PUBLIC SAFETY

and Proposition 478

TOWN HALL

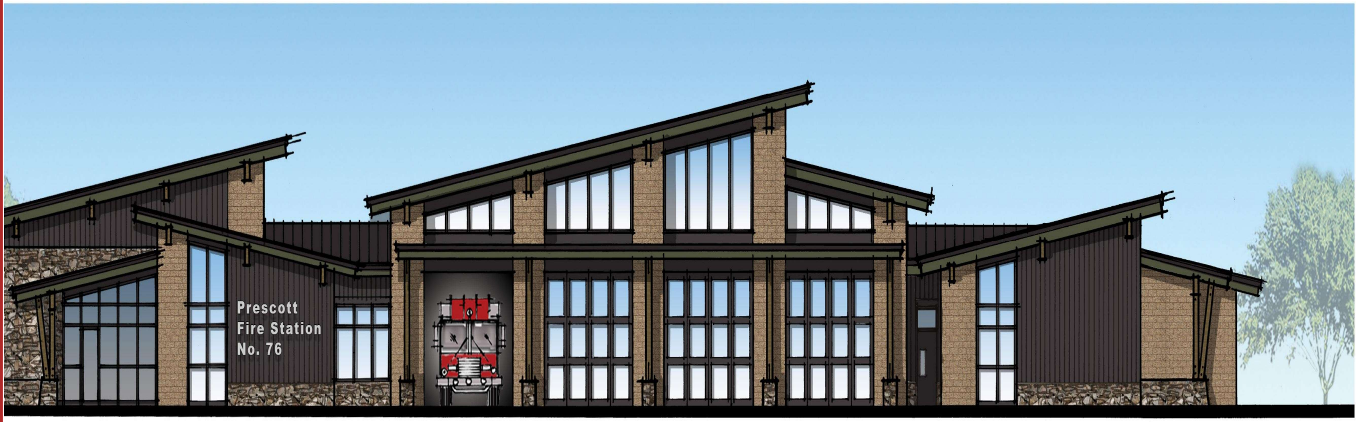
August 26, 2026 · 4:00 p.m.

The Federal · 101 W. Goodwin Street

CITY OF PRESCOTT ARIZONA

Prescott Fire Station No. 76

Contemporary Ranch elevation · Perlman Architects



The story so far, and what comes next

Welcome from Your Hosts

The City of Prescott City Council convened this town hall so residents can hear the record directly and ask questions on any point.

Today's Hosts

Mayor Cathey Rusing

Mayor Pro Tem Lois Fruhwirth

Prescott City Council Members

Councilmember Mary Frederickson

Councilmember Jim Garing

Councilmember Ted Gambogi

Councilmember Jay Ruby

Councilmember Patrick Grady

Source: Prescott City Council bios

Welcome - This Town Hall

City Manager	Fire Chief	Interim Police Chief	Budget Manager
Dallin Kimble	Holger Durre	Jon Brambila	Catherine Boland

Tonight's Agenda

1. Why we asked - the response-time gap that built Proposition 478
2. What voters approved and the guardrails put in place
3. What has been delivered since April 1, 2025
4. The four capital projects - stations, substation, evidence facility
5. Funding, timeline, and how you can watch every dollar
6. Questions raised - and the answers on the record

The Problem That Built Proposition 478

Two departments. Several decades of deferred capacity. A community that had outgrown both.

FIRE NEEDS

Prescott had not built a new fire station in more than three decades.

- Population has doubled since Prescott last invested in station capacity.
- PFD covers 45.2 square miles across five stations; three of those stations are undersized for modern apparatus and crew safety.
- North Prescott and the 89A corridor have no station within the council-adopted 8-minute urban benchmark at the 90th percentile.

POLICE NEEDS

The Marina Street HQ had absorbed every remodel it could hold.

- Property and evidence must move due to critical space constraints that carry chain-of-custody and legal-liability exposure.
- Even with prior remodels, the Marina Street HQ was bursting at the seams; a substation, dedicated vehicle storage, and additional administrative space were all needed.
- Property/evidence, K-9, motors, and traffic units remain scattered across constrained downtown facilities with no climate-controlled evidence storage.

THE FISCAL REALITY *None of these projects, fire or police, could be contemplated without significant pressure on the general fund and the potential elimination of other critical city services. Council directed Proposition 478 as the recommended path after staff presented multiple options to close these gaps.*

Sources: PFD 2026 Strategic Plan Update · City of Prescott Prop 478 Program Page · City Council Public Safety Definition and Safeguards (Sept 2024)

The Measurement Standard

Council-adopted, at the 90th percentile - reported in the joint PFD/CAFMA Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover

8 MIN	14 MIN	13 MIN	3 MIN
First-arriving unit	**First-arriving unit**	**Effective Response Force**	**Airport ARFF unit**
urban planning zones	rural planning zones	high-risk urban fire/EMS	Station 73 · FAA policy

These are the numbers residents can hold the city to. New stations are built to close the gaps against these benchmarks.

Source: PFD 2026 Strategic Plan Update, 2023-2024 PFD Agency Annual Compliance Report

THE COMMITMENT · PROP 478

Public Safety Tax Initiative (Prop 478)

What we promised, how we sized it, and what we intend to deliver.

THE PROMISE

Improving Public Safety Services

Facilities · Operations · Community Impacts

- Budget is the means to the end. Original estimates were created to develop the tax percentage proposal.
- Commitment to community: the needs exist and the funding was approved.
- The tax provided for both capital and operating. We are prioritizing capital infrastructure up front, which means previously planned operating capacity will shift to capital infrastructure as needed.

OUR GOALS

Meet the Needs · Steward the Dollars

- Meet the needs and be responsible for every dollar spent.
- Evaluate the strategic goals of each individual project.
- End the 0.2% tax increment early once the promised scope has been delivered and the program is on solid financial footing.

BOTTOM LINE *The tax is a tool. The goal is safer facilities, stronger operations, and a program the community can be proud of.*

Sources: City of Prescott Prop 478 Program Page · OpenGov Prop 478 Tracker · City Council Safeguards Resolution (Sept 2024)

What Voters Approved - November 5, 2024

57.4%

YES · 11,916 to 8,719

Council placed the measure 7-0 on May 14, 2024

Guardrails: separate revenue account, budget-workshop reporting, live OpenGov tracking

Rate	0.95% dedicated public safety sales tax
Effective	April 1, 2025
Step-down	to 0.75% by December 31, 2035
Use	Fire and Police only - capital + operations
Definition	Ord. 2024-1874 locks "Public Safety" to Fire and Police
Transparency	Res. 2024-1905 - separate account, OpenGov

Source: KYCA election results, City of Prescott news release

HOW THE PLAN IS ORGANIZED

Planning Windows

The dedicated Public Safety Tax is planned across three windows so residents can see what is being addressed first, next, and later.

IMMEDIATE · 1 to 3 YRS

Catching Up to Current Needs

- Address today's response-time and coverage gaps in the built city
- Deliver the fire, police, and dispatch capacity residents are already relying on
- Fill critical vacancies and stabilize recruitment and retention

SHORT TERM · 4 to 7 YRS

Repairing Maintenance Backlog

- Bring existing stations up to modern health and safety standards
- Extend the useful life of facilities the community already owns
- Prepare land and design for the next generation of stations

LONGER TERM · 8 to 10 YRS

Preparing for Future Growth

- Add capacity ahead of demand, not after
- Complete the second new fire station and associated staffing
- Keep the capital plan aligned with the adopted Community Risk Assessment

Source: OpenGov Prop 478 tracker, Prop 478 Reconciliation

CAPITAL FRAMEWORK

Facility Needs

Publicly available planning shows the buildings the dedicated tax addresses in each window - not new promises, the same list residents have been shown since 2024.

IMMEDIATE · 1 to 3 YRS

Address today

Fire Stations

- One new station
- One relocated station
- One major remodel (Station 72)

Police

- Property and evidence facility

SHORT TERM · 4 to 7 YRS

Restore and prepare

Fire Stations

- Three safety and health remodels (71, 74, 75)
- Land and design for a second new station

Police

- Additional facilities and enhancements

LONGER TERM · 8 to 10 YRS

Build ahead

Fire Stations

- Build and staff the second new station

Source: OpenGov Prop 478 tracker, Prop 478 Reconciliation

PEOPLE AND PROGRAMS

Operational Needs

Facilities alone do not deliver service. The plan pairs each window with the personnel and programs required.

IMMEDIATE · 1 to 3 YRS

Staff the current gap

- Address recruitment and retention challenges

New Personnel

- 16 sworn police officers
- 13 fire personnel
- 2 fire safety positions
- 3 support staff (records, radio, IT)

- Low-acuity response model
- Public access defibrillation program

SHORT TERM · 4 to 7 YRS

Broaden capabilities

- Continued recruitment and retention

New Personnel

- Emergency management staffing
- Special enforcement team
- Additional K-9 units

LONGER TERM · 8 to 10 YRS

Staff the next station

New Personnel

- Fire Station 77 staffing

Source: OpenGov Prop 478 tracker, Prop 478 Reconciliation

WHAT RESIDENTS SHOULD EXPECT

Community Impacts

The intended outcomes residents were shown before the vote - the same outcomes the plan is measured against today.

IMMEDIATE · 1 to 3 YRS
Close the gap

- Fill downtown, midtown, and northside response gaps
- Improve response times
- Fill critical public safety positions
- Stabilize recruitment and retention
- Enhance community policing and traffic enforcement

SHORT TERM · 4 to 7 YRS
Strengthen the base

- Improve the health and safety of public safety personnel
- Prepare for future growth of the community
- Extend the life of existing public safety facilities

LONGER TERM · 8 to 10 YRS
Sustain the gains

- Continue improving public safety outcomes
- Keep facilities and staffing aligned with the risk assessment

Source: OpenGov Prop 478 tracker, Prop 478 Reconciliation

Every Decision, In Public - The Vote Record

None of these actions was buried in a consent agenda. Each was debated, then voted, on the record.

Date	Action	Vote
May 14, 2024	Ord. 2024-1858 - Place Prop 478 on the ballot	**7-0**
Sep 10, 2024	Ord. 2024-1874 - Lock definition of "Public Safety"	**Unanimous**
Sep 10, 2024	Res. 2024-1905 - Separate account + OpenGov reporting	**Unanimous**
Nov 5, 2024	Voter approval of Proposition 478	**57.4% YES**
Oct 14, 2025	Ord. 2025-1906 - Police land purchase ($1.55M)	**5-0**
Oct 14, 2025	Arrington Watkins police design contract ($1.96M)	**5-0**
Oct 28, 2025	Station 76 land purchase (~1.36 acres)	**7-0**
Oct 28, 2025	Perlman fire design contract ($2.43M)	**6-1**
Jul 14, 2026	Fire pre-construction contracts (CORE, $352,743)	**Unanimous**
Jul 14, 2026	Police pre-construction (Willman, $534,042)	**Unanimous**
Aug 11, 2026	Police Facility site plan - Option B	**6-1**

Source: City of Prescott Prop 478 page

Delivered: Prescott Fire Training Tower

A five-story live fire and confined space training facility now operating at the Sundog Ranch training center.

COMPLETE *A long-planned capital project, finished on the ground and in service to our firefighters.*

THE FACILITY

5 stories. NFPA certified. Live fire and confined space.

LOCATION

Sundog Ranch training center, 2898 Sundog Ranch Road

DESIGN/BUILD

Danson Construction, on the prior demolished tower footprint

TRAINING USE

Live fire attack, high-rise ops, RIT, rescue, and confined space entry

WHY IT MATTERS

- **Firefighter proficiency and safety**
  Live fire and technical rescue reps happen in Prescott, not on the road, keeping crews sharp and in service to the community.
- **Replaced a condemned structure**
  The previous tower was demolished after being condemned for age and safety concerns; this build restores full training capability.
- **Regional training asset**
  Supports Yavapai College fire science coursework and public safety agencies across central Yavapai County.

ON THE GROUND, NOT ON PAPER *Prescott firefighters are training in this tower today.*

Sources: City of Prescott Completed Projects · Prescott Fire Training Tower Project Page

The Four Current Capital Projects

FIRE

Station 72

530 6th Street · Downtown

Feasibility-driven remodel or rebuild on the existing central site; modern crew quarters, decon suite

FIRE

Station 73

SR 89 / Phippen roundabout · 16,964 sq ft

Relocates the ARFF-capable station toward call density; retains 105-foot ladder company

FIRE

Station 76 (NEW)

Sundog Ranch Road · 19,280 sq ft

First new PFD station in a generation; includes Battalion Chief quarters and Technical Rescue capability

POLICE

Substation + Evidence

Prescott Lakes Pkwy · ~7.48 acres

Combined substation and climate-controlled property/evidence facility; adjacent to CJC

Source: Public Safety Capital Plan Update, May 2026

Station 72 - Downtown Rebuild

Engine 72 - central Prescott, VA, Yavapai-Prescott Tribe

Approach	Full rebuild on the existing 6th Street site - remodel was not viable
Why not remodel	Undersized apparatus bays, no separated decon, aged mechanical/electrical
New size	Modern 3-bay drive-through, hot/warm/cold decon zoning, ADA quarters
Ladder	105-foot ladder truck currently housed at 72 relocates as part of the plan (see Station 73)
Coverage	No change to first-due response area during construction - automatic aid + temporary quarters

STATION 72 · REBUILD DECISION

Remodel vs. Full Reconstruction

Initial projections assumed a remodel. Professional due diligence changed the answer.

Existing Station 72 · 530 6th Street

DUE DILIGENCE FINDINGS

A remodel would be more expensive and less functional.

- Asbestos remediation required in the original structure.
- Structural component locations are not suited for drive-through bays, a primary firefighter-safety consideration.
- Utility relocation costs complicate the design and reduce options for situating the station on the lot.

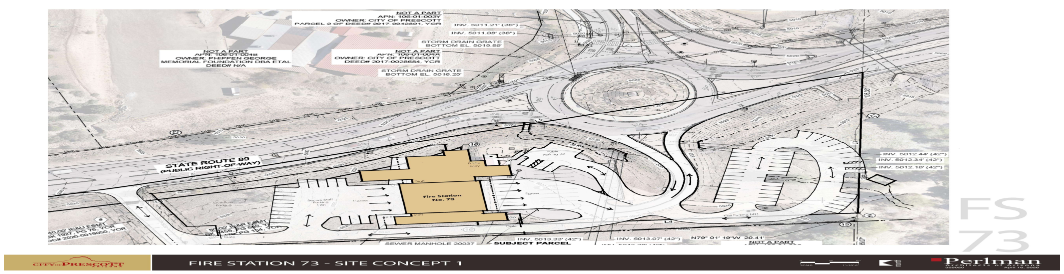
RESULT A rebuild delivers drive-through safety and modern setbacks, meeting all assumptions within a 50-year facility lifespan.

BOTTOM LINE *The rebuild is the more responsible use of Prop 478 dollars over the facility lifespan.*

Sources: OpenGov Prop 478 Reconciliation Story · City of Prescott Prop 478 Program Page

Station 73 - Relocation to SR 89 / Phippen

Contemporary Ranch - front elevation



Site concept 1 - SR 89 / Phippen roundabout

Size — 16,964 sq ft with 75-foot apparatus bay and 52 turnout lockers

Why relocate — Current site is off-center from where 90% of demand now occurs; ERF assembly runs above benchmark

New location — SR 89 / Phippen roundabout - pushes concentration to match call density

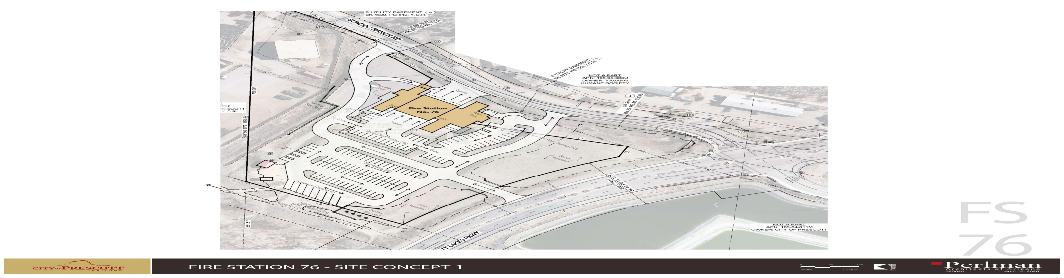
Ladder truck — 105-foot ladder company relocates here as part of the plan

ARFF — Airport rescue and firefighting mission preserved through automatic aid

Source: [PFD Stations page]

Station 76 - Sundog Ranch Road

Contemporary Ranch - front elevation



Site concept 1 - Sundog Ranch Road at Prescott Lakes Pkwy

Size 19,280 sq ft with 75-foot apparatus bay and 52 turnout lockers

Site ~1.36 acres, city-owned parcel at signalized roundabout with signal preemption

Coverage North Prescott, SR 89A corridor, Embry-Riddle main campus, Granite Dells subdivision

Response First-due unit plus Technical Rescue Team co-located

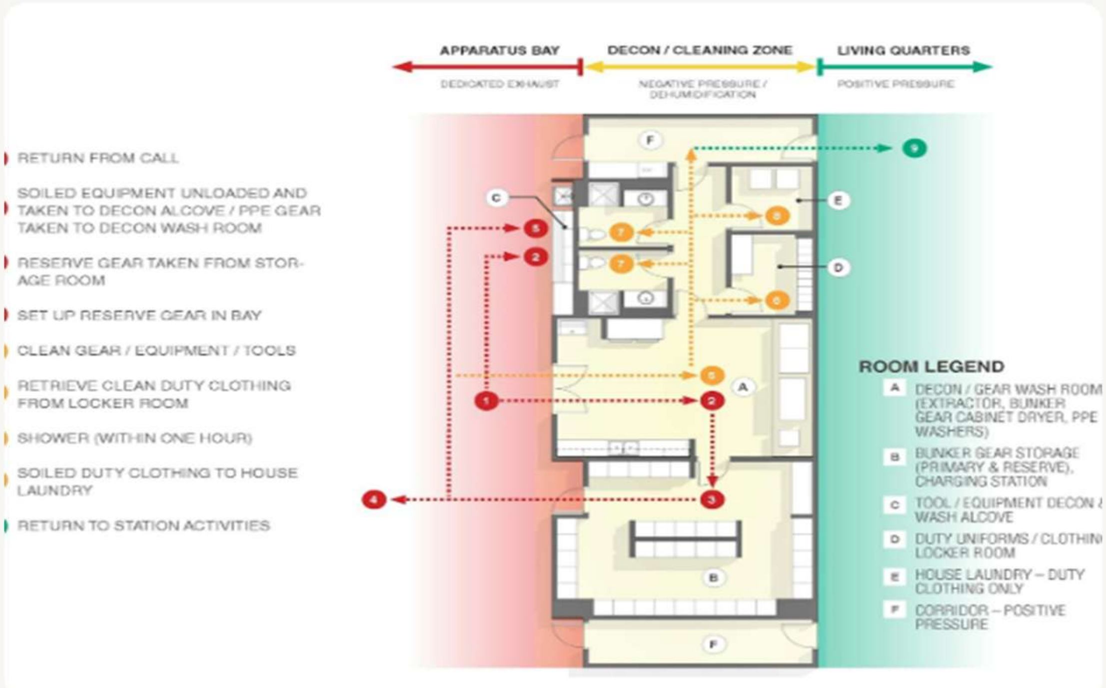
Command Dedicated Battalion Chief bay, dorm, and office; adds shift-level command coverage

Approvals Land 7-0 on Oct 28, 2025 · Design 6-1 same night

Source: PFD Stations page, Council Oct 28, 2025 recap

Why the New Stations Look Different Inside

Modern station design separates contaminated gear from living quarters - the direct response to firefighter cancer research.



HOT ZONE

Apparatus bay - dedicated exhaust extraction, contaminated gear stays here

WARM ZONE

Decon suite - extractor washers, PPE wash, negative pressure

COLD ZONE

Living quarters - positive pressure, no contaminated gear crosses this line

Source: Public Safety Capital Plan (May 2026)

Police Substation · Evidence Facility

Site	~7.48 acres from Yavapai County - adjacent to CJC on Prescott Lakes Pkwy
Purchase	$1.55M land + first right of refusal on remaining acreage
Consolidates	Substation, K-9, traffic/motors & climate-controlled property and evidence
30-year plan	Designed for 30 years of growth in a single purpose-built facility
Design	Arrington Watkins Architects; approved 5-0 on Oct 14, 2025
Site plan	Option B (reduces retaining walls) selected 6-1 on Aug 11, 2026

Prescott PD field operations

Climate-controlled evidence storage concept

Source: Council Oct 15, 2025 recap, Daily Courier Aug 12, 2026

POLICE FACILITIES · LONG-TERM VALUE

Sizing the Facility for the Next Generation

Modest cost increases are being paired with strategic funding reallocation to maximize long-term value.

DESIGN-TEAM FINDINGS

Right-sizing for a 20 to 30-year horizon.

- Project cost estimates have increased modestly, with adjustments strategically reallocating funds to maximize long-term value for both the Police Department and the community.
- The design team advised that reducing the facility size or scope by approximately 50% would leave the building inadequate within 5 to 8 years.
- The current design is based on projected community and Police Department growth over the next 20 to 30 years.
- The selected location creates efficiencies in proximity to the Yavapai County Justice Center on Prescott Lakes Parkway, to the Yavapai Humane Society and the firearms range.

LONG-TERM RATIONALE

Build once. Build right. Avoid future shortfalls.

- Reducing scope now would likely result in higher long-term costs through future expansion or renovation needs.
- Additional site improvements and facility enhancements are envisioned beyond the initial construction project.
- Planning for these future capital needs within the first 10 years of PSTI funding will help avoid future funding shortfalls.

INVESTMENT LOGIC *A facility sized for 20 to 30 years of growth is the more responsible use of Prop 478 dollars than a smaller building that is inadequate within 5 to 8 years.*

Sources: OpenGov Prop 478 Reconciliation Story · OpenGov Prop 478 Tracker · City of Prescott Prop 478 Program Page

People Delivered So Far - Not Just Buildings

Prop 478 also funds the personnel who staff the new capacity. Hiring is on schedule.

FIRE - FY25 + FY26

- **6** Firefighters (FY25 and FY26)
- **2** Captains (FY25 and FY26)
- **2** Engineers (FY25 and FY26)
- **1** Administrative Specialist (FY26)
- **1** Fire Inspector (FY26)
- **1** Emergency Manager – Currently being scoped for posting (FY27)

POLICE - FY25 + FY26

- **2** Police officers hired with an additional 14 approved
- **1** IT Specialist (FY26)
- **1** Records Clerk (FY26)

Source: FY26 Council Budget Workshop, FY27 Council Workshop handout

The Money · Sources and Uses

$22.8M	**$138.0M**	**$17.2M**	**$17.7M**
FY26 estimated PSTI revenue	**Current total capital estimate**	**Offsetting capacity identified (capital and operating)**	**FY26 estimated ending balance**
per June 2026 reconciliation	up from $110.6M original	covered without cutting scope	preserved for FY27-FY29 construction

The 8-year PSTI capital plan is a document, not a promise on the fly

Every project - Stations 72, 73, 76, the police substation and evidence facility, and future Station 77 - is scheduled by fiscal year in the FY27 Council workshop handout. Program remains fiscally intact.

Source: FY27 Council Workshop handout, April 2026, Council update May 26, 2026

Timeline · Where We Are Now

May 2024	Council places Prop 478 on ballot, 7-0
Nov 2024	Voters approve, 57.4%
Apr 2025	Tax effective; PSTI account live on OpenGov
Oct 2025	Land + design contracts approved for all four projects
Jul 2026	Pre-construction contracts (CORE + Willman) approved unanimously
Aug 2026	Police site plan Option B selected 6-1
Mar 2027	Station 76 permit review complete (per Perlman schedule)
Apr 2027	Station 73 permit review complete
May 2027	Station 72 permit review complete

Question · Could a Future Council Redirect These Funds?

The safeguards were passed BEFORE the vote - three interlocking layers.

01

Ordinance 2024-1874

City Code defines "Public Safety Services" as expenditures available ONLY to Fire and Police, including dispatch and EMS. A future council would have to publicly repeal this to redirect the money.

02

Resolution 2024-1905

Prop 478 dollars flow through a separate revenue account, are reported at every Council budget workshop, and are publicly viewable year-round on OpenGov.

03

Independent audit

PSTI revenues appear in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report each year - a formal, externally audited public record.

Source: City of Prescott news release, OpenGov Prop 478 tracker

Capital Estimate · Reconciled Original to Current

The published reconciliation compares the original ballot-time estimate with the current estimate and explains each variance line in notes A through I.

$110.6M

ORIGINAL ESTIMATE

Ballot-time capital projection presented to Council and the public before Nov 5, 2024

$138.0M

CURRENT ESTIMATE

Reflects design deliverables, engineering diligence, and current market conditions as of June 2026

$27.4M

RECONCILED VARIANCE

Program remains fiscally intact - variance is covered by identified offsets, and the scope on the fire and police side is preserved

Source: Council update May 26, 2026

WHY COSTS CHANGED · RECONCILED

Primary Fire Station Cost Factors

What drove the reconciliation from initial planning estimates to construction-ready design.

DRIVER 1 · TIMELINE

Planning-Stage Estimates

The PSTI timeline to prepare projections did not allow for architectural conceptual design or imply fully designed stations. The original number was a planning estimate, not a designed number.

DRIVER 2 · SCOPE

Increased Square Footage

The primary driver of station cost increases is increased square footage at all projects, Station 72 (6th Street) requiring a full rebuild, and site-related costs that were not known when the projections were made.

DRIVER 3 · BENCHMARKS

Pre-Covid Comparables

Square-footage assumptions for PSTI were developed using station examples throughout the western US that were designed in the mid to late 2010s, prior to Covid-19 construction cost escalation.

DRIVER 4 · FUNCTION

Undersized Existing Stations

Existing stations are undersized on utility and storage space compared to the original projections. New builds now incorporate that missing space to support enhanced operations (for example, additional reserve apparatus).

POLICY NOTE *PSTI policy direction focuses on direct community service-level improvements. Internal support factors (logistics, storage) remain on the department strategic roadmap through the regular budget process.*

Sources: OpenGov Prop 478 Reconciliation Story · City of Prescott Prop 478 Program Page · PFD 2026 Strategic Plan Update

HOW WE DECIDE · BEST PRACTICE

How Fire Station Sites Are Selected

An objective, peer-reviewed planning chain. No single individual makes the call.

STEP 1 · RISK

Community Risk Assessment (CRA)

- A council-adopted document that systematically evaluates hazards, vulnerabilities, and community assets across every planning zone.
- 82 dispatch incident types are sorted into 6 risk classes (EMS, Fire, HazMat, Technical Rescue, Wildland, ARFF).
- Each incident is scored on Probability, Community Consequence, and Vulnerability Impact, then ranked low / moderate / high / maximum.
- Baseline uses 5 years of Computer-Aided Dispatch data, refreshed daily on a live map.
- 2026 CRA/SOC is a joint document with CAFMA covering all 15 first-due response areas.

STEP 2 · STANDARD

Standards of Cover (SOC)

- The council-adopted response plan that translates risk into measurable time targets. This correlates directly to the PFD and City Council Strategic Plan.
- Performance is reported at the 90th percentile (not average) using call processing, turnout, and travel time.
- General benchmark: first-arriving unit at or below 8 minutes urban, 14 minutes rural.
- Effective Response Force (ERF) assembly scales with risk from 8 to 18 minutes urban.
- Two levers are pulled to close the gap: distribution (where first-due units sit) and concentration (how fast the full ERF assembles).
- Insurance Services Office (ISO) dictates fire station spacing as well.

STEP 3 · SITE

GIS Analysis · CFAI Peer Review · Council

- City GIS overlays call-density data on candidate parcels and models 4, 5.5, and 9.5 minute coverage.
- Sites are scored on coverage improvement, redundancy penalty, acquirability, growth-corridor alignment, and neighborhood impact.
- For every scenario, a fallback plan of additional options is always prepared.
- The Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) independently reviews the CRA/SOC and methodology on a five-year cycle.
- Council reviews the analysis in open session and makes every land, design, and construction decision by recorded vote.

GUIDING PRINCIPLE *Strategic plans set the goal · CRA/SOC translates goal into measurable performance · GIS translates performance into siting · CFAI verifies methodology · Council votes in public.*

Sources: PFD 2026 Strategic Plan Update · PFD CFAI Accreditation Report (2023) · 2023-2024 PFD Agency Annual Compliance Report · City of Prescott Strategic Plan Update (March 2025)

Question · How Were the Station 76 and 73 Sites Evaluated?

The GIS site-scoping record predates the ballot by two years and considered more than a dozen scenarios.

Feb 2023	Three Search Areas: (1) north of Watson Lake, (2) Granite Dells/SR 89, (3) Heritage Park/ERAU - feeds Council study session. Included areas eliminated due to PRC runway impacts and response limitations
Sep 2023	Property search: Willow Creek Options 1A + 1B, Watson Lake Option B (roundabout NW corner). Evaluated additional property at the corner of 89A and Willow Creek
Jan 2024	"Response Analysis and a Path Forward" delivered to City Management
May-Aug 2024	Impact of multi-station pairing scenarios explored - Heights, Heritage Park, Sundog corridor. Statistics for balance of all locations evaluated
Oct 29, 2024	"Appendix A" optimal-pairing analysis delivered to City Manager – issues identified with both Rosser and Watson Lake locations
Oct 28, 2025	Sundog Ranch selected - regular agenda item 11A, not consent; open Council debate on record; land 7-0

Sundog Ranch: city-owned, at the center of the coverage gap, adjacent to (not within) preserved open space

Source: PFD 2026 Strategic Plan Update

HOW IT IS BUILT · PUBLIC PROCESS

How Public-Sector Capital Construction Works

A structured sequence of gates that keeps every dollar, drawing, and decision on the public record.

PHASE 1 · PLAN & FUND
Need Established · Funding Secured

- Strategic plan and department master plans define the need in measurable terms.
- Feasibility studies and preliminary cost estimates size the program before design.
- Council places any tax or bond measure on the ballot in open session; voters approve or reject the funding.
- Council adopts guardrails (dedicated revenue account, code definitions, mandatory reporting) that constrain how the money can be spent.
- Prop 478 status: approved by voters 57.4% (Nov 5, 2024); Ordinance 2024-1874 and Resolution 2024-1905 adopted Sept 10, 2024.

PHASE 2 · DESIGN & PROCURE
Architect · CMAR · Community Input

- Architect and Construction Manager at Risk (CMAR) are selected through competitive procurement and awarded by Council vote.
- Design proceeds in gated stages (concept, schematic, design development, construction documents); each stage has its own cost check.
- Firefighter-led design committee meets bi-weekly with architect and CMAR; every drawing is priced as it evolves.
- Public open houses, town halls, and Council study sessions surface community input at each gate.
- Prop 478 status: 15 firefighter-led design meetings from Nov 2025 through Aug 2026; CMAR pre-construction contracts approved 7-0 on July 14, 2026.

PHASE 3 · BUILD & REPORT
Permits · Construction · Public Reporting

- Guaranteed Maximum Price is set before construction; permits are issued after building-department review.
- Construction proceeds under CMAR with monthly progress reporting to Council and the public.
- Every dollar collected and spent is posted on OpenGov in near-real time and reconciled at year-end in the annual audit (ACFR).
- Council receives program updates at every budget workshop and can adjust scope in open session.
- Prop 478 status: permit reviews complete March through May 2027, construction complete by end of 2028, live on OpenGov today.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT *Every phase includes a formal Council vote in open session, a public reporting product on OpenGov, and at least one dedicated community engagement opportunity.*

Sources: City of Prescott Proposition 478 Program Page · OpenGov Prop 478 Tracker · OpenGov Prop 478 Reconciliation Story · City Council Public Safety Definition & Safeguards (Sept 2024)

How These Stations Are Being Designed

Design Principles	Developed to design buildings that harmonize with their surroundings and are fiscally balanced. No excessive design; build a 50 to 75-year facility.
15 meetings to Date	Design meetings held Nov 3, 2025, through Aug 20, 2026.
Chaired by	Public Works Capital Project Management Team
CMAR	CORE Construction- pre-construction under contract Willmeng Construction joint venture with Fann Contracting and Haley Construction.
Architects	Perlman Architects (fire) · Arrington Watkins (police)
Engineering	Grading, drainage, soils, and traffic-impact studies are contract deliverables - real numbers before construction commitment
Public input	Every meeting produces minutes; distributed by Public Works

Source: City of Prescott Public Works meeting minutes

How We Know the Plan Is Objective

The Community Risk Assessment / Standards of Cover - the same framework used by every CFAI-accredited fire agency in North America.

1 **City Strategic Plan**

Public safety as Priority #1

2 **PFD Strategic Plan**

Reducing Risk + Infrastructure results

3 **Joint CRA/SOC**

PFD + CAFMA: 15 planning zones, 82 dispatch types

4 **CFAI Peer Review**

PFD re-accredited; ISO Class 2 rating

5 **GIS Analysis**

Drive-time and call-density modeling by zone

6 **Council Decision**

Documented recommendation → public vote

Source: PFD CFAI Accreditation Report, PFD 2026 Strategic Plan Update

How You Can Verify Every Dollar

OpenGov Prop 478 Tracker

Real-time revenue tracking and published stories

stories.opengov.com/prescottaz

OpenGov Prop 478 Reconciliation

Original-to-current cashflow, capital, and operating detail

Prop 478 Reconciliation story

Annual audit (ACFR)

PSTI revenue independently audited each year

FY25 ACFR

Council budget workshops

PSTI reported at every workshop under Res. 2024-1905

FY27 Workshop handout

Contact Fire Administration: 201 N. Montezuma St., Suite 216 · 928-777-1701

Financial Reconciliation (Prop 478) - Key Takeaways

INCREASES IN CAPACITY

- Tax revenue projected higher than original estimate - $2.3M
- Additional resources anticipated to be higher from impact fees - $2.0M
- Hiring staff to align with completion of capital projects - $41.6M
- Associated operating costs to align with completion of projects - $.7M
- Net savings in debt service - $1.3M

DECREASES IN CAPACITY

- Higher than anticipated cost for completion of projects including impact fee projects – ($27.4M)
- Reduced need to proceeds from financing - ($2.9M)
- Lower estimate of interest earnings – ($.5)

Cashflow Projections - Original, Revised, Variance

Projected cashflows for the 0.95 percent Public Safety Tax, stepping down to 0.75 percent by December 31, 2035, reconciled to actual FY25 and estimated FY26 results.

Projected Cashflows 0.95%
With Reduction to 0.75% December 31, 2035

Original Projection	Immediate Needs			Short Term				Longer Term			10-YR Original
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	Projection
Sources											
Proposed Privilege Tax	$ 5,329,500	$ 21,744,360	$ 22,179,247	$ 22,622,832	$ 23,075,289	$ 23,536,795	$ 24,007,530	$ 24,487,681	$ 24,977,435	$ 25,476,983	217,437,652
General Fund Funding	30,097,812	30,699,768	31,313,763	31,940,038	32,578,839	33,230,416	33,895,024	34,572,924	35,264,382	35,969,670	329,562,636
Interest Earnings	-	6,394	63,094	287,324	-	-	59,214	118,326	-	-	534,352
Development Impact Fees	3,180,798	530,400	541,008	551,828	562,865	574,122	585,604	597,316	609,262	621,447	8,354,650
Debt Issues	4,397,202	24,108,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,505,202
Total Sources	43,005,312	77,088,922	54,097,112	55,402,022	56,216,993	57,341,333	58,547,372	59,776,247	60,851,079	62,068,100	584,394,492
Uses											
Existing Operations - GF	30,097,812	30,699,768	31,313,763	31,940,038	32,578,839	33,230,416	33,895,024	34,572,924	35,264,382	35,969,670	329,562,636
Existing Operations - PSTI	885,288	1,832,507	2,845,111	3,926,804	5,081,396	6,312,800	7,625,353	9,023,472	10,511,834	12,095,357	60,139,922
Operating Cost PSTI Specific	1,709,500	3,756,534	4,881,569	4,825,196	4,842,027	4,988,191	6,184,966	7,386,369	7,609,874	7,840,181	54,024,406
Subtotal Operating Costs	32,692,600	36,288,809	39,040,443	40,692,038	42,502,262	44,531,407	47,705,343	50,982,765	53,386,090	55,905,208	443,726,964
Cash Funded Capital	2,415,000	12,784,600	-	30,260,914	8,008,875	1,739,878	3,786,396	14,709,575	-	-	73,705,238
Impact Fee Funded Capital	3,180,798	530,400	330,750	762,086	562,865	574,122	585,604	1,828,025	-	-	8,354,650
Debt Funded Capital	4,397,202	24,108,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,505,202
Debt - Principal Payments		366,247	2,388,875	2,484,430	2,693,032	2,765,998	2,794,646	2,906,432	3,129,534	3,173,566	22,702,760
Debt - Interest Payments	-	175,888	1,125,558	1,030,003	930,626	827,274	719,787	608,001	491,744	370,837	6,279,718
Total Uses	42,685,600	74,253,944	42,885,626	75,229,471	54,697,660	50,438,679	55,591,776	71,034,798	57,007,368	59,449,611	583,274,532
Current Year Cashflow	319,712	2,834,978	11,211,486	(19,827,449)	1,519,333	6,902,654	2,955,596	(11,258,551)	3,843,711	2,618,489	
Prior Year Cash Balance	-	319,712	3,154,690	14,366,177	(5,461,272)	(3,941,939)	2,960,715	5,916,312	(5,342,240)	(1,498,529)	1,119,960
Current Year Cash Balance	$ 319,712	$ 3,154,690	$ 14,366,177	$ (5,461,272)	$ (3,941,939)	$ 2,960,715	$ 5,916,312	$ (5,342,240)	$ (1,498,529)	$ 1,119,960	

Revised Projection	Immediate Needs			Short Term				Longer Term			10-YR Revised
	FY2025 Actual	FY2026 Est End	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	Projection
Sources											
Proposed Privilege Tax	5,570,178	22,800,000	22,300,000	22,750,000	23,200,000	23,660,000	24,140,000	24,620,000	25,110,000	25,620,000	219,770,178
General Fund Funding	29,629,692	31,510,820	34,027,492	35,728,867	37,515,310	38,270,000	39,040,000	39,820,000	40,620,000	41,430,000	367,592,181
Interest Earnings	-	-									-
Development Impact Fees	583,127	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,040,400	1,061,208	1,082,432	1,104,081	1,126,162	1,148,686	1,171,659	10,357,755
Debt Issues	-	-		13,650,000	12,000,000						25,650,000
Total Sources	35,782,997	55,330,820	57,347,492	73,169,267	73,776,518	63,012,432	64,284,081	65,566,162	66,878,686	68,221,659	623,370,114
Uses											
Existing Operations - GF	29,629,692	31,510,820	34,027,492	35,728,867	37,515,310	38,270,000	39,040,000	39,820,000	40,620,000	41,430,000	367,592,181
Existing Operations - PSTI	-	-				1,121,075	2,320,629	3,608,661	4,980,094	6,450,098	18,480,557
Operating Cost PSTI Specific	418,790	1,863,683	4,626,526	5,043,462	5,157,618	5,292,409	6,596,070	7,790,488	8,131,457	8,359,954	53,280,456
Subtotal Operating Costs	30,048,482	33,374,503	38,654,018	40,772,328	42,672,928	44,683,485	47,956,699	51,219,149	53,731,551	56,240,053	439,353,194
Cash Funded Capital	948,699	7,390,925	21,480,628	26,646,000	16,660,000	8,814,000	-	17,888,887	-	-	99,829,139
Impact Fee Funded Capital	109,039	-	2,226,500	4,615,000	2,050,000	500,000	-	3,020,713	-	-	12,521,252
Debt Funded Capital	-	-	-	13,650,000	12,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,650,000
Debt - Principal Payments						10,000,000	10,000,000	5,650,000			25,650,000
Debt - Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	692,940	692,940	692,940	-	-	2,078,820
Total Uses	31,106,220	40,765,428	62,361,146	85,683,328	73,382,928	64,690,425	58,649,639	78,471,689	53,731,551	56,240,053	605,082,405
Current Year Cashflow	4,676,777	14,565,392	(5,013,654)	(12,514,062)	393,590	(1,677,992)	5,634,442	(12,905,526)	13,147,135	11,981,607	
Prior Year Cash Balance	-	4,676,777	19,242,169	14,228,515	1,714,453	2,108,044	430,051	6,064,493	(6,841,033)	6,306,102	18,287,709
Current Year Cash Balance	$ 4,676,777	$ 19,242,169	$ 14,228,515	$ 1,714,453	$ 2,108,044	$ 430,051	$ 6,064,493	$ (6,841,033)	$ 6,306,102	$ 18,287,709	

Changes/Variance	Immediate Needs			Short Term				Longer Term				
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034		
Sources												
Proposed Privilege Tax	$ 240,678	$ 1,055,640	$ 120,753	$ 127,168	$ 124,711	$ 123,205	$ 132,470	$ 132,319	$ 132,565	$ 143,017	A	2,332,526
General Fund Funding	(468,120)	811,052	2,713,729	3,788,829	4,936,471	5,039,584	5,144,976	5,247,076	5,355,618	5,460,330	B	38,029,545
Interest Earnings	-	(6,394)	(63,094)	(287,324)	-	-	(59,214)	(118,326)	-	-	C	(534,352)
Development Impact Fees	(2,597,671)	489,600	478,992	488,572	498,343	508,310	518,477	528,846	539,424	550,212	D	2,003,105
Debt Issues	(4,397,202)	(24,108,000)	-	13,650,000	12,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	E	(2,855,202)
Total Sources	(7,222,315)	(21,758,102)	3,250,380	17,767,245	17,559,525	5,671,099	5,736,709	5,789,915	6,027,607	6,153,559		38,975,622
Uses												
Existing Operations - GF	(468,120)	811,052	2,713,729	3,788,829	4,936,471	5,039,584	5,144,976	5,247,076	5,355,618	5,460,330	F	38,029,545
Existing Operations - PSTI	(885,288)	(1,832,507)	(2,845,111)	(3,926,804)	(5,081,396)	(5,191,725)	(5,304,724)	(5,414,811)	(5,531,740)	(5,645,259)	F	(41,659,365)
Operating Cost PSTI Specific	(1,290,710)	(1,892,851)	(255,043)	218,266	315,591	304,218	411,104	404,119	521,582	519,774	F	(743,950)
Subtotal Operating Costs	(2,644,118)	(2,914,306)	(386,425)	80,290	170,666	152,078	251,356	236,383	345,460	334,845		(4,373,770)
Cash Funded Capital	(1,466,301)	(5,393,675)	21,480,628	(3,614,914)	8,651,125	7,074,122	(3,786,396)	3,179,312	-	-	G	26,123,901
Impact Fee Funded Capital	(3,071,759)	(530,400)	1,895,750	3,852,914	1,487,135	(74,122)	(585,604)	1,192,688	-	-	H	4,166,602
Debt Funded Capital	(4,397,202)	(24,108,000)	-	13,650,000	12,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	I	(2,855,202)
Debt - Principal Payments	-	(366,247)	(2,388,875)	(2,484,430)	(2,693,032)	7,234,002	7,205,354	2,743,568	(3,129,534)	(3,173,566)	I	2,947,240
Debt - Interest Payments	-	(175,888)	(1,125,558)	(1,030,003)	(930,626)	(134,334)	(26,847)	84,939	(491,744)	(370,837)	I	(4,200,898)
Total Uses	(11,579,380)	(33,488,516)	19,475,520	10,453,857	18,685,268	14,251,746	3,057,863	7,436,890	(3,275,818)	(3,209,558)		21,807,873
Current Year Cashflow	4,357,065	11,730,414	(16,225,140)	7,313,387	(1,125,743)	(8,580,647)	2,678,846	(1,646,975)	9,303,424	9,363,117		
Prior Year Cash Balance	-	4,357,065	16,087,479	(137,662)	7,175,726	6,049,983	(2,530,664)	148,182	(1,498,794)	7,804,631		17,167,748
Current Year Cash Balance	$ 4,357,065	$ 16,087,479	$ (137,662)	$ 7,175,726	$ 6,049,983	$ (2,530,664)	$ 148,182	$ (1,498,794)	$ 7,804,631	$ 17,167,748		

A Proposed Privilege Tax revenue was originally budgeted very cautiously based on the best information available at the time. With two additional years of data, we are now able to project a modest upward adjustment. The revised estimate remains cautious but provides a more realistic picture of expected sales tax revenue over this period.

B General Fund (GF) funding reflects operational funds for Public Safety paid for from general fund sources other than the dedicated tax increment. Compared to the original estimates, more general fund is being allocated to operations.

In the original projection, starting from the first year, General Fund revenues were assumed to grow 2% per year, while Existing Operations were projected to grow 5%. The gap between these growth rates was planned to be covered by PSTI revenues.

C Interest earnings was not calculated in the revised projection as it is relatively minor in the scope of the projects and program.

D The FY25 ending fund balance for impact fees is $3.8 million. The original cash flow model assumed this balance would be used immediately, but the revised projection reflects annual impact fee revenues instead. The starting fund balance will be drawn down as project needs arise, with most of it expected to be used in FY27–FY29. Total impact fee revenues have increased due to the revised fee schedule adopted by Council effective January 1, 2025, allowing higher revenue projections based on additional years of activity.

E Since the projects have been delayed and tax revenues continue to accumulate, debt issuance will not be required as early as originally anticipated, and in a smaller amount overall.

F Operating costs were divided into three categories to provide greater transparency. Overall operating expenditures are projected to be lower than originally anticipated due to delays in infrastructure completion.

- **Existing Operations – General Fund:** This represents the operating costs supported by non-PSTI General Fund resources, and matches the General Fund Funding row under "Sources".
  - In the original projection, General Fund revenues were assumed to grow 2% per year, while Existing Operations were projected to grow 5%. The gap between these growth rates was planned to be covered by PSTI revenues.
  - In the revised projection, General Fund Funding was adjusted to match Existing Operations for FY25 Actual, FY26 Estimated End, and FY27 Budget. After FY27, existing operations grow at 5% annually through FY29. As building infrastructure is prioritized up front, non-PSTI General Fund sources will cover 100% of increases in Existing Operations until major capital projects are substantially complete. Beginning in FY30, General Fund Funding growth slows to 2% annually, while Existing Operations continue to grow at 5%.
- **Existing Operations – PSTI:** Calculated as Existing Operations from the Projected Operating Needs minus General Fund Funding.
  - The original projection for Existing Operations - PSTI is derived from the total of all existing operations less the amount originally projected for General Fund funding. General Fund revenues were assumed to grow 2% per year, while Existing Operations were projected to grow 5%. The gap between these growth rates was planned to be covered by PSTI revenues.
  - In the revised projection, the public safety tax begins to cover the incremental growth in Existing Operations starting in FY30 and is calculated as the Public Safety Operating Summary's Existing Operations total minus the General Fund funding for each year.
- **Operating Cost – PSTI Specific:** Total of all directly tied personnel costs plus amount in the Projected Operating Needs rows except Existing Operations.
  - The revised projection shows lower operating costs due to delays in ramping up operations while infrastructure is still being built. In Fire, new stations must be constructed before they can be fully staffed, and in Police, there have been challenges in recruiting for the positions funded by this tax.

G Due to the timing of the projects, more cash $26 million can be utilized up front.

H Total impact fee revenues have increased due to the revised fee schedule adopted by Council effective January 1, 2025, allowing higher revenue projections and usage to fund capital projects.

I In the revised projection, the debt service is needed for a much shorter period of time, with the difference showing in less interest costs.

Source: Prop 478 Reconciliation (OpenGov)

PROP 478 RECONCILIATION

Public Safety Capital Project Summary

Original $110.6 million estimate reconciled to the current $138.0 million estimate. Notes A through I in the source document explain each variance line, including combined property/facility scope, vehicle policy, and Station 72 rebuild.

Public Safety Capital Project Summary

ORIGINAL PROJECTION	Immediate Needs			Short Term				Longer Term			
	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	Total
Police											
Property and Evidence Facility	$ 700,000	$ 7,630,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	8,330,000
Additional Facility	-	-	-	28,917,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,917,000
Remodel of Downtown Facility	-	-	-	-	6,361,740	-	-	-	-	-	6,361,740
Firing Range Improvement	475,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475,000
Radio Tower Improvements	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Additional Vehicles - Impact Fees	-										
Additional Vehicles - PSTI	300,000	315,000	330,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	945,750
Fire											
Station 73	2,809,000	10,584,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,393,000
Station 76	784,000	10,584,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,368,000
Engine for Station 76	1,165,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,165,000
Station 72	560,000	7,560,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,120,000
Ladder Tender for Station72	950,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950,000
Fire PSTI Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training Tower/Center Improvement	750,000	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Station 71 Remodel	-	-	-	2,106,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,106,000
Station 75 Remodel	-	-	-	-	2,210,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,210,000
Station 74 Remodel	-	-	-	-	-	2,314,000	-	-	-	-	2,314,000
PSTI Capital Purchases	-										
Station 77	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,372,000	14,817,600	-	-	19,189,600
Engine for Station 77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,720,000	-	-	1,720,000
Total	$ 9,993,000	$ 37,423,000	$ 330,750	$31,023,000	$ 8,571,740	$2,314,000	$ 4,372,000	$16,537,600	$ -	$ -	110,565,090

REVISED PROJECTION	Immediate Needs			Short Term				Longer Term			
	FY25 Actual	FY26 Est End	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	Total
Police											
Property and Evidence Facility	$ -	$ 2,647,000	$10,961,740	$15,000,000	$ 14,500,000	$5,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	48,108,740
Additional Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remodel of Downtown Facility	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Firing Range Improvement	14,180	-	460,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474,180
Radio Tower Improvements	4,050	200,000	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404,050
Additional Vehicles - Impact Fees	109,039	110,000	115,000	115,000	-	-	-			-	449,039
Additional Vehicles - PSTI	-	330,000	814,250	690,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,834,250
Fire											
Station 73	12,878	412,500	2,735,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	17,160,378
Station 76	19,750	196,470	3,705,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,921,220
Engine for Station 76	-	631,555	1,014,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,645,609
Station 72	3,264	116,400	882,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,001,664
Ladder Tender for Station72	894,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	894,577
Fire PSTI Vehicle			80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Training Tower/Center Improvement	-	2,702,000	130,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,832,000
Station 71 Remodel *	-	-	-	2,106,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,106,000
Station 75 Remodel *	-	-	-	-	2,210,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,210,000
Station 74 Remodel *	-	-	-	-	-	2,314,000	-	-	-	-	2,314,000
PSTI Capital Purchases	-	45,000	1,610,084	-	-	-	-				1,655,084
Station 77 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,189,600	-	-	19,189,600
Engine for Station 77 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,720,000	-	-	1,720,000
Total	$ 1,057,738	$ 7,390,925	$23,707,128	$44,911,000	$ 30,710,000	$9,314,000	$ -	$20,909,600	$ -	$ -	138,000,391

***** These future projects are listed at the original estimate and are subject to change as detail design and scope are determined.*

VARIANCE	Immediate Needs			Short Term				Longer Term					
	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	Total		
Police													
Property and Evidence Facility	$ (700,000)	$ (4,983,000)	$10,961,740	$15,000,000	$ 14,500,000	$5,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	39,778,740		
Additional Facility	-	-	-	(28,917,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,917,000)	6,500,000	A
Remodel of Downtown Facility	-	-	-	-	(6,361,740)	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	(4,361,740)		
Firing Range Improvement	(460,820)	-	460,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(820)		
Radio Tower Improvements	(1,495,950)	200,000	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(95,950)		
Additional Vehicles - Impact Fees	109,039	110,000	115,000	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	449,039		B
Additional Vehicles - PSTI	(300,000)	15,000	483,500	690,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	888,500		
Fire													
Station 73	(2,796,122)	(10,171,500)	2,735,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,767,378		C
Station 76	(764,250)	(10,387,530)	3,705,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,553,220		D
Engine for Station 76	(1,165,000)	631,555	1,014,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480,609		E
Station 72	(556,736)	(7,443,600)	882,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,881,664		F
Ladder Tender for Station72	(55,423)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55,423)		
Fire PSTI Vehicle	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000		G
Training Tower/Center Improvement	(750,000)	1,952,000	130,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,332,000		H
Station 71 Remodel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Station 75 Remodel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Station 74 Remodel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PSTI Capital Purchases	-	45,000	1,610,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655,084		I
Station 77	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,372,000)	4,372,000	-	-	-		
Engine for Station 77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
									$ -	$ -	**27,435,301**	**Total Increase**	

A The additional facility and property and evidence facility projects were combined for both cost efficiency and function. With the changes to the scope of the primary project, the remodel of the current substation was downgraded.

B Vehicle expenses relate to units for new employees and a new policy providing one vehicle per officer. There will be additional funding from impact fees of 1 vehicle per year.

C Changes from estimate for additional square footage, site prep (fill dirt) and utility/traffic control relocation.

D Increase costs for additional square footage, leveling with Sundog Parkway; relocation of the Peavine lot.

E Vehicle costs are inflationary for the fire trucks with heavy machinery/engine costs being the primary driver.

F Station 72 increased costs are related to a total change in scope from a remodel to a rebuild of the station.

G Vehicle for the newly hired Emergency Manager

H Increase is for engineering and site condition adjustments.

I The PSTI capital purchases include a new vehicle for the Emergency Manager and equipment (apparatus) replacements.

Source: Prop 478 Reconciliation (OpenGov)

Not Forgotten: Short-Term and Longer-Term Work

The 10-year plan sequences future projects on a defined schedule; scope moves from one window to the next as the previous one completes.

IMMEDIATE FY25-FY27

Apr 2025 to Jun 2027

CURRENT FOCUS

What is being built now.

- Station 72 replacement build
- Station 73 relocation
- Station 76 new build
- Police property and evidence facility

SHORT TERM FY28-FY31

Jul 2027 to Jun 2031

PLANNED FOR LATER

Restore and prepare.

- Health and safety remodels at Stations 71, 74, 75
- Land acquisition and design for Station 77
- Additional police facility enhancements
- Special enforcement team and additional K-9 units

LONGER TERM FY32-FY34

Jul 2031 to Jun 2034

PLANNED FOR LATER

Build ahead of demand.

- Construct Station 77 (second new station)
- Station 77 sworn and support staffing
- Continued alignment with the adopted Community Risk Assessment

ON THE 10-YEAR PLAN *Short-Term and Longer-Term scope is not a wish list. It is a sequenced plan the community has already been shown, and it will be delivered as each preceding window completes.*

Sources: OpenGov Prop 478 Reconciliation Story · OpenGov Prop 478 Tracker · City of Prescott Prop 478 Program Page

Short-Term Window: FY28 to FY31

Repair the buildings we already own, and prepare the ground for the next generation of stations. Window opens July 2027.

IMMEDIATE · FY25-FY27 | **SHORT TERM · FY28-FY31** | LONGER TERM · FY32-FY34

▲ YOU ARE HERE

FACILITIES

Restore and prepare

- Health and safety remodels at Stations 71, 74, and 75
- Land acquisition and design for Station 77
- Additional police facility enhancements to complete downtown consolidation

OPERATIONS

Broaden capabilities

- Continued recruitment and retention support
- Special enforcement team
- Additional K-9 units

OUTCOMES

Strengthen the base

- Improve health and safety of public safety personnel
- Prepare for the future growth of the community
- Extend the useful life of existing public safety facilities

PLANNED, NOT DEFERRED · This scope is on the 10-year plan and will be delivered on schedule as the Immediate window completes.

Sources: OpenGov Prop 478 Reconciliation Story · OpenGov Prop 478 Tracker · City of Prescott Prop 478 Program Page

Longer-Term Window: FY32 to FY34

Add capacity ahead of demand, not after; complete the second new fire station and staff it. Window opens July 2031.

IMMEDIATE · FY25-FY27 | SHORT TERM · FY28-FY31 | **LONGER TERM · FY32-FY34**

▲ YOU ARE HERE

FACILITIES

Build ahead

- Construct Station 77 (the second new station)
- Site work, equipment, and apparatus for full commissioning

OPERATIONS

Staff the next station

- Fire Station 77 sworn staffing package
- Associated support and logistics personnel

OUTCOMES

Sustain the gains

- Continue improving public safety outcomes
- Keep facilities and staffing aligned with the adopted Community Risk Assessment
- Position the community for growth in the next decade

PLANNED, NOT DEFERRED · Station 77 land and design are already scheduled in the Short-Term window; construction is sequenced to follow immediately after.

Sources: OpenGov Prop 478 Reconciliation Story · OpenGov Prop 478 Tracker · City of Prescott Prop 478 Program Page

Public Safety Tax Initiative (Prop 478)

What we promised, how we sized it, and what we intend to deliver.

THE PROMISE

Improving Public Safety Services

Facilities · Operations · Community Impacts

- Budget is the means to the end. Original estimates were created to develop the tax percentage proposal.
- Commitment to community: the needs exist and the funding was approved.
- The tax provided for both capital and operating. We are prioritizing capital infrastructure up front, which means previously planned operating capacity will shift to capital infrastructure as needed.

OUR GOALS

Meet the Needs · Steward the Dollars

- Meet the needs and be responsible for every dollar spent.
- Evaluate the strategic goals of each individual project.
- End the 0.2% tax increment early once the promised scope has been delivered and the program is on solid financial footing.

BOTTOM LINE *The tax is a tool. The goal is safer facilities, stronger operations, and a program the community can be proud of.*

Sources: City of Prescott Prop 478 Program Page · OpenGov Prop 478 Tracker · City Council Safeguards Resolution (Sept 2024)

PROMISES KEPT · DELIVERING THE SCOPE

100% Scope Fulfillment

Despite evolving costs, the originally promised scope is being met.

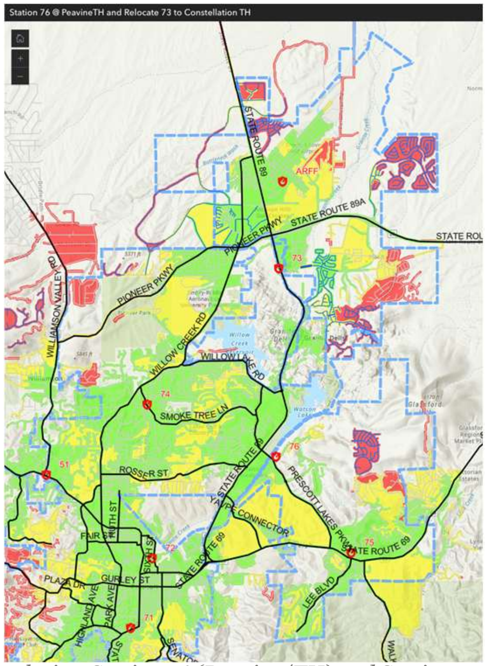
100% SCOPE FULFILLMENT

All stations (72, 73, 76) are moving forward with full operational capacity.

NO SERVICE REDUCTIONS
Station locations and apparatus counts remain as promised.

STRATEGIC FILLING OF GAPS
Coverage analytics confirm that new locations significantly reduce response times in high-growth corridors.

FISCAL DILIGENCE
We are actively value-engineering to ensure every dollar is spent on safety, not ornamentation.



Coverage analytics: Station 76 (Peavine/TH) and Station 73 relocated to Constellation TH

THE HEADLINE *Zero stations removed. Zero apparatus counts reduced. Every promise on the ballot is still on the delivery schedule.*

Sources: OpenGov Prop 478 Tracker · OpenGov Prop 478 Reconciliation Story · PFD 2026 Strategic Plan Update

Thank you.

The first major public-safety capital investment in a generation.

Questions?

Mayor Cathey Rusing · Prescott City Council

City Manager Dallin Kimble · Fire Chief Holger Durre · Interim Police Chief Jon Brambila

The Federal · 101 W. Goodwin Street · August 26, 2026 · 4:00 p.m.