

Closed Caption Log, Council Meeting, 08/10/11

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I'm austin mayor lee leffingwell, and a qormt is present so I want to call this special called meeting of the austin city council to order on wednesday, august 10, 2011. We are meeting at 6800 ranch road, 620 north in austin, 30 a.m. Council members martinez and riley have just received word, they're on the way, they'll be here in five to ten minutes but I thought we'd go ahead and get started. We will start with a presentation of our only item on the agenda, which is a briefing on the status of water treatment plant 4. There will be no action taken and no citizen comment. However, after the briefing, which I anticipate will take about 30 minutes, we'll have plenty of time for questions from the council, and please notice that we don't have a full number of microphones, so we'll all have to kind of share microphones when we get to that part. So with that, welcome, and we'll -- we're going to be in competition with all kinds of noises this morning, so please bear with us, everyone. Thank you.

Good morning, mayor and council, and general public attending today. We appreciate you coming out to visit with us here at water treatment plant no. 4. A lot has changed since council member martinez was out here to visit with us last time. We certainly encourage everyone to come back and take a look at a more detailed tour. We'll show you some pictures today, give you an update of what's going on out here but you really have to get out and see it to appreciate the size and scope of what's going on out here. I also am going to apologize to everyone for the sound competition and the sight lines here. I'm not intentionally talking around everybody back here but we're doing the best we can to accommodate an active construction site out here. So there is going to be a little bit of competition. If it gets too loud let us know and we'll try to shut things off out here. I've also asked, because of the wind here, sean and joe cecil to do their best vanna white and help me with the board and turn things and nothing falls down. So I'm going to start out with the -- just a general overview of where we are, and the project breakdown, it's a large project, obviously. We're here at the blue area called water treatment plant 4, and we've broken this project up into various, what we called guaranteed maximum price projects. It's been awarded over the last year, year and a half or so. Gmp 1, you'll hear us refer to gmp. Gmp is the raw water system, which consists of the intake out the lake and also the raw water tunnel, bringing it up to the pump station and up to the plant. Each one of these tunnels is about one mile long. That project is awarded and under way. You'll see some pictures of that a little bit later. And off-site we've mobilized just off-site here at a mobile marina, and you'll see the intake structure work beginning to start here just after labor day. So they're going to be mobilizing a barge out there and beginning to work out underneath roughly where the oasis is. That work will get started this fall. Gmp 2 is our raw water pump station. That's about a mile from here down bullis hollow road. The initial imp has been submitted to the city for review. We've taken bids and are in the process of preparing the final guaranteed maximum price for that particular project, and that will be coming to staff here in the next month or so. G mp3, the three theories is all on water treatment plant 4, and that's the site you're on now and there's packages that are under way here. We've broken that up into 3 a -- we're up to 3 e now, maybe a 3 f coming, and gmp coming is all the site finish paving and that sort of thing and that will be good next year. Gmp 5 is the jolly ville tunnel, and though we're not on-site yet we're doing the preconstruction stuff now and getting materials and so forth. We'll be doing excavation of the sites, the access shafts, will be the first thing, and that will happen in the next couple of months at the jollyville end and at the 4 point sites. Moving along to the next one, the next board, if i can have that, sean, this will show you an aerial view of what the raw water pump station site looks like now. This is down along bullock hollow road, roughly a mile from here. The city

had previously done the maps excavation and the site work. They cleared the site. Mwh under the construction manager and risk contract is doing the tunneling, and we did some wall repairs along here, along bullock hollow road, and now we're starting the actual excavation of the access shaft to get down to where we can start tunneling out to the lake, and we're also doing the raw water tunnel, which brings water up from the raw water pump station up to the top of the hill here for treatment. So we'll show you a couple pictures later on of what the actual construction looks like down there at that particular site. That very active site down there. The next one we'll show you is an overview of what this site looks like, and the raw water comes from -- the raw water pump station site is just off the page here. Water will come up via tunnel. There's an access shaft along in here, and then that will tie into a 7-foot diameter pipe that will come across the site and over to roughly where we're standing. We're overlooking the raw water upload clarifiers. This is the first major step in the treatment plant process. This is where the solid -- most of the bigger solids will come out of the raw water. There's major equipment that's going to be delivered by the end of the year that will be installed in these octagonal shaped buildings. These are the first two that are necessary to support a 50 mgd plant. As you know, we're building the first stage of a 300 mgd eventually capacity plant. We're only building the first 50 of that 300. And so you'll see in the future there will be mirror images of these facilities. There will be two more of these going in here, and down at the clear wells you'll see another set and then another set of those going in sometime in the future as the demand dictates. So right now we're just doing the first installment, if you will, in that eventual 300 mgd plant. There are a couple facilities we're sizing for the eventual build-out. Obviously you don't want to go out in the lake more than once and put that intake structure in, so that is being sized for 300 mgd, and the raw water tunnel that brings the water from the lake up to the raw water pump station, you only want to do that once as well, because when you tap into that, the water from the lake comes in. So that is sized at a 9-foot diameter and that will be the build-out size, but everything else is being sized for 50 mgd here. So the water comes up through the up flow clarifiers and on over to the second stage which is the filter complex, and that's well under way. And then the third stage is the clear wells and that's where the finished water is basically stored in 5 million-gallon tanks, and then it is pumped out, or goes by gravity, as the case may be, from another access shaft here and a tunnel that takes it seven miles from this site over to jollyville. One other feature I want to point out is once the water gets pumped up to the top of the hill, the design done by corollo and ae com has the water flowing down through gravity to the plant. So it really isn't pumped. When it gets to the bottom of the hill it flows out under gravity in most cases all the way, 7 miles to jollyville. There's very little pumping associated with it once the water gets to the top of the hill here. There's other facilities that are on-site. We've just recently finished clearing some of the land over here. We're going to put in solid handling facilities. There's some other work, you notice there's seven ponds around the corner of the site, around the perimeter of the site, that are water quality ponds, and those will capture all the rainwater that falls on the site so it's actually captured and treated before it leaves the site. So we're doing some work to connect all those water quality ponds right now. There's also a big clearing over here where austin energy is putting in the electrical substation. So there's a lot more work going on besides just the stuff that you see aboveground. So we're going to leave that chart up as we get into some of the other charts that focus in a little bit more in detail at the different parts of this whole process. But as I get into that, every good construction brief starts with safety, and we're no exception. We take this very seriously. We want to just use this chart for a couple of reasons. One, obviously to talk about how we take care of workers out here. We have a very good safety track record, we believe. We're very proud of that. We've worked 31,000 hours in the month of july, and that keeps ramping up. So we're really picking up the pace here. We're up to 31,000, and that equates to about 130 to 150 workers on any given day out here on the site. This is ramping up considerably. By the end of the year we expect that to be in the vicinity of about 250 to 300 workers on-site, because as I mentioned, we're getting out on the lake, we're starting the jollyville work, we're starting some of THE OTHER GMPs HERE ON THE Site, so you're going to see a lot more activities than what you actually see right now. Cumulative hours work to date without a lost workday case, essentially all of them. 203,000 Hours. In fact, we're about ready to do another safety celebration. We believe fully in the carrot and stick approach when it comes to safety, so not only do we make sure that people are doing things right with the stick, we also try to reward good behavior and safety. And so a couple months back when we went over 100,000 hours, we hosted a safety barton creek for all of the workers on -- barbecue for all of the workers on-site and my staff served a lunch to all of the workers on-site here, and we'll do that again around the labor day weekend, to express our

appreciation for them working safely out here. So total workdays without a lost time incident, again all of them and we've been out here for a roughly a year, 353 days. The other thing I want to mention is we do a site safety orientation for every worker who comes on-site. We drug test everybody. We also do what amounts to about a three-hour orientation that combines safety and environmental awareness. We have a very sensitive site out here. We understand and respect that. We want all of our workers to have that culture out here of working safely and respecting the environment that we're working in out here. So we've done a little over 800 of those orientations so far, and we expect that number to ramp up pretty dramatically as well. Next -- next slide, we understand that the participation of local contractors and even more specifically minority and women-owned business contractors, is very important to the city, it's very important to mwh. When we proposed on this project, our strategy was to break this project up into smaller packages that are suitable, in fact, optimized, for local participation by local contractors, and that's exactly what we've done. We have walked the talk there. And that's why you see MULTIPLE GMPs AND SMALLER Packages that are suitable for the local contracting community. What I wanted to show you here was the fact that we have a lot of minority businesses participating in the project out here. You see the breakdown by gmp. I apologize, this is a bit of an eye chart, but trust me, there's a lot of names on here. Gmb 3, the up flow clarifiers you see behind me, minority contractors working on that and you see so forth, 3 c, gmp 1, g mp3 d and so forth. We have over 104 contracts in place for certified minority subcontractors here in the city of austin, and those have gone out to 68 different firms at this point. Also, what I wanted to point out was my staff is also comprised of a large cross section of local firms as well. In fact, even though we have a goal of 8% for the construction manager activity, we're up around a third of our work and a third of our staff is comprised of folks from all these local firms. So we believe we have a very good relationship with the smbr department and we are really actively working to engage the local community in this project, and we think that's exactly what's happening. We are far exceeding our goals and meeting or exceeding all of the goals for all the subcontract packages. Next one. I mentioned environmental because that is a huge part of this whole site, and i wanted to mention what we do as a construction manager at risk. We interface with the design teams early on in the process, and that includes the independent environmental commissioning teams, so they participate in the design. We also participate in that process working with them to make sure that we have environmentally responsible designs, and we have daily interaction with the city of austin's environmental manager, robin smith. She's out here working with us shoulder to shoulder every day to make sure we're in compliance with all of our permitting. We do, again, the environmental orientation for you will affidavit workers on-site here. That's a good chunk of what our orientation that you need to get a badge to get on the site, so everybody goes through that. And as part of our team you saw the list on the previous slide, we have a number of environmental consultants on our construction manager team. We have behr, a local firm that helps us with storm water and erosion control. In fact, they're out here on a weekly basis. They do an audit of the entire site and we get a report every week on how we're doing in terms of our erosion control, silt fencing and how we're taking care of all of those things. Another local firm, zara, is our environmental specialist in case we run into an unexpected void here on-site. And we also have as part of the engineering staff someone who's full-time here that looks in every trench that we construct before we cover it back up to make sure that we're not running into anything that needs to be investigated further on the site. And then, of course, cox MacLAINE HELPS WITH ALL Wildlife issues. They have done a study for us on the golden cheek warbler out here and when it was clear for us to do some further clearing, so they have helped us out with a lot of environmental studies as well. I'm proud to say that we recycle almost everything out here, rocks -- over my back shoulder you see a big machine back there that is taking big rocks and turning them into small rocks suitable for us to use for backfill. So most of the material that we dig out in these large excavations gets reprocessed, it gets checked by the environmental consultants -- excuse me, environmental and engineering consultants testing labs to make sure it's suitable for us to use, and then we try to reuse that around the site. Mulching of trees. You see big mulch piles, there's one in the site. All the these we take down get mulched and we use it for dust control. We also hosted two plant -- native plant relocations when we first got out on-site, we invited the public in to harvest trees that were suitable for use for the general public, so we opened up the site initially and they came in. That was really very, very popular before we did the site clearing. Metals, paper, we recycle all of that stuff, and obviously dust control is a big deal for us. We have trucks that run virtually constantly out here to try to keep up with the dust control. We're hoping mother nature is going to help us out with that sooner or later, but it hasn't happened very much.

So next slide. We'll get into some of the construction progress. The first thing I'll start with is the up flow clarifying. You see them right over the back of the deck here, and that's these octagonal shape structures. This is really one of the first major stops in the treatment process where most of the big solids come out of the stream. They're treated with chemicals. The raw water is treated with chemistry to coagulate those smaller particles and turn them into a little bit bigger particles that we can take them out of the water stream, and that's what happens here in the up-flow clarifiers. What you can't really tell from these vantage point is how deep this goes. The raw water pipe gallery, which is right inside this little v notch, is down probably about 30 feet below and there's foundations down there. There's a 7-foot diameter pipe that brings the water in and into that raw water pipe gallery, and then up into these up-flow clarifiers. I mentioned that we've got some major equipment coming in by the end of the year, that will go inside these equipment, rakes that will go in a circular fashion, take the solids out and send them to another facility we're building down here, solids handling. So this is well along -- you can obviously see that a lot is going on here. We have a lot of concrete that's pumped in because of the access to the site, you just bring in concrete mixer trucks, and then pump it into these wall forms. What we're doing out here is a lot of the concrete that's poured is done at night or in the early morning. You can appreciate the fact with 107, 108-degree days out here you get a lot less time to work with the concrete in the heat of the day. So what we try to do is beat the traffic and beat the temperatures by having them come in early in the morning and do a lot of these concrete pours. Next one? Next stop in the treatment process is down here at the filters, and that's just really coming up out of the ground. A lot has happened since we even took these pictures a couple of weeks ago. There's some large diameter pipe that's now installed in these troughs here. This is a multi-layer facility, and it's really coming up out of the ground very nicely. This is the second stop. They take all the smaller solids out of the suspension in the raw water stream, and then the next stop, if you can bring up the next -- we're going to switch -- the next stop is further down the hill, and that's really the last stop, and that's where the finished water gets stored. You see these large 5 million-gallon tanks. There's two of them side by side. You see a little better picture, even though it's an earlier picture, what it looks like. And this roof decking is about a third -- almost a third of the way across the structure right now, and if everything goes well, tomorrow we'll be doing that first series of roof pours to put the roof on. About a third of the structure will get roofed in tomorrow. So this is coming along very nicely, actually a bit ahead of schedule, and that's the last stop in the treatment process. That's -- the water is held for a bit more detention time and then it will flow out the back end of this structure, and then we'll sink another shaft down about another 140 feet or so at the lowest end of the site, and that's where the water will enter the 7-mile long jollyville tunnel, and that will come basically, again, across the site here and all the way out to jollyville. Next slide. Not everything that we're building is aboveground. You can imagine we need to connect all of these storm water structures together, we need to connect all of these major concrete structures together, and those packages have been awarded. We've got 3d package and 3 e, which will start a lot of this underground piping. Right now what we've started in the 305 package, subcontract package 305, is connecting a lot of these storm water structures, so we're putting in manholes, we're putting in storm drainage to capture all that water and take it to those storm water structures. So you see a lot of underground large diameter pipe going in all over the site. That will also be complimented by the actual utility piping which is on order and long -- you can imagine that takes a little long to fabricate 7-foot diameter pipe. So that will be coming in and installed here over the next month or two, and we'll be tearing up large sections of this site between structures to get that pipe in there's going to be some large trench excavations to get the pipe in. One of the other things we're doing is installing retaining walls throughout the site. It's a hilly site and we want to make sure we're directing the water the right way, so a lot of these retaining walls, there's 15 of them going in throughout the site, and 11 of them are already under way or finished at this point. The other part of the project that's very interesting, in fact, some people say it's a tunnel project with a water treatment plant. That's what the tunnel guys say. The water treatment plant guys say it's a water treatment plant with some tunnels, but actually in terms of dollar-wise, it's roughly about the same. The raw water system and the finished water system taking the water to the plant and away from the plant are considerable efforts. No question about it. We are already under way with gmp 1. Gmp 1 brings the raw water from the intake, up to the raw water pump station and on up to the top of the hill, and this is a closer in picture of what that raw water pump station looks like. It consists of an access shaft that goes down about 420 feet, roughly 42 stories, and for those of you who are looking for a frame of reference, you-all know how high the ut tower is. You can imagine putting one and a half ut

towers down in that shaft. That's to get us down to the appropriate elevation to start tunneling out and under the lake. The lake tap will be about 180 feet down below the surface of the lake, and we've got to get to that and so that it feeds in a gravity way to this pump station. So this access shaft is about halfway done at this point. It's about 25 feet or so in diameter, and you see the little machines down here. This is an earlier picture taken a couple months ago, but they are down about 200 feet or so out of the 420 feet. Progress is going relatively smoothly there. They have their occasional equipment malfunctions, but generally going very smoothly, and we've not had to resort to any blasting to excavate this tunnel. The rock formation we're in is very homogenous and very user-friendly, if you will, in terms of digging. So we're getting about 3 or 4 feet a day and working that around the clock, five days a week at this point. And I guess that's really the main points of the access shaft at this point. Next slide will show you the other half of what we're doing down there, and that's to dig the tunnel, we call it a portal entry tunnel. In other words you could dry into it from the site, and this goes horizontally in and under the hill and up to the top of the water treatment plant site where there will be another access shaft going in roughly in this area that will connect this tunnel, which goes from the raw water pump station up to the top of the hill, and this one is about 500 feet or so in and making, again, routine progress there. We're doing about 20 feet or so a shift, and again, no need to resort to blasting for this particular tunnel either. We're in a very good rock formation. So to kind of summarize where we are in the overall gmp, I showed you the map earlier that showed gmp 1 through gmp 5. These are the different GMPs AS WE HAVE PROPOSED Them and they have been awarded to date. Preconstruction all the way through gmp 5, which is the jollyville tunnel, we have 319 million authorized to DATE IN VARIOUS GMPs. I mentioned the raw water pump station is future work but it's already bid and this is a pretty good number there. But those coming for staff's consideration here in the next month or so. So we're really down to only 2 GMPs LEFT AT THE TAIL End here, some miscellaneous buildings that we're working closely with the designers to finalize those designs and get those out to bid. And then I mentioned site finance, landscaping, paving, that sort of stuff, and it really doesn't make much sense for us to bid and award that now for something that's not going to happen for a couple years from now. So we really want to get accurate and better pricing then, closer to when we're actually going to do that work. So again, pretty much 319 out of the total 359. We believe we are on target to hit that number, which is the construction cost limitation. So everything so far is going on plan. And lastly I'll leave you with the schedule, the overall schedule. This includes the design phase. We worked very closely to the city's designers, corolo on the treatment plan, ae con on the raw water system and black & veatch on the finish water system. You see in green some of those design bars. We are sitting here in the middle pretty much of 2011 so we're ha hard at work on intake and tnls, water treatment plant no. 4. Pump station, is a critical activity for us so we need to keep that moving along. And just as importantly, the transmission main is also what we call critical path activity, which means we've got to stay on that one absolutely every day because there is no float in the schedule. That one is scheduled to finish right at the end of the project, along with all of the facilities that come together for us to test. Our challenge is to make sure all of this comes together. There's a lot of big pieces to this and they all got to come together at the right time. So raw water pump station and the transmission main are critical path activities for us. So with that, I think that concludes kind of our project update. You'll see there's a lot of activity going on out here. We encourage to you come back and get a closer look at some of the things that we've got going on out here. We're really proud of the team. I've got a great team out here working very hard, putting in a lot of hours to get this -- this thing built on time and on schedule, and most importantly, safely. We've got a great team and we're looking forward to moving ahead and finishing this out in spring of 2014. And with that, be glad to take any questions that you might have. first I want to congratulate you on finishing your presentation in exactly 30 minutes, as advertised. I like that. [Laughter]

we like to stay on schedule, mayor. well, you're exactly right. Not too much, not too little. Council member tovo, did you have a question? Oh. Mayor pro tem cole. when we talked about the plant being substantially complete in 2014, can you tell me what that means? Does that mean it will be operational, close to operational?

Substantial completion means fit for purpose, that you will be able to use it. Obviously there's some close-out things. We need to do record drawings and final paperwork and all those sorts of things, but substantially complete means that you would be able to croo the on be able to use the facility. let me

ask about the jollyville transmission main that was just recently let. Have we gone to fish and [15:30:02] wildlife for approval of that yet?

Our task is to get the guaranteed maximum price proposals to city staff for approval, and we have done that, and we have awarded that contract.

Cole: okay. So that's not done yet? , To your knowledge?

Someone else is going to have to address that one.

Stacy long, public works from the project manager for the plant. No, fish and wildlife does not need to approve the jollyville project. they don't need to so it's something we're not doing?

Right. let me make a comment and I hope i don't say something wrong here. I'm chair of the balcones conservation plan reporting committee. Willie -- director of the wildlife -- not wildlife -- wiel lands division. He is working on an ongoing basis. It's not a matter of just getting an approval and you're good and you don't pay any more attention to it. It is a continuing process, and he continues at every phase of construction to coordinate with fish and wildlife to make sure that not only it's good at the start, but it's good all the way through, because you do have unknown things happen. And I would also say that the design criteria from the very beginning for the jollyville line was that we design this transmission line, as well as all the facilities for this plant, as if we were -- this were an area -- host to an endangered species, although it is not officially yet. We're assuming that that is the case in the design and operations of it. So go ahead. okay. Council member morrison.

Morrison: thank you. I did want to follow up on that specific issue just briefly, because I'm interested -- I understand that the jollyville transmission line is on the critical path, and I'm interested in knowing a little more detail about the status of our environmental protection and monitoring plan for the construction, because, you know, I know that there's -- the environmental board has been working on a committee, you know, with a lot of concern about that, and so as i understand it, there's going to be a plan in place so that we can monitor and watch for issues that might come up and then react appropriately in case a vertical fracture is hit or something. So just the status of what that plan is itself.

Council member, I'm rudy garza, assistant city manager. Leading the environmental commissioning aspect of the project. So he'll respond to that.

Good morning. Chuck less any ac, environmental policy problem, with watershed protection. I'm the lead for the environmental commissioning effort, which includes the monitoring for impacts from both the water treatment plant and the transmission main. The monitoring has actually started for the transmission mains -- or transmission main even though we haven't started construction, we're collecting baseline data, and we'll be doing water quality, water quantity monitoring throughout the transmission main project. The construction contractor themselves will be monitoring how much water flows into the tunnel, how much water they pump out. We'll be monitoring the sensitive environmental receptors, the springs, bull creek surface water. We've got a number of groundwater wells that are in place, so we'll be looking for fluctuations in groundwater level, and all that is in place and ready to move forward, is actually moving forward already. I appreciate that. I appreciate the work that you do. In terms of collecting baseline data, which is -- you said what you're involved in right now, does it make a difference that we are in a drought right now? I mean, is the baseline data going to be significantly different in such a way that if something were to happen we might not notice it because the baseline is in -- from a drought situation?

It's possible -- certainly it will affect our surface water data. We're actually not collecting surface water data right now because bull creek is essentially dry. A number of the springs have dried out. But for the surface water and the spring flow data, fortunately that's an area that watershed protection has been monitoring and sampling for years and years, so we have an extensive record that goes back, in some

cases deck aces, so that's helpful. At some point hopefully it will start raining. And also we're looking at changes area-wide, and so even if we continue into a drought or it starts raining while the -- while the project is under way, while the transmission main is being constructed, what we're looking for is changes in one location that aren't the same in all of the other locations that we're monitoring. And so it's really independent of rainfall for the most part.

Morrison: okay. Because I'm just trying to get my head around the logic of if a spring is already dry, how can we monitor to tell if we've hit something that would affect it. So you're saying that it's more of an area-wide monitoring?

Yes, because for the example of the spring, right now many of the springs are dry. If it started raining while the tunnel was being constructed in a particular spring that we would expect to be flowing didn't -- and it didn't start flowing, other the other springs in the area did start flowing, we would be looking for a connection between that spring and the work that we were -- that we were doing.

Morrison: okay. And then is there -- is there a plan of how to -- if something like that did happen, to move -- to go back and fix whatever it was to be able to identify if you --

yes, and we would be looking for unusual flow into the tunnel itself. If we intersected water that would affect -- affect a spring, what we would find is that water would be flowing into the tunnel. We would be seeing it. We have a plan in place to correct that kind of condition.

Morrison: okay. I appreciate that and I know your work is very important. And you said you're also monitoring the work here at 4 at the site, and we heard some about the inspection, the environmental inspections that are going on to see if anything unfortunate or unusual happens. Have we had any incidents, any events we've had to deal with?

No, and, in fact, I've been in this business for over 20 years, working for the city of Austin. I've literally been on hundreds of construction sites, and the level of environmental protection and compliance that we're seeing on this site is unique in my experience. The contractor is very forward thinking, very proactive. We also have a watershed protection staff member, Robin Smith, that's responsible for the project, environmental compliance. She's on-site every day. That is also unique. That is something we don't do on any other project. It's in addition to the regular environmental inspection that the city inspectors do and the construction inspection, and so the level of oversight on this site is unique, and the level of compliance and proactive action on the part of the contractor is also unique in my experience.

Morrison: thank you. Council member Tovo. I have another quick question on that same point from Mr. Leznicki. You said that there weren't any unusual or unexpected or unfortunate issues out here at the water treatment site. Did the construction workers encounter any endangered species caves while they were working on construction here?

There have been some voids encountered, nothing that I would call a cave. There have been anywhere from small voids that you could maybe stick your hand into to something that you could stick your head into, and -- but there hasn't been any endangered species found to date. What is -- what are you doing to mitigate that or is there a need to mitigate?

We're coordinating where it's required under the permits and regulations, coordinating official wildlife service, and evaluating any features that are found under either the federal regulations or the city regulations that apply. Can we get more information about that? Is that information available in anyplace the public could view it?

Sure, we could put together a summary of what's been found out at the site and provide that to you. Just

to clarify one of the earlier questions, i understood the answer was fish and wildlife does not need to approve -- does not need to give prior approval on the jollyville construction, but are you going to seek an opinion from the fish and wildlife?

We hadn't planned on seeking an opinion. We have been keeping them in the loop for well over a year on the environmental protection features that have been designed into the project, and just so that they're aware of what we're doing and sort of keeping them -- just in the discussion loop. So if they -- if they choose to they can express any concerns or an opinion, and I'm sure we'll continue that.

Tovo: okay. Thanks. chuck, one more quick clarification. It's my understanding this site itself, the water treatment plant 4 site, is not a part of the habitat acquisition area they anticipated, so it doesn't require -- or it has already been mitigated for endangered species.

Yes, this site has already been mitigated as part of the bpcp.

Mayor leffingwell: okay. Thank you. Council member spelman. very quick, chuck, while you're still close. You mentioned that your wildlife investigator is of course in construction, hadn't run into any endangered species but of course the jollyville salamander isn't listed yet. You did not run into any jollyville salamanders, is that correct?

Here at this plant there's not any habitat either on or adjacent to this site or nearby. This site has essentially zero possibility of affecting any known habitat. and we haven't started digging on the jollyville main yet; is that correct?

Correct. Speaking speaking thanks. this site is not in the bull creek watershed.

That's correct. it's in the lake travis watershed.

Yes. council member riley.

Riley: is this on? Is this on? Okay. I want to make sure i understand exactly where we are on the very bottom item on the project schedule, the transmission main, because that chart says the beginning is in summer of 2011. Is there a contract between -- we have a winning bidder for the transmission main.

Yes, sir. The contract has been forwarded.

Does mwh have -- so that contract is between mwh and the winner of the bid?

Yes. There is a gmp proposal that has been approved. The city has awarded that work authorization to mwh constructors. We have in turn executed that subcontract to a joint venture, southland/mold constructors, who are a big tunneling outfit, and they are proceeding on getting all their submittals in, getting ready to start with the access shafts. So that work will get started here in the next couple of months. have they been given a notice to proceed?

Yes, uh-huh. when was that given?

In july. I can get you the exact date.

Riley: okay. Now, in the past we've been told that the project would be at 15% -- the whole project would be at 15% completion at the end of september. Is that still correct?

Plus or minus, that's roughly the right earned value to date of work in place, yes, sir.

Riley: okay. Thanks. any other questions? Thank you very much. Appreciate the presentation. That's quite an impressive site here, and it didn't get too hot for us. We really appreciate that.

It will. oh, one more -- council member tovo?

Tovo: thanks. I have one more question. Do you have all of your bids for the major work packages available on-line?

Available on-line. I'm not sure if they're available on-line. or available --

coming to mwh, we compile that information and submit it to the city as part of our guaranteed maximum price proposals, so it is provided to the city staff.

Tovo: okay. One of the citizens had asked, because the city's contract with them mwh talks about the fact that all major bids for work packages will be made public within a week after the date of final selection. That's where that arose. So we can get that, I guess, from city staff, that information?

Yes.

Yes. [Laughter] i think they said yes. Anything further? Okay. Thank you very much.

Thank you for coming in. that's all we have on our agenda so without objection we stand adjourned at 11:15. Thank you.