ARAPAHOE WATER SUPPLY LEVEL II STUDY
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PREPARED FOR THE WYOMING WATER DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION & NORTHERN ARAPAHO UTILITIES

PREPARED BY

OCTOBER 2010
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**Total RUS Grant:** $2,973,266

**Total Tribal:** $16,000

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**Errata – February 9, 2011**

Arapahoe Water Supply, Level II Study, Master Plan Executive Summary dated October, 2010

Consultant Contract Services No. 05SC0923891

Correction to Executive Summary, Page 8, Priorities No. 3 and No. 4.
FINAL REPORT
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ARAPAHOE WATER SUPPLY
LEVEL II STUDY

Submitted to:

STATE OF WYOMING
WATER DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
6920 Yellowtail Road
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

NORTHERN ARAPAHO TRIBE
NORTHERN ARAPAHO UTILITIES
P.O. Box 1304
Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514

Prepared by:

Gores
Civil Engineering Consultants

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Riverton, Wyoming 82501
(307) 856-2444

In Association with:

October 2010
Arapahoe Water Supply Level II Study
Executive Summary
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Northern Arapaho Utilities (NAU) is charged with providing drinking water to the enrolled members of the Northern Arapaho Tribe. The NAU acquired oversight of the water system from the Indian Health Services several years ago. This system is actually three stand-alone rural water systems, each of which serves scattered homes over large geographic areas. One of those systems is the Ethete area system for which a water master plan was prepared in 2009 by the Wyoming Water Development Commission (WWDC).

The Arapahoe area is generally south and west of the city of Riverton. The Arapahoe area water system, which this master plan addresses, serves the Arapahoe area located on the eastern portion of the Wind River Reservation. The third independent water system, the Arapahoe Industrial Park system, serves the Arapahoe School and approximately 10 homes. The focus of this Arapahoe Water Supply Level II Study is to provide NAU with a Water Master Plan with which to guide them in meeting future potable water supply and delivery demands for the Arapahoe area portion of their system, including the Arapahoe Industrial Park system.

Northern Arapaho Utilities (NAU) has been faced with increased demand on the Arapahoe portion of the water system, stemming from the recent development of its gaming industry and construction of the Wind River Casino. More development is planned in the area, increasing demand even further. The Arapahoe area system does not have sufficient or properly located storage. Transmission and distribution waterlines in many areas of the system are not adequately sized for proper delivery and fire suppression ability. Some of the distribution system is in disrepair.

NAU serves a population of approximately 1,306 people on the two Arapahoe area systems.

AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

The Northern Arapaho Tribe passed a resolution requesting the Wyoming Water Development Commission (WWDC) to include funding in the Omnibus Water Bill to explore for an additional groundwater source to supplement the current supply and to identify system deficiencies and solutions. In 2009, the Wyoming Legislature authorized the WWDC to initiate a groundwater exploration and system master plan for the Arapahoe water system.

This project’s goals were to:
1. Locate additional water supply to augment the current groundwater source.
2. Identify system deficiencies.
3. Propose solutions in conceptual level layout for those identified deficiencies.
4. Identify costs associated with the solutions.
5. Identify potential sources to fund the proposed improvements.
6. Prepare a system management operation plan.
James Gores and Associates has completed the Level II project in accordance with their contract with the Wyoming Water Development Commission.

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

With the increased demand on the water system, Northern Arapaho Utilities realized a need to identify a potential new source of water. Realizing that additional demand is planned for the area surrounding the Wind River Casino, NAU was faced with a potential shortfall of water supply in this heavily utilized area of their system.

In June 2009, James Gores and Associates began exploring groundwater options for NAU through this study. Wester-Westein and Associates, a hydro-geological subconsultant, reviewed potential sources using literature from previous studies, State of Wyoming Oil and Gas Commission records, the Wyoming Water Resource Data System, and State of Wyoming Engineer’s Office water well records. Realizing that the best producing aquifer in the region is the Wind River Formation, it was decided to pursue this formation as a target. With this information, two potential well sites were selected, one near the Arapahoe community, the other south of the Little Wind River close to Beaver Creek Housing and the Wind River Casino.

James Gores and Associates contracted with Nech Engineering to assist with obtaining necessary Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and tribal permits for the chosen drilling sites. Mr. Travis Brockie of Nech Engineering, who served as engineer for NAU in a prior position, has extensive knowledge of the system and provided insight into the system condition, how it functions, its history, and the personnel involved.

It was essential that the primary test well be located near a storage tank to allow for adequate contact time after disinfection. But, because of land ownership issues and permitting requirements, it was also essential that the well be located on Tribal Lands. Because the system’s two existing wells and its tank are located near the Arapahoe community, and the area has favorable geology, the primary test well was located in the same vicinity to help keep down costs associated with tying in this well.

However, the systems heaviest demand is located six miles east and is fed by a single undersized transmission line. The lack of supply and storage on the easternmost side of the system still needed to be addressed.

As a result of these needs, the wells were bid with the Arapahoe community well being the base bid and a slim hole near the Wind River Casino as an additive alternate. Wester-Wetstein, the project’s geologist, was less optimistic about finding water of acceptable quality and quantity in the casino area.

Bids were received on October 23, 2009 for the wells, with DC Drilling Company of Lusk, Wyoming submitting the lowest qualified bid in the amount of $259,088.00. The project was awarded to DC Drilling Company and a Notice to Proceed was issued on November 11, 2009. DC Drilling mobilized to the site on November 12, 2009. Drilling commenced on Wind River Well No. 3 November 17, 2009 and proceeded to a total depth of 1,051 feet below ground level.
This well proved very successful in both quantity and quality. Production testing showed that the well is capable of producing in excess of 450 gallons per minute, all of the supply the system is expected to need for the coming 20 years. The water quality satisfies all of EPA’s Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Because the primary test well was completed under budget and residual monies were available, it was decided to proceed with the slim hole test well near the Wind River Casino/Beaver Creek Housing. A change order was issued and the contractor mobilized to a site on the corner of the Wind River Casino property on December 14, 2009. Drilling commenced on December 16, 2009 and proceeded to a total depth of 801 feet below ground level. Production and water quality tests were conducted. However, as the geologists predicted, the quality from this well proved to be poor, not meeting EPA drinking water standards, and was determined to not be a viable water supply source.

A complete description of this well and the development efforts can be found in Chapter V of the report.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE MASTER PLAN STUDY

The Arapahoe water system has been piecemealed together using Indian Health Service money. Construction of the system began in the late 1960’s or early 1970’s. The system serves an area of approximately 20 square miles and has approximately 22 miles of distribution line, two supply wells, and a one-million gallon storage tank. An additional 60,000 gallon storage tank on the most eastern edge of the system is utilized minimally and in emergency situations.

This study has made the following conclusions:

Population Projections and Potable Water Demand

- The service population for the Arapahoe system is forecast to grow from its present estimate of 1,303 to 1,806 by 2030.
- Water demands in the year 2030 will be 195 million gallons annually without any conservation efforts being implemented.
- If conservation efforts, such as system metering and progressive tiered rate structures, are implemented, water demands may only reach 145 million gallons annually.
- The water usage for the Arapahoe system is 34% higher than the average of other local area systems.
- **The BIA’s practice of granting isolated clustered home sites on small acreage is counterproductive to the NAU efficiently providing water service** to tribal members. These clusters of homes become isolated villages that grow to have septic tank contaminated wells, or no water source, that then demand central water systems. **This practice must be stopped.**
Evaluation of Existing System

- The existing wells have numerous limitations, including hydraulic interference and inopportune shallow well screens in one well, which results in limiting both wells.
- While NAU has now filed an Application to Appropriate Groundwater with the State Engineers office for the existing wells No. 1 and No. 2, they are not yet fully permitted through that office. Permits need to be finalized for the existing Well No. 1 and Well No. 2 to legally protect NAU’s source supply.
- The SCADA system has the ability to automatically dial operators’ homes if an alarm condition occurs when the system isn’t attended. However, the telephone line has not been installed to do so. Doing so would enhance the reliability of the system and allow the operators more time efficiency.
- The water system has the necessary treatment to assure water quality meeting regulatory standards.
- The system’s 1,060,000 gallons of storage is 300,000 gallons less than needed to provide adequate service to cover fire demand, emergency storage, and equalization storage. Additionally, the storage volume on the eastern side of the system is drastically undersized.
- The east side of the system, which hosts the highest value properties and is the fastest growing section of the system, is without water storage and is entirely dependent on a single transmission line to deliver all water supply.
- Almost none of the system has adequate fire flow capacity.
- A significant portion of the distribution system is substandard. Many lines are undersized for adequate fire protection and made of asbestos cement which is no longer used, making system maintenance difficult.
- None of the known scientifically based information to-date indicates any contamination of the NAU administered potable water supply from the abandoned uranium mill site and its associated groundwater plume containing trace radionuclides.
- Individual services are not metered nor are backflow prevention devices installed.
- The water system is not sufficient to meet the long-term needs of the Arapahoe area residents.
- Recent improvements to the system have significantly increased its reliability.

Operation and Management

- Because of lack of tribal coordination between programs, planning, and communication, Northern Arapaho Utilities is frequently “caught off guard” by demands for water service created by projects developed by other tribal entities.
- Operators are provided little incentive and limited opportunity to obtain certification.
- The system operators’ compensation package is not competitive with surrounding communities.
- NAU has a difficult time hiring and retaining certified operators and turnover is frequent.
• NAU chronically misses Indian Health Services (IHS) project funding opportunities because of incomplete and untimely entry of needed projects into the IHS electronically based STARS system.
• Under its present management structure, the director is called upon to fill more roles than can be effectively overseen by one individual.
• The water system does not perform at optimum levels because of deferred maintenance and under-trained operators.
• Under its present management structure, NAU does not have the autonomy to fulfill its mission.
• NAU and the Northern Arapaho Business Council find that each is stymied by the other because of lack of establishing and following a clear set of priorities.

Financial Findings

• NAU’s Arapahoe area system is not financially self-supporting by a margin of almost $200,000 per year.
• NAU is challenged in becoming financially self-supporting because of the income status of a large percentage of its subscribers. Also, because they have no method to track usage on a per user basis, they are unable to allocate costs to consumers based on usage.
• The cost to produce, treat, store, and distribute water for Arapahoe is $2.16 per thousand gallons.
• Lack of generally accepted accounting practices over program funds has been a chronic problem for the Arapaho Tribe, resulting in a loss of numerous funding opportunities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of the major improvement recommendations.

System Infrastructure

• Install meters and backflow prevention devices on all services. Separate all interconnected (daisy-chained) services.
• Tie in the new WWDC drilled well near the 1 million gallon tank.
• Update the existing SCADA system with a more robust system as planned with the WWDC well tie-in.
• Upgrade and loop transmission lines to adequate sizes.
• Construct a 300,000 gallon concrete storage tank and 10" transmission line.
• Upgrade distribution lines that are undersized or constructed of obsolete materials.
• Loop the Rendezvous Road line back to the 17-Mile Road transmission line.
• Replace the failed C’Hair Lane line.
• Extend the South Left Hand Ditch transmission line and install recommended Industrial Park improvements.
• Standardize all system valves and hydrants to a single manufacturer.
• Use only AWWA C-900, DR 18 PVC pipe for future line replacement and expansions.
• Implement the management recommendations given at the end of Chapter VII.
• Implement a Leak Detection Program.
• Demolish or salvage obsolete water storage tanks.

Operations and Management

• Serve only housing concentrated within the present service area boundary.
• **Direct the BIA to stop its practice of granting clusters of small acreage home sites in isolated areas** not having water service, because this creates isolated villages that later require central water systems, making it difficult, if not impossible, to achieve economies of scale for the NAU systems.
• Standardize all system valves and hydrants to a single manufacturer.
• Use only AWWA C-900, DR 18 PVC pipe for future replacement and expansions.
• Implement the management recommendations given at the end of Chapter VII.
• Implement a Leak Detection Program.

Financial

• Apply to the Wyoming Water Development Commission for Level III funding to accomplish the transmission and storage improvements.
• Enter into the IHS online SDS system, all improvement projects detailed in this master plan and aggressively seek that source of funding.
• Apply to USDA Rural Development for funding to implement projects in sequence of their priority ranking.
• Incrementally adjust rates with the objective of having the system become financially self-supporting.
• Bring the accounting system into accord with Federal Audit requirements in order to become readily qualified to receive Federal Funding.

Environmental

• There are no identified environmental factors that are expected to cause a barrier to the orderly implementation of the recommended improvement projects contained in this report. Proper mitigation measures are delineated in Chapter 9 for the construction of the recommended improvements.
## WWDC Arapahoe System Master Plan Recommended Improvements

### September 2010

#### 20 Year Project Financing

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- Total Tribal: $16,000
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Loan Funding Impact on Water Rates

At present, the NAU water system has 324 services and a service population of 1,306 people. Assuming that same ratio prevails to the year 2030, the system would have 470 services for its forecast population of 1,882 people. The rate impacts discussed in the balance of this Executive Summary are based on those assumed figures.

NAU’s water rates would have to average approximately $76.81 per month per service just to cover present operation and maintenance costs. When the cost of financing the recommended improvements is added, the monthly rate increases appreciably. The table on page 10 shows the incremental monthly rate increase needed to finance each of the top ten (10) recommended projects.

Water Rates Using Current Financial Assistance

To retire the debt load conceptually shown in the Table of Financing would require a rate increase of $52.76 per month. When added to the $76.81 required to cover current operation and maintenance, water rates would have to be $130 per month if the system is to be self-supporting with currently available financial assistance. This rate is nearly eight (8) times the current rate and is viewed as well above the users’ current ability to pay at their current income levels.

It is clear that NAU ratepayers will benefit from any assistance they can receive from the Indian Health Service (IHS) because no loan is required under that program.

Water Rate Required to be Fully Self-Supporting

It is difficult to accurately predict the revenue required for NAU’s Arapahoe system to be fully self-supporting with no outside income. In a self-supporting scenario, the system revenues will have to pay operation, maintenance, debt retirement, and obsolescence replacement. Assuming inflation will average 3% per year, a 60-year life for the water lines, storage tanks, and wells, and assigning a 30-year life to the SCADA system and 15 years to the well pumps, yields an annual obsolescence cost of approximately $538,000 per year. Spreading that cost among the 324 present services adds another $138.74 per month to the $130 to pay O&M and debt retirement resulting in a total billing of nearly $270 per month per household to achieve a totally self-sustaining system. Once the debt for the recommended project is retired, the rates can be dropped back to $215 per month.

While these calculated rates may not turn out to be fully accurate if a contentious effort were made to make the system fully financially self-supporting, it is obvious that NAU will have severe difficulties reaching financial self-sufficiency. This is due largely to the cost of serving a low density of customers scattered over a large area and to the economic status of the users.
## Required Rate Increases to Support Project Loans

**WWDC - Arapahoe Water Supply Level II Study**

### Rate Increases Required to Support Project Loans

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<td>$ (22,487)</td>
<td>$ (5.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Distribution System Improvements in the Great Plains/Arapahoe Community Area</td>
<td>$ (27,842)</td>
<td>$ (7.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Looping of Rendezvous Road Line</td>
<td>$ (18,796)</td>
<td>$ (4.85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Replace C'Hair Lane Lines</td>
<td>$ (32,705)</td>
<td>$ (8.44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>South Left Hand Ditch Transmission Line and Industrial Park Improvements</td>
<td>$ (13,913)</td>
<td>$ (3.59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Demolition of Abandoned Tanks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>System Extension to Wind River Bridge and Little Wind River Bottom Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Project</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(204,498)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(52.76)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>