to fall back on as it provides for direction when other options come up. The goal is for the plan to be strong enough to stand on its own.

Member Fruhwirth asked how water being used outside city limits would fit within the plan. She referred to water being used recently from Lower Goldwater Lake to aid in fire efforts in a nearby community.

Ms. Graser explained that there are extensions for certain situations, which provide guidance on decision making in a moment's notice.

Chair Rusing asked how progress on this plan will proceed, and whether it would be through this Subcommittee, or the new Water Policy Committee being formed.

Ms. Graser responded that details are being determined and staff are awaiting further direction.

Member Fruhwirth commented that the new Committee will write the policy and the Subcommittee will eventually administer it.

Ms. Graser clarified that this would be a plan rather than a policy. Once the plan is established, that determines the policies need to be in place to support the plan.

The policy is then supported by procedures. A long-term water management plan may include the following slimmed down outline:

- Introduction
 - o Description of Selected Planning Philosophy
 - o Regulatory environment
 - o Description of the City Water Service Area and Management
- Water Supplies
 - o Use existing data repository and update as needed
- Water Demands
 - o Use existing data repository and update as needed
- Supply and Demand Management Strategies
- Community Engagement
- Implementation

Ms. Graser stated that a Bureau of Reclamation grant was applied for, which would provide funding to assist with the plan establishment process.

The decision on acceptance should be announced in August or September.

Member Fruhwirth asked if any other communities' plans were reviewed as benchmarks.

Ms. Graser stated that staff reviewed the City of Tucson's outline, particularly the stakeholder process. There are southwest areas as well that have plans. Canada's plans were reviewed as well from a philosophical standpoint. The Bureau of Reclamation also has a document available that guides water management.

Mr. Ruiz added that a consultant will likely be sought to guide and lend support.

This item was for discussion only. No formal action was taken.

4. GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM STAFF

Mr. Ruiz announced the 2024 Water Legislature Recap. A record was reached at nearly 100 water bills. Water was a huge challenge this year for legislature, according to Mr.

Ruiz. Three water bills passed, including SB 1181, SB 1081, SB 1242, and SB 1172.

Mr. Ruiz explained that none of the bills have a huge impact on the city's AMA. The bills primarily involve helping Queen Creek, Buckeye and other areas with 100-year assured water supply issues. The bills also involve open access to groundwater in the Harquahala Irrigation Non-Expansion Area to private entities, and give La Paz County the right to transfer, sell or lease the water.

Two major bills died, including groundwater for development in metro Phoenix, and creating rural groundwater regulation.

No additional grant funding is available for the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA)

Member Fruhwirth asked how that affects the grant funding applied for, regarding Smart Meters.

Mr. Ruiz responded that staff would check on the conservation program and follow up with an email. He added that the majority of the grant literature involved the transportation aspect.

Mr. Ruiz shared some small takeaways which included farmers willing to support some form of rural groundwater regulation, and the potential for creation of middle-ground regulation for rural basins. He added that the Governor is open to doing a special Study Session on water as well.

Chair Rusing thanked Mr. Ruiz for all the valuable information. She commented that Council had a meeting with three legislators at a Study Session in October 2023. The legislators have been meeting twice a year with Yavapai County and the Town of Prescott Valley. The City of Prescott is going to start initiating meetings twice per year as well.

5. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to discuss, Chair Rusing adjourned the meeting at 10:41 a.m.

CATHEY RUSING, Chair

ATTEST:

City Clerk Staff



TO: MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA: September 3 WIS Meeting
DATE: September 3, 2024
DEPT: Public Works
ITEM #: 4.B
SUBJECT: Presentation & Discussion Regarding the Amended 2022 Water Management Policy - Current Residential & NonResidential Water Budget Overview for July 1, 2024 through August 22, 2024.

ITEM SUMMARY

Review and discussion regarding the current residential and non-residential water budgets, including projects that have received approval for water between July 1, 2024, and August 22, 2024.

BACKGROUND

The Amended 2022 Water Policy, Policy 11-13, established a semi-annual water budget for residential and non-residential projects. The budget set for July 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, for residential projects was 50 acre-ft/year and the budget set for non-residential projects was 25 acre-ft/year.

Between July 1, 2024, and August 22, 2024, a total of 1 residential projects was approved. This project requested less than 1 acre-ft/yr and was administratively approved. This equated to 0.17 acre-ft/year being approved. The total remaining residential budget is 49.83 acre-ft/year.

Between July 1, 2024, and August 22, 2024, a total of 2 non-residential projects were approved. Each of these projects requested less than 1.5 acre-ft/yr and was administratively approved. This equated to 0.75 acre-ft/year being approved. The total remaining non-residential budget is 24.25 acre-ft/year.

Between July 1, 2024, and August 22, 2024, a total of 9 projects were approved under existing contracts. Seven new single-family homes and one duplex housing unit were located within Groundwater Subdivisions. Additionally, there was 1 single-family residential project approved under the existing contract for Highland Pines. The total number of residential dwelling units approved under existing contracts was 10. The total volume approved under existing contracts was 1.60 acre-ft/year. Projects under existing contracts are not included in the water budget (Policy 9).

FINANCIAL IMPACT

None at this time.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

This item is for discussion only. No formal action will be taken.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Water Budget Update 8-22-2024

**WATER POLICY TRACKING TABLE
APPROVED PROJECTS**

RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS							
	PERMIT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PERMIT NUMBER	AFY	APPROVAL TYPE	WATER SERVICE AGREEMENT	DATE APPROVED
1	RESIDENTIAL	SFR - Preserve at Prescott	B2406-083	0.17	ADMIN SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL	WSA24-042	7/11/2024

TOTAL APPROVED	0.17
TOTAL BUDGET	50.00
TOTAL REMAINING	49.83

**WATER POLICY TRACKING TABLE
APPROVED PROJECTS**

NON-RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS						
	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PERMIT NUMBER	AFY	APPROVAL TYPE	DATE APPROVED
1	NON-RESIDENTIAL	New Storage Facility	PENDING	0.05	ADMIN - Commercial Under 1 AFY	7/25/2024
2	NON-RESIDENTIAL	New Steel Building	B2407-176	0.70	ADMIN - Commercial Under 1 AFY	8/9/2024

TOTAL APPROVED	0.75
TOTAL BUDGET	25.00
TOTAL REMAINING	24.25

**WATER POLICY TRACKING TABLE
APPROVED PROJECTS**

City of Prescott
Public Works Department
928-777-1130

	PERMIT TYPE		# OF RES UNITS	PERMIT NUMBER	AFY	APPROVAL TYPE	EXISTING ENTITLEMENT	DATE APPROVED	DEMAND METHOD
1	RESIDENTIAL	SFR - Newport Heights	1	B2404-025	0.17	N/A EXISTING CONTRACT/AGREEMENT	Groundwater Subdivision	7/5/2024	WRMM Multiplier
2	RESIDENTIAL	SFR - Preserve at Prescott	1	B2407-033	0.17	N/A EXISTING CONTRACT/AGREEMENT	Groundwater Subdivision	7/23/2024	WRMM Multiplier
3	RESIDENTIAL	SFR - PINNACLE AT PRESCOTT	1	B2407-100	0.17	N/A EXISTING CONTRACT/AGREEMENT	Groundwater Subdivision	7/24/2024	WRMM Multiplier
4	RESIDENTIAL	SFR - PARCEL C2 AT HASS	1	B2407-080	0.17	N/A EXISTING CONTRACT/AGREEMENT	Groundwater Subdivision	7/29/2024	WRMM Multiplier
5	RESIDENTIAL	SFR - Preserve at Prescott	1	B2407-168	0.17	N/A EXISTING CONTRACT/AGREEMENT	Groundwater Subdivision	7/31/2024	WRMM Multiplier
6	RESIDENTIAL	SFR - PINNACLE AT PRESCOTT	1	B2407-134	0.17	N/A EXISTING CONTRACT/AGREEMENT	Groundwater Subdivision	8/1/2024	WRMM Multiplier
7	RESIDENTIAL	SFR - HIGHLAND PINES	1	ENG2408-010	0.17	N/A EXISTING CONTRACT/AGREEMENT	Highland Pines	8/20/2024	WRMM Multiplier
8	RESIDENTIAL	DUPLEX	2	B2407-160	0.24	N/A EXISTING CONTRACT/AGREEMENT	Groundwater Subdivision	8/21/2024	WRMM Multiplier
9	RESIDENTIAL	SFR - East Prescott Add	1	B2408-021	0.17	N/A EXISTING CONTRACT/AGREEMENT	Groundwater Subdivision	8/21/2024	WRMM Multiplier

	Number of Projects	Res Units	AF
Total Residential	9	10	1.60
Total Non-Residential	0	0	0.00
Totals	9	10	1.6

Existing Entitlement for water can be in the following forms:
Groundwater Subdivision - Committed demand to platted areas as of 1998
Contract - Recorded agreement with the City for an allocated amount of water for a project of project area.



TO: MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA: September 3 WIS Meeting
DATE: September 3, 2024
DEPT: Public Works
ITEM #: 4.C
SUBJECT: **WSA24-041**: A Water Service Application Submitted by Augie's, on Behalf of Owner Espire Sports, LLC. Location: APN 102-03-598P, Comprising 6.97 Acres, in T14N, R01W, Section 31, SW 1/4.

ITEM SUMMARY

This Water Service Agreement application is for a 6,340 SF restaurant inside the Espire Sports Complex. The site is located on E State Route 69 and Gateway Blvd, on the east side of the Mall.

BACKGROUND

Per the Amended 2022 Water Management Policy, a Water Service Agreement (WSA) application was submitted for this project for review of estimated water usage. No formal planning application is required for this project per the Land Development Code. The WSA application package includes a basic floor plan to provide enough information for staff to evaluate water demand associated with the proposed improvements.

A demand analysis was prepared by City staff, using water usage of comparable restaurants. Augie's was previously located in the Frontier Village shopping center with an average water use of 2.35 acre-feet per year. Based on the demand analysis, the total estimated usage is 1.67-acre feet per year for the new location. The reduction in estimated water demand for the new location is attributed to no landscaping included in the new location. All values used for the demand calculation were taken from the Water Resources Management Model (WRMM).

Applicant has completed the following:
Application Received: June 25, 2024
Submitted All Documents: July 3, 2024
Planning and Zoning Commission: N/A
Water Issues Subcommittee: September 3, 2024
City Council: September 24, 2024

FINANCIAL IMPACT

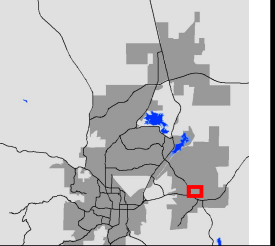
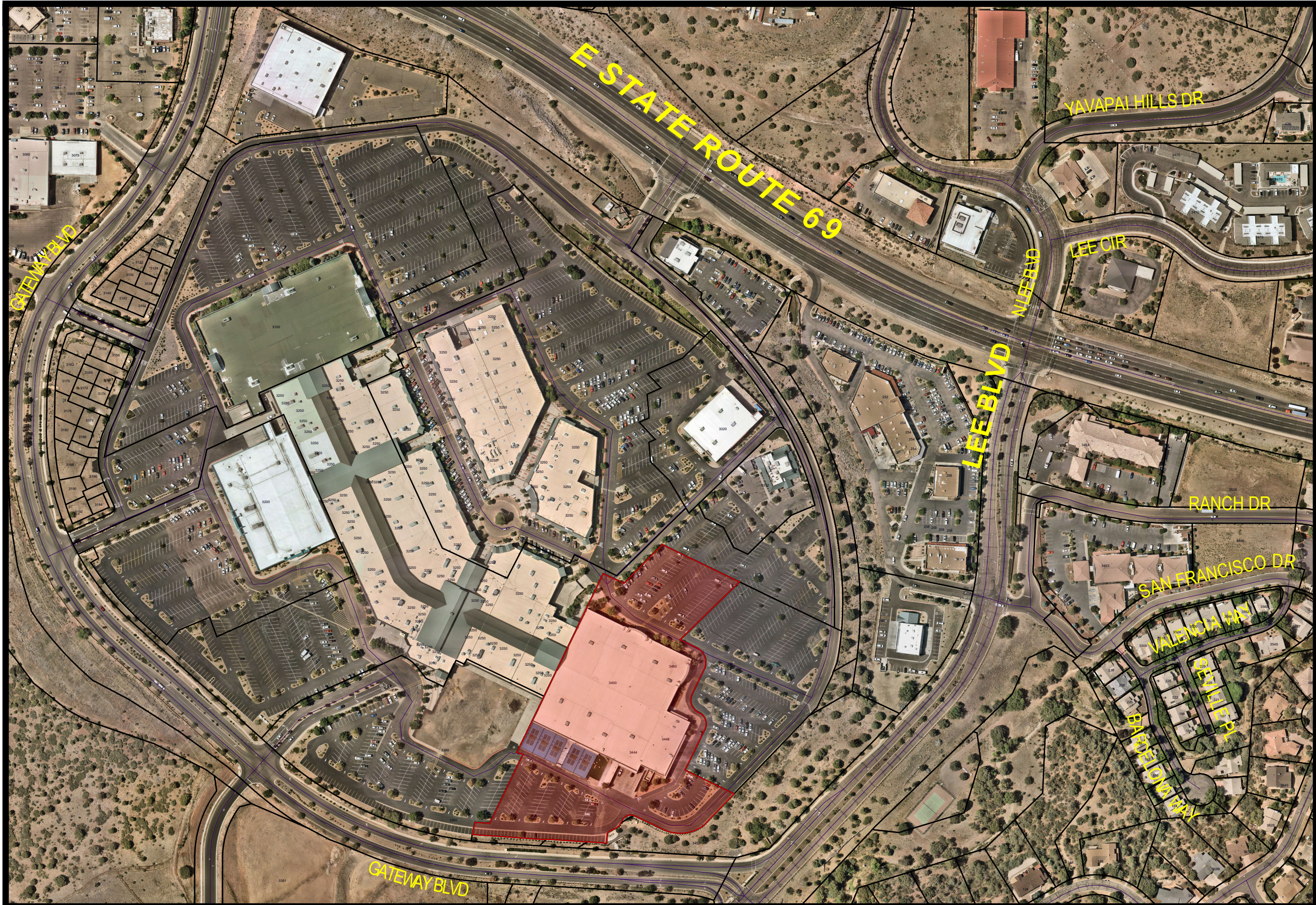
None at this time.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

MOVE to recommend forwarding WSA24-041 to Council for approval or denial

ATTACHMENTS

1. WSA24-041_Restaurant at Espire Map
2. Augie's Site Map

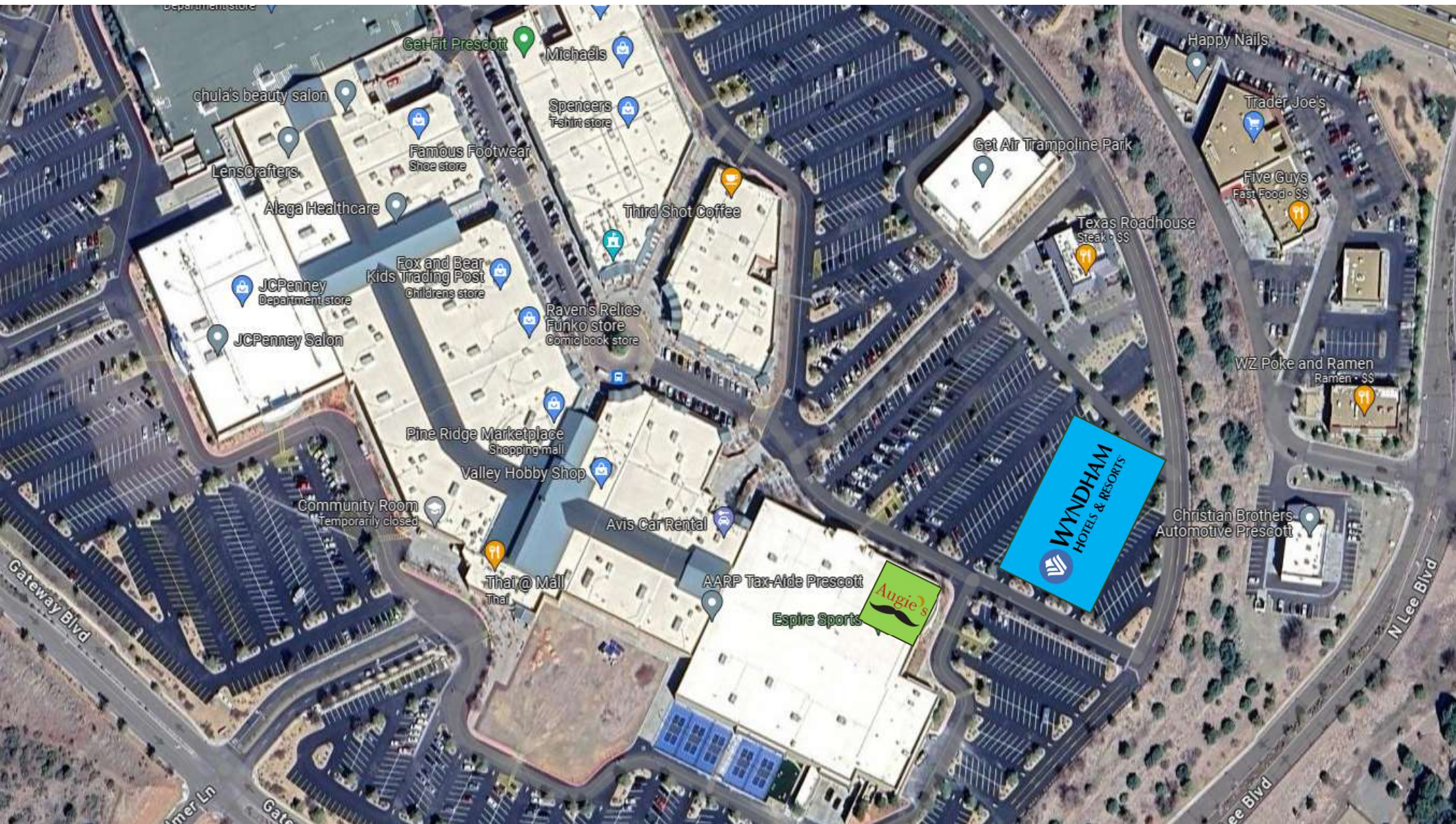


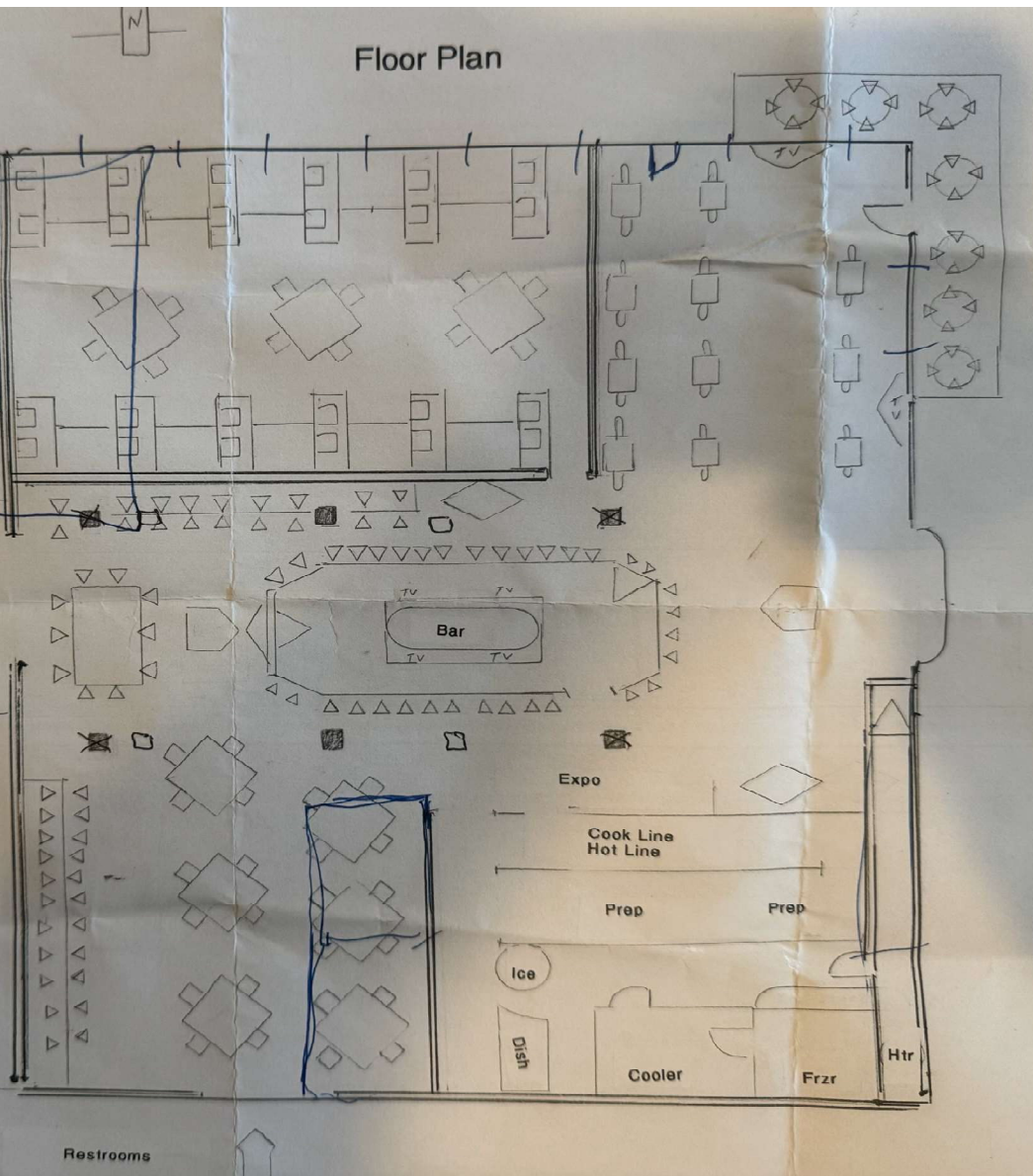
WSA24-041
Restaurant in Espire
APN 102-03-598P
6.97 Acres

This map is a product of
The City of Prescott



0' 1" = 227'





Proposed Restaurant build
out inside the demised
premises



TO: MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA: September 3 WIS Meeting
DATE: September 3, 2024
DEPT: Public Works
ITEM #: 4.D
SUBJECT: **WSA24-049**: A Water Service Application Submitted by Distinctive Homes and Architecture, on Behalf of Owners Dave & Kristen Deborde. Location: APN 102-03-061, Comprising 1.3 Acres, in T15N, R02W, Section 25, NE 1/4.

ITEM SUMMARY

This Water Service Agreement application is for a 3,000 SF building to house a concrete block manufacturing facility. The site is located on Cirrus Drive, near the airport and is currently undeveloped.

BACKGROUND

Per the Amended 2022 Water Management Policy, a Water Service Agreement (WSA) application was submitted for this project for review and approval of the requested water usage. No formal planning application is required for this application per the Land Development Code. The WSA application package includes a basic site-plan showing proposed improvements for staff to evaluate water demand associated with the project.

A demand analysis was prepared by the Kelley/Wise Engineering. The analysis was based on information from comparable manufacturing facilities provided by the supplier of the equipment used for creating the concrete blocks. The total estimated usage for employees and manufacturing processes is 1.85-acre feet per year. The minimum landscaping requirement per City code is a 10-foot landscape strip along Cirrus Drive. Based on a conversation with the project architect and owner, the minimum landscape requirement will be used for this project and the remaining area will be used for material storage and parking. The Arizona Department of Water Resources recommends a multiplier of 1.5-acre feet per year for landscaping, yielding an estimated water demand of 0.05 acre-feet per year. The total estimated water use for the project is 1.90 acre-feet per year.

Applicant has completed the following:
Application Received: August 19, 2024
Submitted All Documents: August 19, 2024
Planning and Zoning Commission: N/A
Water Issues Subcommittee: September 3, 2024
City Council: September 24, 2024

FINANCIAL IMPACT

None at this time

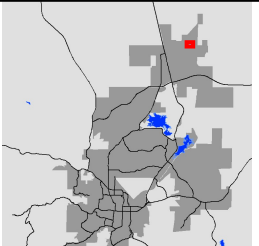
RECOMMENDED ACTION

MOVE to recommend forwarding WSA24-049 to Council for approval or denial

ATTACHMENTS

1. Roman Stone WSA24-049 map

2. Roman Stone WSA24-049 Site Plan



Roman Stone
WSA24-049
2221 Cirrus Drive
APN: 102-03-061
1.3 Acres

This map is a product of
The City of Prescott



0' 1" = 118'

GENERAL NOTES

1. THESE DOCUMENTS AND THE INFORMATION HEREIN RELATING TO "DISTINCTIVE HOMES" PLANS HAVE BEEN FURNISHED IN CONFIDENCE FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL; NO PART HEREOF SHALL BE COPIED, DUPLICATED, DISTRIBUTED, DISCLOSED OR MADE AVAILABLE TO OTHERS OR USED TO ANY EXTENT WHATSOEVER EXCEPT AS CORPORATION RECEIVING THIS DOCUMENT, HOWEVER OBTAINED SHALL BY VIRTUE HEREOF BE DEEMED TO HAVE AGREED TO THE FORGOING RESTRICTIONS. COPYRIGHT 2024
2. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE CODES IF DETAILED OR NOT
3. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
4. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE WATER TIGHT DESIGN USING TYVEK OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS
5. ALL ALLOWANCES SHALL BE PROVIDED BY CONTRACTOR
6. INSTALL ALL MATERIALS TO MANU SPECS
7. SPRINKLERS ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT
8. THIS PROJECT IS NOT IN THE MUI

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS		
CONCRETE	f'c' >= 2500 psi	
MASONRY	Grade "N", f' >= 1350 psi	
MORTAR	Type "S" 1800 psi	
GROUT	f'c' >= 2000 psi	
REINFORCING STEEL	ASTM, A-615, Fy = 40 ksi	
STRUCTURAL STEEL	ASTM, A-36, Fy = 36 ksi	
INTERIOR STUDS	DF#2 OR HF#2	
OTHER LUMBER	DF#2	
GLU-LAM BEAMS	DF#2, GRADE 24F-V8	
ROOF PLYWOOD	3/8" OSB	
FLOOR PLYWOOD	3/4" CDX T&G	
SHEATH PLYWOOD	1/2" OSB	
BOLTS	A-307, Fy = 33 ksi	
MATERIAL REPORTS		
ROOF	ESR 1475	GAF SHINGLES
SIDING		
STUCCO	UES-382	WESTERN I KOTE
STONE		
SPRAY FOAM	CCRR-1011	SWD QUICK SHIELD
REQ.D SPECIAL INSPECTIONS		
	TRADE:	INSPECTOR:
NO	COMPACTION	
NO	FOUNDATION WALLS OVER 6'	
NO	WELDING	

INSULATION NOTES

INSULATE THE FOLLOWING TO MEET OR EXCEED IECC 2012 (CLIMATE ZONE 4):

- SKYLIGHT & DORMER WELLS (R-13)
- SOUND INSULATE AROUND MASTER SUITE & ALL BEDROOMS
- PENETRATIONS THRU GARAGE FIREWALL TO BE CAULKED WITH ASTM E814 OR UL1479 APPROVED
- BLIND JOISTS AND OTHER INTERSTITIAL FLOOR ELEMENTS SHALL BE INSULATED

1. CEILINGS (R-38 SPRAY FOAM)

- MARKERS SHALL BE AFFIXED TO THE TRUSSES OR JOIST AND MARKED WITH MINIMUM INITIAL INSTALLED THICKNESS BY 1" HIGH NUMBERS. A MINIMUM OF ONE MARKER SHALL BE INSTALLED FOR EVERY 300 SF OF AREA WITH NUMBERS TO FACE THE ATTIC ACCESS OPENING (MARKERS SHALL BE INSTALLED AT COMBO ROUGH-IN INSPECTION OR WALL INSULATION INSPECTION.)

2. WALLS BETWEEN HEATED & NOT HEATED SPACES (R-20 CAVITY OR R-13 CAVITY + R-5 CONTINUOUS)

- INSULATION SHALL BE IN SUBSTANTIAL CONTACT WITH THE SURFACE BEING INSTALLED TO AVOID AIR PATHS THAT BYPASS THE INSULATION.
- INSULATION SHALL NOT BE COMPRESSED BY INSET STAPLING OF BATT INSULATION OR OTHER MEANS.
- INSULATION SHALL FILL ALL CAVITIES COMPLETELY BY CUTTING INSULATION AROUND ELECTRICAL OUTLETS AND SWITCHES, AND BY SLICING INSULATION TO FIT BEHIND & IN FRONT OF ELECTRICAL WIRING & PLUMBING PIPING IN THE CAVITY.

OWNER:	APEX BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT LLC 5367 N. WESTERN BOULEVARD PRESCOTT VALLEY, AZ 86314 928-445-1096 OFFICE@CREATIVEOUTDOORS.INFO		
ARCHITECT:	DISTINCTIVE HOMES P.O. BOX 3988 PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI, ARIZONA 86302 (928) 771-0948 ADMIN@DISHOMESAZ.COM		
CONTRACTOR:	PRESCOTT BUILDERS JEFF & CARL LUECK 305 N SUMMIT AVE SUITE B PRESCOTT, ARIZONA 86301 928-713-6883 SARA.HOGUE@PBFOFAZ.COM		

TYPE OF PROJECT	<u>RINCE MANUFACTURING</u>
OCCUPANCY	<u>FF - FACTORY</u>
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	<u>I-B</u>
LOT SIZE	<u>1.3 ACRES</u>
PARKING	<u>7 SPOTS</u>
ZONED	<u>INDUSTRIAL LIGHT</u>
SETBACKS	<u>FRONT 10 , SIDE 7 , REAR 10</u>
ROOF COVERAGE	<u>5%</u>
HEIGHT	<u>H4</u>
CODES	<u>2018 , IBC, IRC, INC, 2017 NEC, 2012 LECC</u>

SUBDIVISION # LOT#	<u>102-09-061</u>
PARCEL#	
JOB ADDRESS	

	TOTAL	LOWER	MAIN	UPPER =
USABLE	3000	0	3000	0
---	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNDER ROOF	3000	0	3000	0
---	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0

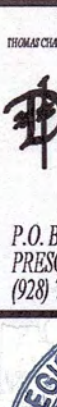
DESIGN PARAMETERS

SNOW LOAD	30 PSF	FROST DEPTH	18"
ROOF DEAD LOAD	25 PSF	TERMITE	Moderate
DECK LIVE LOAD	60 PSF	DECAY	Slight
DECK DEAD LOAD	10 PSF	WINTER TEMP	15°
FLOOR LIVE LOAD	40 PSF	FLOOD HAZARD	COP TITLE XIII
FLOOR DEAD LOAD	15 PSF	AIR SEEPAGE INDEX	1.4

REVISIONS	BY
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△	
△	
△	
△	



P.O. BOX 2808
PRESCOTT, AZ 86302
(928) 777-0944



REGISTERED ARCHITECT
CERTIFICATE OF
23638
THOMAS
CHARLES TERRY
State of
ARIZONA U.S.A.

Expires 9/30/2025

COVER SHEET

ALL RENDERINGS ARE ARTISTIC INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DESIGN AND MAY NOT BE AN EXACT RENDITION.

[illegible]

Roman Done
DISTINCTIVE HOMES & ARCHITECTURE © 2024

DATE: 5/8/2024

SHEET: C

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT NOTES

ZONE 1: 0-10 FEET FROM BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, DECKS, ETC.

- MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE FOUNDATION INSPECTION
- REMOVE NATIVE BRUSH FROM UNDER TREES.
- TRIM ALL TREES TO WHERE THE LOWEST BRANCHES OR CANOPY ARE ABOVE THE ROOF LINE.
- TREE CANOPIES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET APART.
- TRIM OR PRUNE SHRUBS/VEGETATION TO A MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF 2 FEET AND PROVIDE A CLEAR SPACE AROUND EACH PLANT OF AT LEAST 4 FEET. SHRUBS THAT NORMALLY GROW TALLER THAN 2 FEET SHALL BE REMOVED RATHER THAN BEING IMPROPERLY PRUNED. EXCEPTION: CULTIVATED GROUND COVER DOES NOT REQUIRE CLEAR SPACE.
- REMOVE ALL DEAD MATERIALS.
- REMOVE ALL COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS AND VEGETATION FROM UNDER DECKS.
- REMOVE NATIVE BRUSH AND GRASS WITHIN 10 FEET OF BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND DECKS.

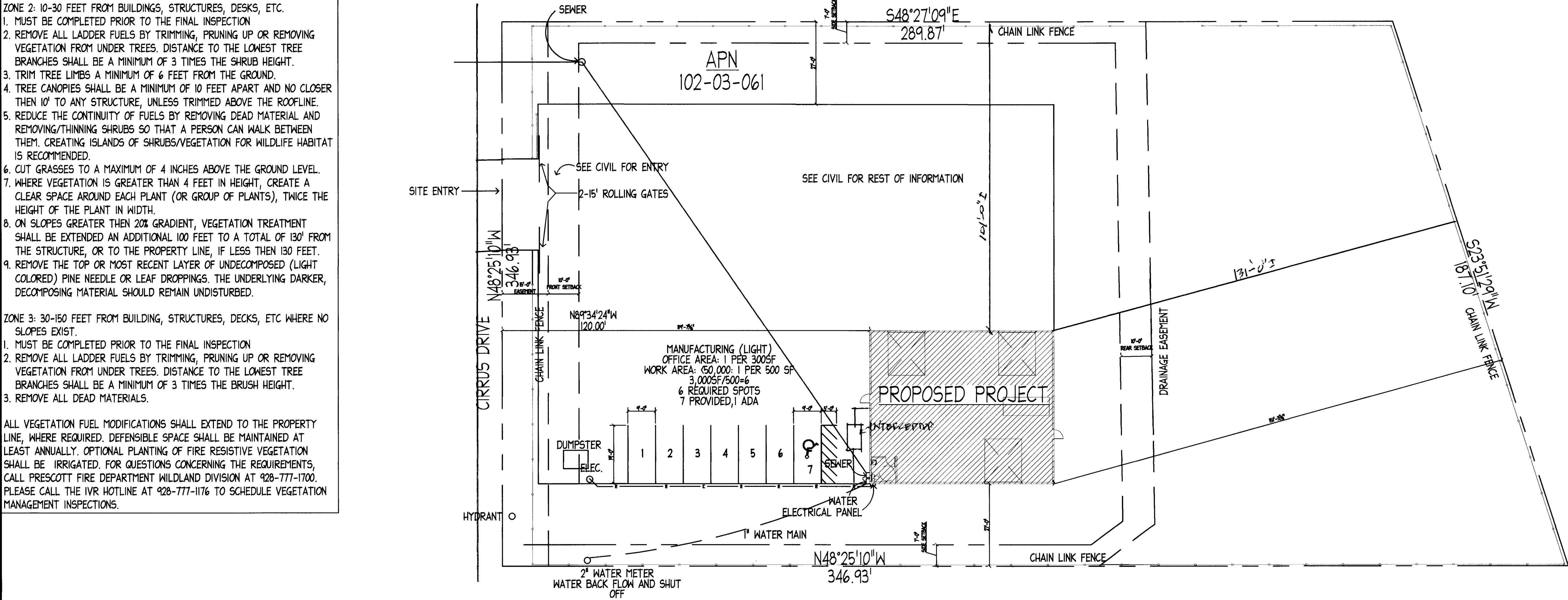
ZONE 2: 10-30 FEET FROM BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, DESKS, ETC.

- MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE FINAL INSPECTION
- REMOVE ALL LADDER FUELS BY TRIMMING, PRUNING UP OR REMOVING VEGETATION FROM UNDER TREES. DISTANCE TO THE LOWEST TREE BRANCHES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 3 TIMES THE SHRUB HEIGHT.
- TRIM TREE LIMBS A MINIMUM OF 6 FEET FROM THE GROUND.
- TREE CANOPIES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET APART AND NO CLOSER THEN 10' TO ANY STRUCTURE, UNLESS TRIMMED ABOVE THE ROOFLINE.
- REDUCE THE CONTINUITY OF FUELS BY REMOVING DEAD MATERIAL AND REMOVING/THINNING SHRUBS SO THAT A PERSON CAN WALK BETWEEN THEM. CREATING ISLANDS OF SHRUBS/VEGETATION FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT IS RECOMMENDED.
- CUT GRASSES TO A MAXIMUM OF 4 INCHES ABOVE THE GROUND LEVEL.
- WHERE VEGETATION IS GREATER THAN 4 FEET IN HEIGHT, CREATE A CLEAR SPACE AROUND EACH PLANT (OR GROUP OF PLANTS), TWICE THE HEIGHT OF THE PLANT IN WIDTH.
- ON SLOPES GREATER THEN 20% GRADIENT, VEGETATION TREATMENT SHALL BE EXTENDED AN ADDITIONAL 100 FEET TO A TOTAL OF 130' FROM THE STRUCTURE, OR TO THE PROPERTY LINE, IF LESS THEN 130 FEET.
- REMOVE THE TOP OR MOST RECENT LAYER OF UNDECOMPOSED (LIGHT COLORED) PINE NEEDLE OR LEAF DROPPINGS. THE UNDERLYING DARKER, DECOMPOSING MATERIAL SHOULD REMAIN UNDISTURBED.

ZONE 3: 30-150 FEET FROM BUILDING, STRUCTURES, DECKS, ETC WHERE NO SLOPES EXIST.

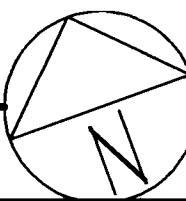
- MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE FINAL INSPECTION
- REMOVE ALL LADDER FUELS BY TRIMMING, PRUNING UP OR REMOVING VEGETATION FROM UNDER TREES. DISTANCE TO THE LOWEST TREE BRANCHES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 3 TIMES THE BRUSH HEIGHT.
- REMOVE ALL DEAD MATERIALS.

ALL VEGETATION FUEL MODIFICATIONS SHALL EXTEND TO THE PROPERTY LINE, WHERE REQUIRED. DEFENSIBLE SPACE SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT LEAST ANNUALLY. OPTIONAL PLANTING OF FIRE RESISTIVE VEGETATION SHALL BE IRRIGATED. FOR QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE REQUIREMENTS, CALL PRESCOTT FIRE DEPARTMENT WILDLAND DIVISION AT 928-777-1700. PLEASE CALL THE IVR HOTLINE AT 928-777-1176 TO SCHEDULE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT INSPECTIONS.



SITE PLAN

SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



LEGEND

---	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
---	SETBACK/EASEMENT
---	EXISTING MAJOR TOPO LINE
---	EXISTING MINOR TOPO LINE
---	SHALE
---	UTILITIES
---	PAVERS
---	CONCRETE
---	FENCE
---	STRAM WATTLE

SITE NOTES

- FINAL INSPECTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
- PROVIDE VISIBLE & LEGIBLE ADDRESS # ON BUILDING.
- CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS & UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL SLOPE GRADE AWAY FROM & AROUND STRUCTURES INTO EXISTING DRAINAGE PATHS 6" SLOPE IN 10'-0"
- CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE FROM SITE ALL CUT TREES, BRUSH & OTHER MATERIALS BY COMPLETION OF PROJECT.
- LANDSCAPE TO REMAIN NATURAL, REPLANT ALL DISTURBED AREAS W/ FESCUE GRASS & WILD NATURAL BLEND.
- ALL EXPOSED CUT & FILL AREAS SHALL HAVE ROCK SELECTED BY OWNER WITH FILTER FABRIC
- AREAS WITH 2:1 SLOPES SHALL HAVE 4'-6" RIP-RAP.
- CONTACT BLUESTAKE 2 DAYS BEFORE DIGGING.
- MINIMUM GRADE AWAY FROM BUILDING - 6" IN 10' TYPICAL.
- PROVIDE MAIN WATER SHUTOFF OUTSIDE BUILDING.
- PROVIDE 4" MIL VISQUEEN WITHIN 20' OF HOUSE UNDER LANDSCAPING.
- PROVIDE UNDERGROUND PIPING FROM DOWNSPOUT TO DRAINAGE SHALES.
- IF FILL IS 2 FT. OR GREATER UNDER FOUNDATION, A SOIL COMPACTION INSPECTION REPORT WILL BE REQUIRED.
- IF BLASTING IS REQD, CONTACT THE FIRE DEPT FOR BLASTING APPROVAL.
- EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES (STRAM WATTLES) WILL BE PROVIDED DOWNSTREAM OF ALL CONSTRUCTION
- CU YDS EXPORT = 149 CU YDS FILL = 157 CU YDS CUT

KEY NOTES

- PROVIDE PVR PRESSURE REDUCER VALVE w/ CUSTOMER SHUT OFF VALVE PER COPS16P ON WATER LINE
- PROVIDE 2 WAY CLEAN OUT w/ BACKWATER VALVE INSTALL PER COP440P-3 @ SEWER ENTRANCE INTO BUILDING
- PROVIDE TRACKOUT PAD 2'-4" ANGULAR AGG 4" THICK o/ GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MIN SIZE 12'X15' FLARED @ ROADWAY @ DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE

DRAINAGE SWALE

SCALE 1"=1'-0"

DRAINAGE CALMING

SCALE 1"=1'-0"

SUBDIVISION & LOT#

PARCEL#

JOB ADDRESS

102-03-061

	TOTAL	LOWER	MAIN	UPPER
USABLE	3000	0	3000	0
---	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNDER ROOF	3000	0	3000	0
---	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0

DATE

5/8/2024

SHEET

1

Distinctive Homes

P.O. BOX 3988
PRESCOTT, AZ 86302
(928) 771-0448

REGISTERED ARCHITECT
23538
THOMAS
CHARLES TERRY
ARIZONA USA

DATE: 5/8/2024

SHEET: 1

SITE PLAN

ROMAN STONE

DISTINCTIVE HOMES + ARCHITECTURE © 2024



TO: MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA: September 3 WIS Meeting
DATE: September 3, 2024
DEPT: Public Works
ITEM #: 4.E
SUBJECT: Presentation & Discussion Regarding the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report.

ITEM SUMMARY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) require that by July 1 of each year a Consumer Confidence Report is provided to customers and the regulatory agencies.

BACKGROUND

EPA and ADEQ require that by July 1 of each year, the Designated Supplier of potable drinking water provides a summary of which regulated contaminants have been detected in the finished water. The regulation requires that each water utility sample for all regulated contaminants tested on a regular schedule, results of which are reported to the regulating agencies. When any of the regulated contaminants are detected, the water provider must report this, annually, to its customers and consecutive water systems. This year's version highlights the contaminants that we were detected during the calendar year 2023.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

None

RECOMMENDED ACTION

This item is for discussion only. No formal action will be taken.

ATTACHMENTS

1. WQR-Web



REPORTING YEAR 2023

PWS ID# AZ0413045

Water Treatment



All water produced for distribution undergoes a level of treatment. The City of Prescott is fortunate to draw from high quality aquifers, therefore, the water requires minimal treatment. Water Operations selects a combination of three appropriate treatment processes to reduce the contaminants found in our groundwater and ensure the delivery of potable water that not only meets safe levels but surpasses state and federal regulations.

1

The first of the three processes utilizes chlorine for disinfection to prevent the development of bacterial contamination that could occur in the water storage and distribution system.

2

The second is an ADEQ approved Blending Plan to manage arsenic levels naturally occurring in some wells. A Blending Plan is a process that combines water from various wells with various arsenic levels to achieve a uniform potable water with the lowest detected levels of arsenic possible. This process allows the City to meet daily demands while keeping the levels of arsenic below the regulatory requirement.

3

The third of the three processes utilizes adsorptive media for the removal of arsenic where water exceeds state quality requirements and blending is not feasible. Currently, the City has one production well with this type of treatment system which maintains arsenic levels below the federal action level standards.

Water Sampling



The City of Prescott monitors and samples for over 100 substances and physical characteristics on a regular basis. Among them, the City pulls 53 Total Coliform tests per month at designated sites throughout the City. The Total Coliform bacteria test is a primary indicator of the suitability for consumption of drinking water which measures the concentration of Total Coliform bacteria associated with the possible presence of disease-causing organisms.

The City of Prescott pulls 10 Arsenic samples monthly to ensure Arsenic levels stay below Federal and State regulatory limits. Arsenic can enter the water supply from natural deposits in the Earth; here in the southwest the source is the volcanic and granitic rocks that groundwater moves through.





A Note from Water Operations

As your water provider, we serve more than water. We provide customer service, reliability, peace of mind, and protect public health. Our job is to ensure that your safe supply of water keeps flowing not only today, but well into the future. It's all part of our service commitment to you and everyone in our community. The Water Quality Report is a comprehensive report issued by the City of Prescott Water Operations. This annual report identifies the sources of Prescott's drinking water, provides water quality information, and summarizes analytical tests of the City's drinking water supply for Calendar Year 2023. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. During 2023, water from the City system met all applicable federal and state drinking water health standards.

Source of Water

Groundwater is the sole source of potable water in the City of Prescott. The City produces its water from seven production wells within the Prescott Active Management Area (AMA). These wells are drilled into the confined deep Lower Volcanic Unit of the aquifer underlying the Little Chino Sub-Basin. The water is pumped from the ground through one of the City's seven active wells and treated prior to entering the drinking water distribution system. The water is of excellent quality and the City's production capabilities are sustainable. The wells are pumped in different combinations to meet daily demand. The City's annual average daily demand is 6.44 Million Gallons per Day (MGD). In 2023, Prescott produced (pumped) 7,223 acre-feet of water from the wells and delivered this water to approximately 26,564 service connections through 562 miles of pipeline, 37 remote booster pump stations and 26 water storage tanks throughout the service area.

Applicable Federal and State Requirements

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) require providers of drinking water to annually report the quality of water they deliver. The City of Prescott safeguards its water supplies and once again is pleased to report compliance with prescribed maximum contaminant levels and other water quality standards. The City regularly conducts testing beyond the minimum regulatory requirements to further assure the safety of our drinking water.

Naturally Occurring Contaminants

A contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in the water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these contaminants are not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and others may even have nutritional value at low levels.

Source Water Assessment

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeological settings and the adjacent land uses that are in proximity of the water sources for the City's public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has given the City a low-risk designation for the degree to which the drinking water sources are protected. A low-risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented or the hydrogeology is such that additional measures will have little impact on protection.



Where to Learn More about Your Drinking Water

Specific information about this report can be obtained by contacting:

City of Prescott Water Operations

Office Location: 1481 Sundog Ranch Road, Prescott, AZ 86301
Phone: (928) 777-1118
Email: water.operations@prescott-az.gov
Hours of Operation: 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday—Friday
City of Prescott Website: <http://www.prescott-az.gov/water-ops/how-tos-faqs/>

Environmental Protection Agency

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Website: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (602) 771-2300

Website: www.azdeq.gov/WQD

Water related topics are discussed at City Council meetings

and in other forums including the Subcommittee on Water Issues, in which the public can participate. Council meetings are posted at City Hall, 201 N. Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona and on the City website.

Follow this link for City Council information:

<https://www.prescott-az.gov/prescott-city-clerk/council-meetings/>

Frequently Asked Water Questions & Topics

General Water Consumption:

Statistics show that U.S. consumers average between 100 to 160 gallons, per person, per day for all uses. City of Prescott averages 102 gallons per person, per day. Usage can vary greatly based on an individual's particular habits. Between 2 quarts and 1 gallon are consumed for cooking, drinking water and prepared beverages such as coffee and tea. The remainder includes household cleaning, bathing, laundry, outdoor watering and more. Most new low use toilets use about 1.5 gallons per flush, compared to older ones using about 4 gallons per flush. Showers can use anywhere from 2 to 5 gallons per minute and a bath can consume 35+ gallons per use depending on tub size. Outdoor usage generally accounts for the largest volume of water consumed especially during Spring and Summer months.

Water Hardness:

Hardness in drinking water is caused by calcium and magnesium which are two non-toxic, naturally occurring minerals in water. They enter water

mainly through erosion and weathering of rocks. The more these two minerals are in water, the harder the water. Water hardness is usually expressed in parts per million (ppm) or grains per gallon of dissolved calcium and magnesium carbonate. The City's water is considered moderately hard, averaging 75 to 130 ppm, which equals 4.3 to 7.6 grains per gallon. In hard water, lathering of soap for washing is more difficult to do and cleaning becomes less efficient. As a result, more soap or detergent is needed to get things clean, be it your hands, hair, or your laundry. Dull hair, spots on dishes, glasses, faucets and film on shower doors can be related to water that is considered hard in nature.

Water Hardness Scale

Grains/Gal	ppm	Classification
Less than 1	Less than 17.1	Soft
1 - 3.5	17.1 - 60	Slightly Hard
3.5 - 7	60 - 120	Moderately Hard
7 - 10	120 - 180	Hard
over 10	over 180	Very Hard

Water Pressure:

Have you experienced a sudden change or fluctuation in your water pressure? Changes in pressure can be caused by many things. Mineral deposit build-up can reduce the flow in domestic pipes and faucet aerators may become plugged if not regularly cleaned and maintained. A significant water leak can cause a draw on the water line, reducing the volume of water supplied. Another cause, and the most common of water pressure concerns can be related to a pressure regulator valve (PRV). Most PRVs are a dome or bell-shaped fitting with an adjustable screw on top allowing the pressure to be adjusted as necessary. A PRV will typically come with a factory setting of 50 pounds per square inch (PSI). Where do you find a PRV? Depending on the age of your home, if one is installed, may be in the ground by the

water meter in a separate box near a customer shut-off valve, in the garage near a water heater, or a crawl space under the house where the pipes enter the home. Pressure regulator valves are mechanical devices that fail over time. A failing PRV can cause high or low water pressure, even banging or hammering of water pipes, known as "water hammer". These PRVs are the responsibility of the homeowner. Replacing it is a common job performed by plumbers or the experienced handyman. PRVs can be found at most hardware stores.



Customer Shut-Off Valve:

Do you have a water leak and need to turn off water to your house? Do you know if you have a customer shut-off valve and where it might be located? The City water meter is generally located near the street at grade level in a rectangular concrete box with a metal or plastic lid. Customer shut-off valves are usually located behind the City's meter box in a separate concrete/plastic box or PVC pipe/tube as shown below in **Fig. 1 and 2**. Typical versions of what may be within the City's meter box and customer box is shown below in **Fig. 3**.

Homeowners/customers should always utilize the customer shut-off valve located in the customer box or tube to shut off water for the service. Alternate locations where a customer shut-off valve may be located are: in a box in close proximity to the home, in a crawl space where the service enters the building, in a water closet or by the water heater. If a customer shut-off valve is not available, always contact Water Operations to turn off water at the City meter. Only City personnel are authorized to operate the City meter shut-off. (PCC 2-1-29) Water Operations can be contacted at (928) 777-1118.



Fig. 1

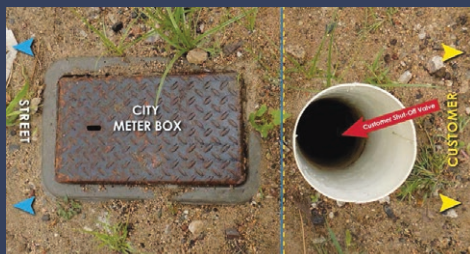


Fig. 2

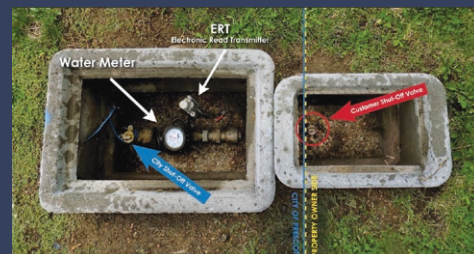


Fig. 3

Possible Health Effects of Contaminants in Drinking Water

Arsenic

If Arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. For more information about Arsenic: http://legacy.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/download/epa_arsenic.pdf

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing Chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing Chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Nitrates

Nitrates are inorganic substances that are monitored due to run off from fertilizer use. Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. "High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome." The City of Prescott nitrate levels are well below the maximum contaminant level. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Fluoride

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Antimony

Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

Disinfection By-Products

Some people who drink water containing Total trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their

liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of cancer.

Barium

Some people who drink water containing Barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.

Copper & Lead

Copper is an essential nutrient however if present in drinking water, short term exposure to elevated levels of copper could cause gastrointestinal distress and prolonged use above the action level could cause liver or kidney damage in some people. If present, elevated levels of lead could cause health issues especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development, slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Lead primarily comes from erosion of components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If your water has been sitting for several hours, flushing your tap for 30 seconds or more prior to drinking or cooking can minimize the potential for exposure. Information on lead in drinking water and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Radionuclides

They are a group of contaminants consisting of Alpha and Beta/Photon emitters, combined Radium 226 & 228 and Uranium. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as Alpha, Beta or Photon radiation. Some people who drink water in excess of the MCL for this group of contaminants over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer or in some cases kidney problems. Radon gas is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas that comes from the natural breakdown of Uranium. Although there is no federal standard for Radon in drinking water The City of Prescott does monitor the Radionuclide group and surpasses mandatory health levels established by the EPA and ADEQ. For more information on Radon: <https://www.epa.gov/radon>

Contaminants & How They May Be Introduced

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff or residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, such as Radon, Alpha Emitters, Beta/Photon Emitters, combined Radium and Uranium that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities, decay or erosion of natural and man-made deposits.

Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids are the by-product of drinking water disinfection.



Water Quality Data Report

The Water Quality Data Report Table contains the most recent results for regulated testing. The frequency of sample collection is determined by state and federal regulations and based on many different parameters such as type of water source, number of people served, as well as past and current analyses of the contaminant to be tested. Sample frequency can range between 1 month and 3 years. The City of Prescott is also required to test for unregulated contaminants. The data generated by these tests is used by the EPA to evaluate and prioritize contaminants on the Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List. Regulated and unregulated contaminants will appear in this report if they are found during testing.

Primary Drinking Water Standards - Mandatory Health-Related Levels Established by EPA and ADEQ

Water Samples Collected from Qualifying Homes Based on ADEQ Site Selection Criteria in Prescott, AZ

Parameter	Violation Y or N	AL	Number of Samples Over the AL	90th Percentile	Unit	Date	Likely Source of Contamination	
Lead & Copper (Water Samples Collected from Qualifying Homes Based on ADEQ Site Selection Criteria in Prescott, AZ)								
Lead Results - Homes	N	15	0 of 30	<5.0	ppb	22-Jun	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper Results - Homes	N	1.3	0 of 30	0.072	ppm	22-Jun		
Regulated Substances - Measured from Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities								
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level	Range	Unit	Date	Likely Source of Contamination	
RadioChemical Monitoring								
Gross Alpha	15	0	2.6	2.9	pCi/L	23-Jan	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium 226 & 228	5	0	<0.6	<0.6	pCi/L	23-Jan	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Compounds								
Antimony	6	6	0.8	ND - 0.8	ppb	22-Jan	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder	
Arsenic	10	0	10	2.7 - 10.0	ppb	2023	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	2	2	0.036	ND-0.036	ppm	22-Jan	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	4	4	0.29	ND - 0.29	ppm	22-Jan	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	1.87	1.05-1.87	ppm	23-Jan	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	No MCL	N/A	14	14	ppm	22-Jan	Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection Byproduct Monitoring								
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	80	N/A	11.8	3.4-11.8	ppb	23-Jul	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Bromodichloromethane	80	N/A	2.2	0.7-2.2	ppb	23-Jul		
Bromoform	80	N/A	4.2	1.3-4.2	ppb	23-Jul		
Chloroform	80	N/A	0.9	ND-0.9	ppb	23-Jul		
Dibromochloromethane	80	N/A	4.5	1.4-4.5	ppb	23-Jul		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	ND	ND	ppb	23-Jul		
Dibromoacetic Acid	60	N/A	1.3	ND-1.3	ppb	23-Jul		
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Detected Level	Range	Unit	Date	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine	4.0	<4.0	2.10	0.30 - 2.10	ppm	2023	Water additive used to control microbes	
Biological Monitoring		MCLG	Entire Distribution System		Likely Source in Drinking Water	Unit	Date	Major Sources of Water
Total Coliform - Tested monthly	0	Highest monthly number of positive Coliform samples: 0 in 51		Naturally present in the environment	Absent or Present	2023	Naturally present in the environment	
Unregulated Sampling Results								
Water Samples Collected from Source Water								
Parameter	PQL	Highest Level	Range	Unit	Date	Likely Source of Ccontamination		
UCMR5 - Total Metals								
Lithium	9	16.1	ND - 16.1	ug/L	2023	Lithium mining, the manufacture of batteries and other products using lithium, and recycling of batteries and other products.		
UCMR5 - Semi Volatile Compounds								
PFBA	0.004	0.005	0.004 - 0.005	ug/L	2023	Civilian airfields, military airfields and bases, fire-fighting training sites and fire stations, wastewater treatment works, and landfills		
PFBS	0.003	0.007	0.003 - 0.007	ug/L	2023			
PFHpA	0.003	0.004	0.003 - 0.004	ug/L	2023			
PFHxA	0.003	0.01	0.004 - 0.01	ug/L	2023			
PFHxS	0.003	0.007	0.003 - 0.007	ug/L	2023			
PFOA	0.004	0.01	ND - 0.01	ug/L	2023			
PFOS	0.004	0.009	0.008 - 0.009	ug/L	2023			
PFPeA	0.003	0.01	0.004 - 0.01	ug/L	2023			

Monitoring Requirements For City of Prescott

During the 2023 reporting year, the City of Prescott met all of its monitoring requirements. Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have seen this notification.

Abbreviations & Definitions

ADEQ (Arizona Department of Environmental Quality) - State Regulatory Agency

AL (Action Level) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

EPA (US Environmental Protection Agency) - Federal Regulatory Agency

HAA5 (Haloacetic acids 5) - Five commonly found disinfection byproducts in drinking water.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed by the EPA in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) - The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing scientific evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is required for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) - The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

ND (Not Detected) - Concentration too low to be detected

pCi/L (Picocuries per liter) - A measure of the radioactivity in water

ppb (Parts Per Billion) - Or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$),
 $1000 \text{ ppb} = 1 \text{ ppm}$

ppm (Parts Per Million) - Or milligrams per liter (mg/L),
 $1 \text{ mg/L} = 1 \text{ ppm}$

ppt: (Parts Per Trillion) - Or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

PQL (Practical Quantitation Limit) - The minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured with a high degree of confidence that the analyte is present at or above that concentration

What is PFAS?

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issues health advisories for contaminants that it does not regulate but which may pose a risk to public health. PFOA and PFOS, collectively known as PFAS, are in the category of emerging contaminants that the EPA monitors, but does not regulate; therefore, these are health advisories. On March 14, 2023 the EPA made a proposal to establish a national standard for PFAS in drinking water which is based off the best available science, and would help provide states with the guidance they need to make decisions that best protect their communities. The proposal, if finalized, would regulate PFOA and PFOS as individual contaminants, and will regulate four other PFAS – PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals – as a mixture.

- PFOA and PFOS: EPA is proposing to regulate PFOA and PFOS at a level they can be reliably measured at 4 parts per trillion.
- PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals: EPA is also proposing a regulation to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. For these PFAS, water systems would use an established approach called a hazard index calculation, defined in the proposed rule, to determine if the **combined** levels of these PFAS pose a potential risk.

If finalized, the proposed regulation will require public water systems to monitor for these chemicals. It will also require systems to notify the public and reduce PFAS contamination if levels exceed the proposed regulatory standards.

For the latest EPA updates regarding PFAS, visit www.epa.gov/pfas

PFAS are a group of manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s because of their useful properties. There are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others.

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS), for example, are two of the most widely used and studied chemicals in the PFAS group. PFOA and PFOS have been replaced in the United States with other PFAS in recent years.

One common characteristic of concern of PFAS is that many break down very slowly and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time.

More information and test results regarding PFAS can be found on the City of Prescott website at <https://www.prescott-az.gov/water-ops/water-quality/>



Parts per MILLION:

One postage stamp on the surface of a baseball diamond



Parts per BILLION:

The width of one human hair in the span of 68 miles



Parts per TRILLION:

1 cent in 10 billion dollars





TO: MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA: September 3 WIS Meeting
DATE: September 3, 2024
DEPT: Public Works
ITEM #: 4.F
SUBJECT: Presentation & Discussion Regarding
Recommended Study of Landscape Water Use
and Wastewater Return Flow.

ITEM SUMMARY

Water Resource Management staff will provide an update on a City Council adopted recommendation for the investigation of landscape water use and wastewater return flows.

BACKGROUND

In May 2022, a Mayor's Commission for Water Policy Review and Monitoring (Commission) was established for the purpose of, "...reviewing and monitoring the City's updated Water Policy, approved by the Council on April 26, 2022." The Commission reviewed the City's water policy, provided recommendations for additions or changes to the policy, and produced an additional list of recommendations that didn't necessarily fit into the 2022 Amended Water Management Policy. These additional recommendations were adopted on March 26, 2024, along with the "Amended 2022 Water Management Policy." One of the recommendations stated:

It is recommended that the City investigate the requirements to adequately monitor landscape water use and wastewater return flow in order to determine compliance with the 75% return flow requirements within the City Water Policy and Code. The review should apply to all City water customers (inside and outside of City limits). Once the City has determined requirements, it should prepare a report to the Council addressing the findings, requirements for resources and staffing, and cost to implement monitoring procedures. Staff assessed related work items and proposed a report by August 31, 2024.

The staff completed basic analysis for this recommendation and determined possible next steps.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

None at this time.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

This item is for discussion only. No formal action will be taken.

ATTACHMENTS

None