



**GRAND JUNCTION CITY COUNCIL
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2017**

**PRE-MEETING (DINNER) 5:00 P.M. ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE ROOM
WORKSHOP, 5:30 P.M.
CITY HALL AUDITORIUM
250 N. 5TH STREET**

To become the most livable community west of the Rockies by 2025

1. Discussion Topics

- a. Update on the Palisade Plunge
- b. Discuss Moving Forward to Milestone Two of the Exclusive Negotiation Agreement with SiFi/Nokia

2. Next Workshop Topics

3. Other Business



Grand Junction City Council

Workshop Session

Item #1.a.

Meeting Date: February 27, 2017

Presented By: Rob Schoeber, Parks and Recreation Director

Department: Parks and Recreation

Submitted By: Rob Schoeber, Director, Parks and Recreation

Information

SUBJECT:

Update on the Palisade Plunge

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This is a follow up meeting from the City Council workshop on January 16, and staff, and others, will update City Council on the proposed Palisade Plunge trail connecting the top of the Grand Mesa to the Town of Palisade.

The Town of Palisade and several private and public partners are in the planning stages of a high quality single track trail extending nearly thirty miles from the Grand Mesa to Palisade. The trail has the potential of drawing cycling enthusiasts from throughout the region and country. In January 2016, Governor Hickenlooper announced 16 trail projects that are designated as highest priority projects for the State of Colorado. The proposed Palisade Plunge was one of the "16 in 16" designations.

Questions were raised by City Council during the January 16, meeting in regards to the proposed trail alignment and its impact on City owned property, and more specifically the current lease holders. Direction was given for COPMOBA to meet with the lease holders and gain their support. As a result of several joint meetings, COPMOBA will present an alternate route for City Council consideration.

BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:

The Town of Palisade and Colorado Plateau Mountain Bike Trail Association, Inc. (COPMOBA) have received grant funding from GOCO and DOLA in the amount of \$115,000 for project planning. These funds are targeted primarily to fund route evaluation studies. There are several private and public partners with interest in this

project including, City of Grand Junction, Town of Palisade, COPMOBA, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Mesa County, and Powderhorn Mountain Resort.

Representatives from COPMOBA, the City of Grand Junction and the current lease holders have held several meetings recently to discuss alternate routes specifically in the area near City of Grand Junction property. The current preferred route extends outside the City ranch property on the western boundary until necessary to enter on the northern portion to get around the blowout feature. The goal is to have one single entry and exit point on City property.

Once City support is obtained, COPMOBA will begin to move forward with public outreach meetings.

FISCAL IMPACT:

N/A

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Staff is seeking City Council direction and feedback on the proposed trail alignments and their impacts to City ranch leases, hunting activities, and watershed.

Attachments

1. Letter from VanWinkles
2. Site Map
3. Palisade Plunge White Paper

February 19, 2017

To: City Council of Grand Junction

From: Howard & Janie VanWinkle

Re: Preliminary Agreement on Palisade Plunge Bike Trail across City of GJ Property

We have met with COPMOBA, Town of Palisade, and Powderhorn Ski Resort in regards to the proposed bike trail that was initially crossing the City of Grand Junction property that we lease for ranching purposes. The property also has a hunting sublease that is an additional income stream for our business. This area is an important part of both the City of Grand Junction and the Town of Palisade watersheds.

We appreciate the City Council's position that an agreement with the VanWinkle's and COPMOBA was important before approval to use the property in question was given.

We have reached a preliminary agreement that is workable to both sides. An alternative route was suggested by the COPMOBA group and agreed to by the VanWinkle's. It skirts the City property boundaries to the west and crosses the area known as the "Blowout" using trails that will cross City property at that point. This is a good compromise from our point of view. It will have the least impact on the grazing in the area and also, allows for the hunting to continue with limited impact. Additionally, it will have the least impact from trespassing as any of the alternatives proposed. It also, has less disruption for wildlife in the area.

Several conditions were discussed at the final meeting.

- ✓ Seasonal closures of the trail would not be necessary in respect to either the ranching or hunting operations (DPW has some other closure concerns in the area that have been addressed)
- ✓ Signage would be necessary to inform the public of the crossing on private property and to "stay the trail". This would be provided by the trail group.
- ✓ Trespassers off the trail will be prosecuted.
- ✓ Gates and crossings will be built by the Trail organizers that will ensure that cattle cannot escape and bikers, hikers, and equestrians will be able to access the area with the least disruption to their experience.
- ✓ Access across the Town of Palisade property up Rapid Creek for the ranching and hunting operation will be available to the VanWinkle's and hunting lessees for needed maintenance and getting provisions to the hunting camp. This would not include bringing hunters in on said access.

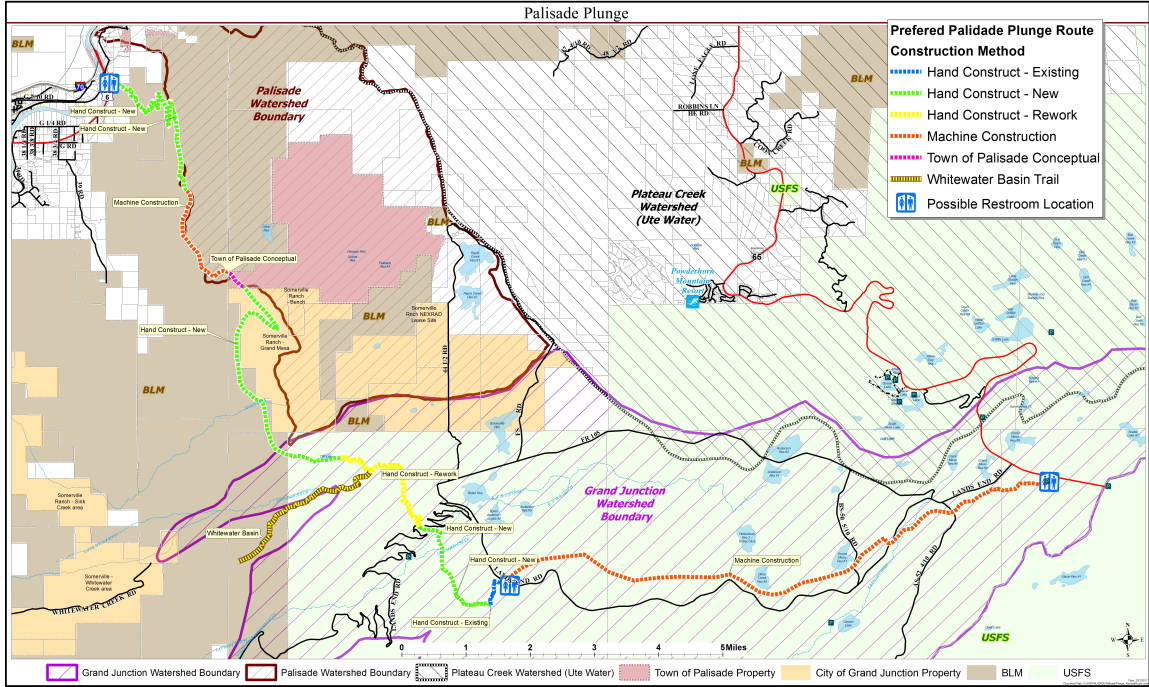
- ✓ There was discussion that additional access would not be requested on any of the VanWinkle leased land for a number of years for additional trails, yet to be determined. We were assured that Powderhorn can make the connections using Forest Service property to access the Palisade Plunge for their guests.

The additional impacts of the public in the area will require more vigilance from us as we manage and steward the land in the best manner that we can. This property is a valuable resource for the City of Grand Junction that we are privileged to care for. We are concerned about the impacts to the City of GJ watershed, as well.

We would ask the assistance of the City of GJ to facilitate an MOU between COPMOBA, City of GJ, Town of Palisade, and VanWinkles that would include all of the points above.

Obviously, it will take on-going conversations to ensure that the Palisade Plunge will be a great experience for those traveling the trail. It is important to mitigate the impacts to the ranching and hunting activities already in place, as well as to lessen the impacts to the wildlife in the area. As work progresses, we have asked to be informed of activities. We are committed to ensuring these discussions continue.

Palisade Plunge



The Palisade Plunge Trail Project

Project Overview:

- The Palisade Plunge Trail is a proposed route connecting the top of the Grand Mesa to the valley floor in the Town of Palisade via high quality non-motorized singletrack.
- Designated to the State's "16 in 2016" trails program, as part of the Governor's "Colorado the Beautiful Initiative", identifying the 16 highest priority trails in the state for implementation.
- Serves as marquee complement to existing world class trail assets in the Grand Valley with a length of ~30 miles and ~6,000' of vertical relief.

Outdoor Recreation Focus:

- Northstar Destination Strategy report - Economic Development & Branding cites Outdoor Recreation opportunities as one major reason for locating in area.
- Grand Junction Economic Partnership (GJEP) identifies Outdoor Recreation based economic development as priority.

Palisade Plunge Project History:

- The Town of Palisade, City of GJ, City of Fruita, Mesa County Commissioners, Palisade & GJ Area Chambers of Commerce, GJEP, ORC, VCB, and others back COPMOBA's submission of the Palisade Plunge for designated as a "16 in 2016" trail project by the State.
- In 2015 the state designates the Palisade Plunge and the Riverfront Trail to the "16 in 2016" list.
- A working group consisting of representatives from USFS, BLM, CPW, Palisade, GJ, Mesa County, Powderhorn, and COPMOBA is formed to implement the project.
- The working group addresses the route proposal and responds to various issues. The group identifies the physically practical options to move from start to finish, and refines that set of options to a preferred route.
- The Town of Palisade receives grant funding of \$115K for project planning. These funds are targeted primarily to fund route evaluation studies.
- Mesa County applies for an additional \$200K matching DOLA grant for funds to support project planning and design.
- WSCOGA offers existing NEPA survey data in support of trail creation.

General Project Plan & Timeline Moving Forward:

1. Continue organizational planning & secure planning funding - Winter 2016-17
2. Finalize recommended route with partners, review with public - Winter 2016-17
3. Begin formal planning & evaluation work - detailed route & required studies Spring/Summer 2017
4. Apply for construction funding - August 2017
5. Complete formal planning studies, initiate opportunistic construction – Fall/Winter 2017
6. Perform community fundraising for likely grant needs- Fall/Winter 2017
7. Initiate large scale construction - Spring 2018 with funding award
8. Project completion & launch - Spring 2019

Route Review Criteria:

- Take a balanced approach in considering the needs/requirements of stakeholders.
- Recognize that the trail will be both a resource for local users as well as an economic draw for the region while maintaining a focus on high quality user experience at all times.
- Create route endpoint within the Town of Palisade.
- Consider longer term trail based recreation planning for the region.
- Maximize the utility of key route segments, e.g., planned changes to North River Road.
- Strive to minimize impacts to area wildlife and plant life.
- Consider seasonal opportunities and challenges for trail use.
- Strive to implement the project on a compact schedule and on a conservative budget.
- Engage the community.

Economic Impact:

Colorado combined economic impact of Recreation - \$17.4B (2012)

International Mountain Bike Association (IMBA) statistics in Rocky Mountain Region:

- Home to more than 4 Million bicyclists, 27% of adult population
- Supports 60K jobs, producing \$4.1B annually in retail sales & service
- Generating \$1B in state & federal tax revenues
- \$3.7B in bicycling trip-related expenditures, average \$298/day

Colorado Case Studies - Economic Impact:

Fruita, CO - Trails pump \$1.5M into town economy (2004 BLM Management Plan)

- Sales taxes increased 51% (1999 - 2004)
- 80% increase over same period for restaurant sales tax revenues
- BLM local trailhead records for 2000 - 2004 indicate nearly 3x user growth (24.8k - 71.4k)
- 2004 - 2014 records indicate further user growth of nearly 2x (71.4K - 133.8K)
- Current annual economic impact likely ~\$3M

Chaffee County - Biking Monarch Crest Trail pumps \$1.6M into local economy (2007)

- Chaffee County Visitors Bureau estimates conservatively for 16 week seasonal visitation
- 5K visitors, 80% biker (more practical estimate indicates 92-95%)
- Est. ~\$125/day bike visitor spending (source Sand Flats Rec Area, Moab, 2006-2007)
- ~\$630K direct spending impact
- Est ~\$1.6M overall impact (based on lower 80% bike trail user estimate)



Grand Junction City Council

Workshop Session

Item #1.b.

Meeting Date: February 27, 2017

Presented By: Greg Caton, City Manager

Department: Admin - City Manager

Submitted By: Jay Valentine, Deputy Finance Director

Information

SUBJECT:

Discuss Moving Forward to Milestone Two of the Exclusive Negotiation Agreement with SiFi/Nokia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

As part of the City Council's Economic Development Plan, communication and technology infrastructure was identified as an essential tool for the development of commerce and industry leading to long-term economic competitiveness for the City of Grand Junction. As a result of a formal procurement process, City Council directed the City Manager to enter into an Exclusive Negotiation Agreement (ENA) with SiFi/Nokia to complete a demand survey and preliminary engineering study to determine the financial viability of a city-wide fiber project that would meet the broadband goals established by City Council. Based on the survey results and the business modeling, this project has been proven viable through Milestone One. However, several workshops, presentations and differing points of view have been discussed and presented since the completion of Milestone One. It is the intent of this workshop to discuss and review the information that City Council has been provided and received direction from City Council regarding the desired next steps.

BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:

In April 2015, Grand Junction voters approved an override of Colorado Senate Bill 05-152 by a majority of 77% which allows the City to use City resources and infrastructure to provide broadband capabilities that compete with private providers. As a result of that override, City Council directed staff to explore a public-private-partnership that would accomplish the following goals: The City would have substantial ownership of a fiber optic network that would pass every home and business within the City limits. The

City would partner with a company or multiple companies to provide broadband services. Broadband services would be available to residences for \$50-80 per month and to businesses for under \$300 per month.

On October 19, 2016, City Council authorized the City Manager to execute an ENA with SiFi/Nokia to determine the commercial viability of the project. The agreement contains three milestones, with the next phase being initiated only after the successful completion and acceptance of the prior phase by City Council. The milestones are as follows: The first milestone included a demand survey completed by an independent consultant paid for by SiFi/Nokia. The consultant assessed the broadband needs and price expectations of the community, developed a network desktop design, the network architecture and a financial analysis. The results were presented to the City Council and if Council supports moving forward we would develop an agreement to proceed with Milestone Two. The second milestone would include detailed engineering reviews, physical surveys, and the development of preliminary construction documents, as well as securing letters of intent from service providers, identifying suitable backhaul, performing financial analysis and developing the required commercial structure necessary for the final round of negotiations. The results of those efforts will be presented to the City Council and a favorable outcome would result in final negotiations for full legal agreements to proceed. The third milestone would be to finalize the legal agreements between all parties that would allow construction and management of a fiber network capable of meeting the needs of the objectives of the project. A successful negotiation would set the stage for construction and would presume that the City will contribute its fiber assets to the network. In the rare event of breach or other failure, the City could lose control/use of these assets.

As explained in the SiFi/Nokia proposal, the purpose of the milestones is to create multiple risk-mitigated steps in the project under a partnership where the City is committed to working with SiFi/Nokia to bring the project to fruition. During each milestone, the cost to determine project viability is borne entirely by SiFi/Nokia Networks. Should it be concluded the project is not viable based on the terms of the signed Exclusive Negotiation Agreement, then there would be no cost to the City. Only if the milestones indicate the project is viable and the City Council elects not to proceed would the City pay for costs incurred up to an agreed upon cap. For milestone one, since the project was determined to be viable and if the City Council elects not to proceed the City would pay for the actual costs incurred for milestone one up to a cap of \$50,000. The City, at any time during the process, may elect not to continue and work will cease and no further costs would be expended.

“Viability” is defined in the Exclusive Negotiation Agreement as: a FTTx project extending fiber to substantially every premise in the City with an initial retail rate of a 1 gigabit per second internet speed to residential subscribers not to exceed \$80 per month per subscriber and contended 1 gigabit per second internet speeds to business

subscribers not to exceed \$300 per month per subscriber (slower speeds may be offered at lower retail rates) and by year 5 of the project, projections incur no cost to the City that cannot be covered through the revenues of the network and provide some revenue or quantifiable revenue potential to the City.

At the January 16, 2017 City Council Workshop, The Think Agency presented the methodology and results of the independent survey, and SiFi/Nokia explained how the survey results impact the business model and the financial viability of a citywide fiber optic network. Staff was then directed to bring the authorization back to Council for a formal vote to complete Milestone Two.

Attached to this report is a historical timeline for the broadband initiative and a excerpt from the Gig U Policy Manual which identifies the top ten overall lessons for cities seeking deployment of a broadband network. The complete manual can be found at <http://www.gig-u.org/the-handbook/>

FISCAL IMPACT:

According to the terms of the Exclusive Negotiation Agreement, the City agrees to compensate SiFi for performance of work completed under this Agreement up to a cap of \$200,000 broken out as, \$50,000 for quantified work completed during Milestone One, and \$150,000 for Milestone Two. These amounts are only due and payable if the project is deemed viable and City Council chooses not to proceed.

Based on the survey results and the business modeling, this project has been proven viable through Milestone One.

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Discuss the next steps regarding this project.

Attachments

1. Broadband Project Historical Timeline
2. Gig U Policy Manual - Top Ten Overall Lessons

Broadband Timeline

Economic Development Plan Adopted - **5/7/2014**

Council Workshop with Incumbents to discuss current dissatisfaction and options - **1/19/2015**

Council Workshop on SB-152 Override - **2/2/2015**

SB152 Override 77% Approval - **4/7/2015**

Council Retreat to discuss broadband options - **5/15/2015**

Mountain Connect Conference - **6/7/2015**

City Joins Next Century Cities <http://nextcenturycities.org> - **6/15/2015**

Broadband Project Manager Selected - **7/21/2015**

Consultation with Potential Consultant NeoFiber - **7/24/2015**

DOLA Grant Award Notice for Mesa/Garfield Plan - **8/3/2015**

Council Workshop - **8/17/2015**

- Direction given to not wait for Mesa/Garfield Study
- Hire Consultant and move forward with Pilot Project in the DDA

Kickoff Meeting with NeoFiber - **9/15/2015**

Contract Signed with NeoFiber - **10/2/2015**

RFP for Pilot Project Released - **11/30/2015**

- Prebid Meeting Held - **12/9/2015**
- Responses Due - **1/14/2016 (Extended to 1/22/2016)**
- 11 Responses Received
- Interviews including incumbent providers - **3/9-11/2016**

Community Outreach Meetings Held - **2/3-4/2016**

- Public Safety
- Current ISPs
- Education
- General Business
- General Citizens

Surveys conducted by City's consultant NeoFiber - **December thru February, 2016**

Council Workshop to discuss results of RFP interviews. Council directed an addendum to the RFP be sent including the entire City limits and possible 201 Boundary - **1/18/2016**

DDA Briefing updating of RFP process. - **2/11/2016**

Council Workshop to discuss and define goals of the addendum. - **3/14/2016**

RFP Addendum Released - **3/23/2016**

- Responses Due - **4/15/2016 (Extended to 4/28/2016)**
- 9 Responses (including no-bids)
- Supplement interviews held with all respondents including incumbent providers

Council Executive Session– Received Council direction to negotiate with TING- **5/23/2016**

Council Executive Session– Council notified of unsuccessful negotiation with TING - **8/2016**

Council revised goals to include:

- Ubiquitous
- Public/Private Partnership in which the City has significant ownership
- Pricing \$50-80 for residential, less than \$500 for business
- Open Access

Council Meeting – Staff recommended and Council approved ENA with SiFi/Nokia -**10/19/2016**

Council Approved questions for independent survey - **11/2016**

Survey Completed by Think Agency - **12/2016**

Milestone 1 presentation to at Council Workshop by SiFi/Think Agency - **1/16/2017**

City Manager sent follow-up memo on addressing Council questions - **1/23/2017**

SiFi met with Council members to explain the business model and further answer questions week of - **1/30/2017**

Special Council Workshop – presentation by Michael Santorelli - **2/8/2017**

Council Workshop – presentation by incumbent/potential incumbent providers - **2/13/2017**

Council Members – invited to further review financial model week of - **2/20/2017**

Council Workshop – planned discussion on **2/27/2017**

Council Meeting – Scheduled to vote on Milestone 2 of ENA - **3/1/2017**

Top Ten Overall Lessons

Throughout this Handbook, we have identified the most important considerations for cities seeking to accelerate the deployment of next generation networks in their communities. This section distills these even further to a “Top Ten” list that provides lessons for all communities—regardless of size, density, or demographics—pursuing improved bandwidth for their businesses and residents.

Lesson 1: Organizing community resources and stakeholders is essential for making gigabit projects economically viable.

While different cities have different demographics, construction costs, and other variable factors that affect the feasibility of a gigabit capable network, communities that have moved forward share one driving force: a commitment to improving broadband availability. Any community has the ability to organize its resources and regulatory processes to lower capital expenditures, operating expenditures and risk, and raise revenues – the key to making gigabit projects economically viable. Also, any community with a vibrant tech or start-up community can leverage that energy to produce project support. These stakeholders are first adopters and already understand the “why” of gigabit speeds.

Lesson 2: Start with a clear understanding of how your city’s rules and assets affect deployment costs.

The organizing effort starts with a detailed understanding of how communities’ policies and assets affect the economics of network deployments. Gig.U, the Fiber to the Home Council, and others have developed tools for this exercise and public documents from the Google Fiber project also provide a roadmap for how cities should think about the impact of their rules and assets on network economics.

Lesson 3: Because it takes a long time to plan and deploy a network – and it always takes longer than you think – the right time to start thinking about how to improve the economics is today.

Every day, cities make decisions that can affect the cost of deployment. Every time a street is dug up, every time an area is developed or redeveloped, there is an opportunity to lower the cost of future deployment. Every time such actions occur without an eye toward lowering the cost of next generation broadband facilities, the future cost of such a network increases.

Lesson 4: Incumbents only respond to a potential change in the status quo. Inaction by a city leads to inertia in the market.

In every community we have worked with, action by the city has always led to a response by incumbent providers. Generally, that response is in the nature of an incremental bandwidth increase or some other kind of improvement designed to forestall a broader, community-led broadband upgrade. This is not to criticize the incumbents; it is simply to suggest that when it comes to cities and their broadband networks, the old saying, “The squeaky wheel gets the grease,” turns out to be true. For example, without its RFP, it is doubtful that Los Angeles would have received a proposal by Time Warner Cable to accelerate its upgrade throughout the city. Similarly, Time Warner Cable’s upgrade in North Carolina only occurred after the community-led efforts in that state.

Lesson 5: Cities who act will have to choose between the quick, short-term win and the harder, longer-term win.

When cities become “the squeaky wheel,” they often have an opportunity to obtain some quick concessions from incumbents in exchange for stopping a process that opens the door to new providers. There is no general rule for responding. Some cities may best be served by taking what is in front of them, while others have the potential for far greater gains. What is certain is that cities should be prepared to analyze the short-term and long-term risks and opportunities so as not to be pressured into making a decision based solely on a desire for a “quick win.” Rather, they should be looking toward the “art of the possible” by maximizing the long-term prospects for broadband abundance.

Lesson 6: While success depends upon broad support, it also depends on nimble decision-making.

One reason Google chose Kansas City as its initial project site was that the existing unified government structure gave Google confidence it would receive decisive responses on a variety of issues as the project proceeded. Other projects have not gone as smoothly because decision-making was diffuse across a number of constituencies. For a project to be successful, there must be a broad coalition of interests supporting it. At the same time, that coalition must have confidence local leadership will act quickly on behalf of all. Otherwise, there will be delays that ultimately raise costs and could injure the project’s long-term prospects. Further, it is often difficult, within the existing local government structure, to find a high-level executive to “own” the project and assure its completion. Empowering such a person, and making sure the project is not an orphan, has been critical to the success of projects to date.

Lesson 7: There is no one-size-fits-all solution. There are multiple solutions to multiple community needs with multiple trade-offs. But all efforts improve the situation relative to the status quo.

As evidenced by the multiple ways in which Gig.U communities have approached the opportunities, there are many different ways to accelerate the deployment of a next generation network. Each has advantages and disadvantages. What is common to all, however, is that the cost to the community of such efforts is negligible and the benefits are significant. There is no cost to asking questions. Indeed, simply asking the right questions can cause incumbent providers to become more interested in how the city is thinking and more responsive to future needs. Competition – even the threat of competition – tends to improve the performance and the offerings of incumbents.

Lesson 8: Experiments don't always work the first time. That's why they are called experiments. Make sure the community leadership understands this and uses "lessons learned" to improve performance in successive iterations.

Pioneers don't have the advantage of a clear and certain map. In each of the efforts to date, mistakes were made. The key is not to let the mistake determine the fate of the project, but rather to figure out how to correct the error and continue to move forward. A good example of the right way to approach the long-term objective is the work of the Seattle Citizens Telecommunications and Technology Advisory Board. As a letter from the organization notes, the disappointment in the inability of Gigabit Squared to deliver on its promises did not diminish the centrality of world-class broadband to the economic future of the city, nor the citizens' interest in accelerating the deployment of a gigabit network. Indeed, as the Board stated, "Though we are disappointed in light of recent news that the Gigabit Squared initiative with Seattle no longer seems viable, the Citizens Telecommunications and Technology Advisory Board (CTTAB) wants to be clear in reaffirming our earlier position on broadband for the City... the Board (CTTAB) urges the Mayor and the Council to move forward without further delay to bring a Fiber-to-the-Premise network to Seattle... State-of-the-art Internet access is essential to Seattle's ability to compete and lead in the 21st Century global economy." The city continues to explore other options, with a recent study that provides a thorough review of the costs of deploying a next generation network.

Lesson 9: Scale matters.

As these projects are not cookie-cutters, there are significant start-up costs. In that light, scale is an advantage. The larger the ultimate addressable market, the more a provider is willing to risk those start-up costs. It is unlikely, for example, the eight respondents to the NCNGN project would have been willing to respond to six different RFPs. While the regional approach appears to be working there, it is important to remember the prior rule that quick decision-making also matters. So leaders of multi-community efforts must make sure the desire for scale does not result in complicated and lengthy decision-making.

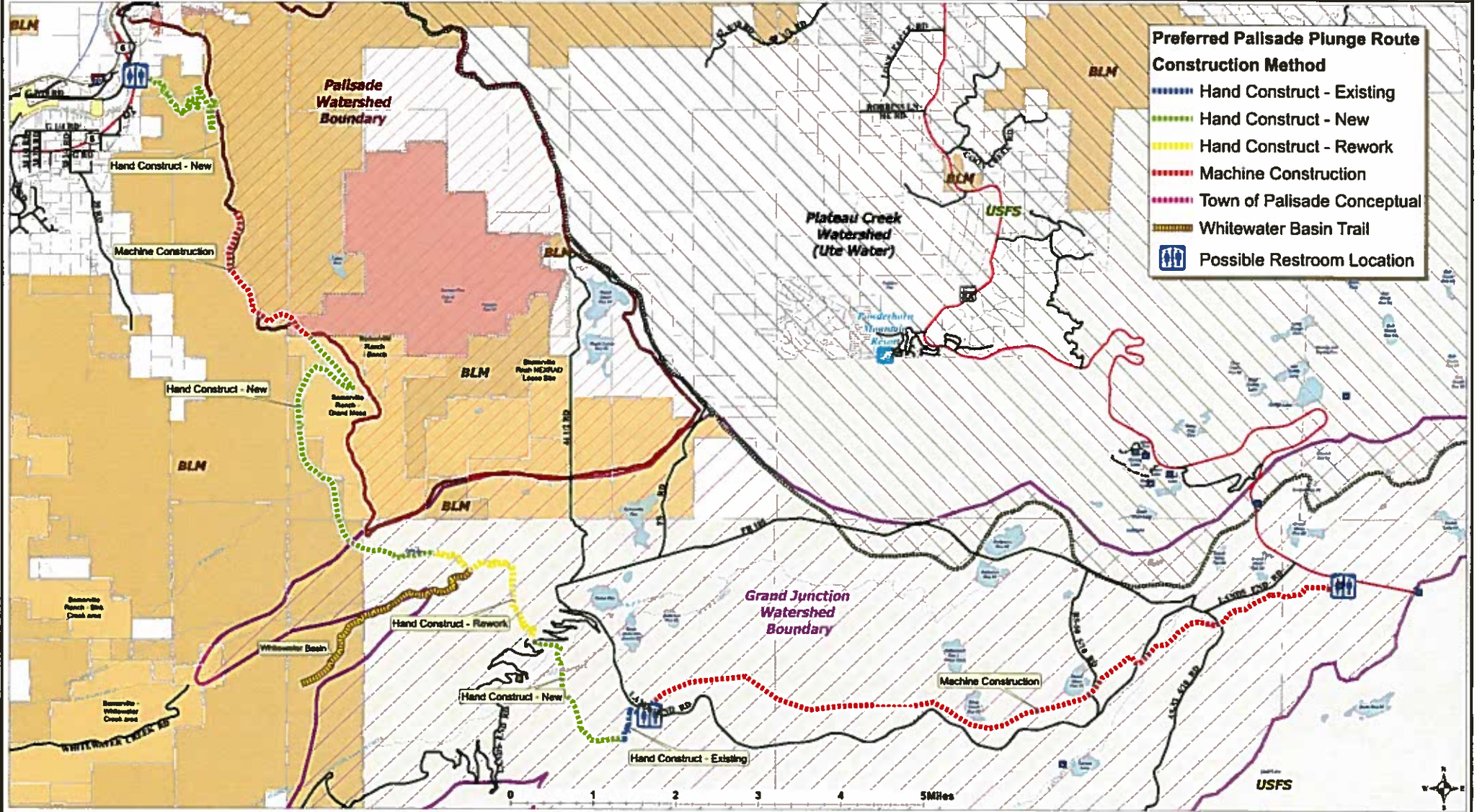
Lesson 10: Above all, local leadership is the single most important ingredient for success. If there are local leaders who put this at the top of their agenda, it can happen. If not, it won't.

Gig.U is proud of how it created a national platform for communities to help each other chart a path whereby every member community benefits from the efforts of others. But the single most critical variable for success is not in Gig.U or any national organization. It has been, and always will be, local leadership. In every community where an effort has moved forward, there has been strong local political, business, and civic leadership that has made it a priority.

The Palisade Plunge - Project Update



Palisade Plunge



Preferred Palisade Plunge Route Construction Method

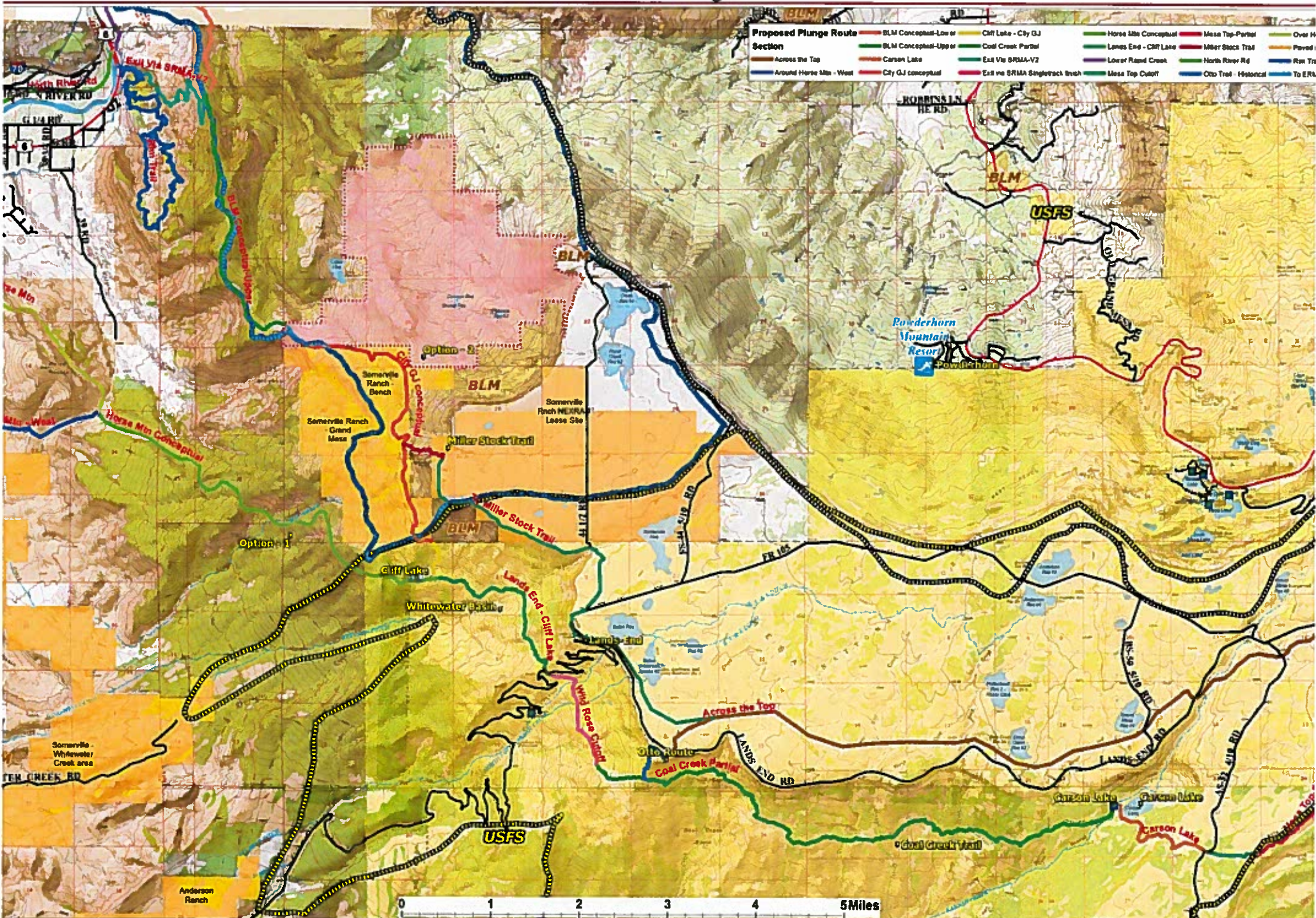
- - - Hand Construct - Existing
- . . . Hand Construct - New
- - - Hand Construct - Rework
- . . . Machine Construction
- - - Town of Palisade Conceptual
- Whitewater Basin Trail
- Possible Restroom Location

Grand Junction Watershed Boundary
 Palisade Watershed Boundary
 Plateau Creek Watershed (Ute Water)
 Town of Palisade Property
 City of Grand Junction Property
 BLM
 USFS

Content

- Brief overview of overall route
- Recent route review process
 - Met with BLM, USFS, CPW to assess viability of new route proposal near City property
 - Met with City Staff & City lease holders to review proposal
- Issues addressed with GJ property
 - Route discussion; does proposed route improve the situation for lease holders - Yes
 - Boundary management to minimize livestock & operations impacts
 - Minimize mileage in City property & optimize location of trail
 - Discussion of plan for signage and education aspect of trail
 - Review with hunting operator
 - Goal of establishing an MOU
- Proposed preferred route
- Next Steps
 - Obtain clear support from Council to utilize City property & watershed for formal route planning
 - Move to public outreach phase, and on to detailed planning, at earliest opportunity

Palisade Plunge



Proposed Plunge Route	Section
BLM Conceptual-Lower	Cliff Lake - City GJ
BLM Conceptual-Upper	Coal Creek Partial
Across the Top	Carson Lake
Around Horse Mtn - West	City GJ conceptual
Horse Mtn Conceptual	Coal Creek Partial
Lanes End - Cliff Lake	Exit Via SRMA-V2
Lower Rapid Creek	Exit via SRMA Singletrack Inish
Mesa Top Partial	Mesa Top Cutoff
Miller Stock Trail	North River Rd
Over M	Over M
Paved	Paved
Ran Tr	Ran Tr
To ER	To ER

Section Watershed Boundary
 Palisade Watershed Boundary
 Plateau Creek Watershed (Ute Water)
 Town of Palisade Property
 City of Grand Junction Property
 BLM

REYKJAVIK FIBRE NETWORK

ERLING FREYR GUÐMUNDSSON
CEO



LJÓSLÉIÐARINN
REYKJAVIK FIBRE NETWORK

GIGABIT FIBRE POWERED BY VOLCANOES



LJÓSLÉIDARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK



78K HOMES PASSED

92K BY 2018

TOTAL ICELANDIC

HOMES 125K+



LJÓSLÉIDARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK

FIBER OVER THE HIGHLANDS





MOON LIKE LANDSCAPE



LJÓSLÉIDARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK

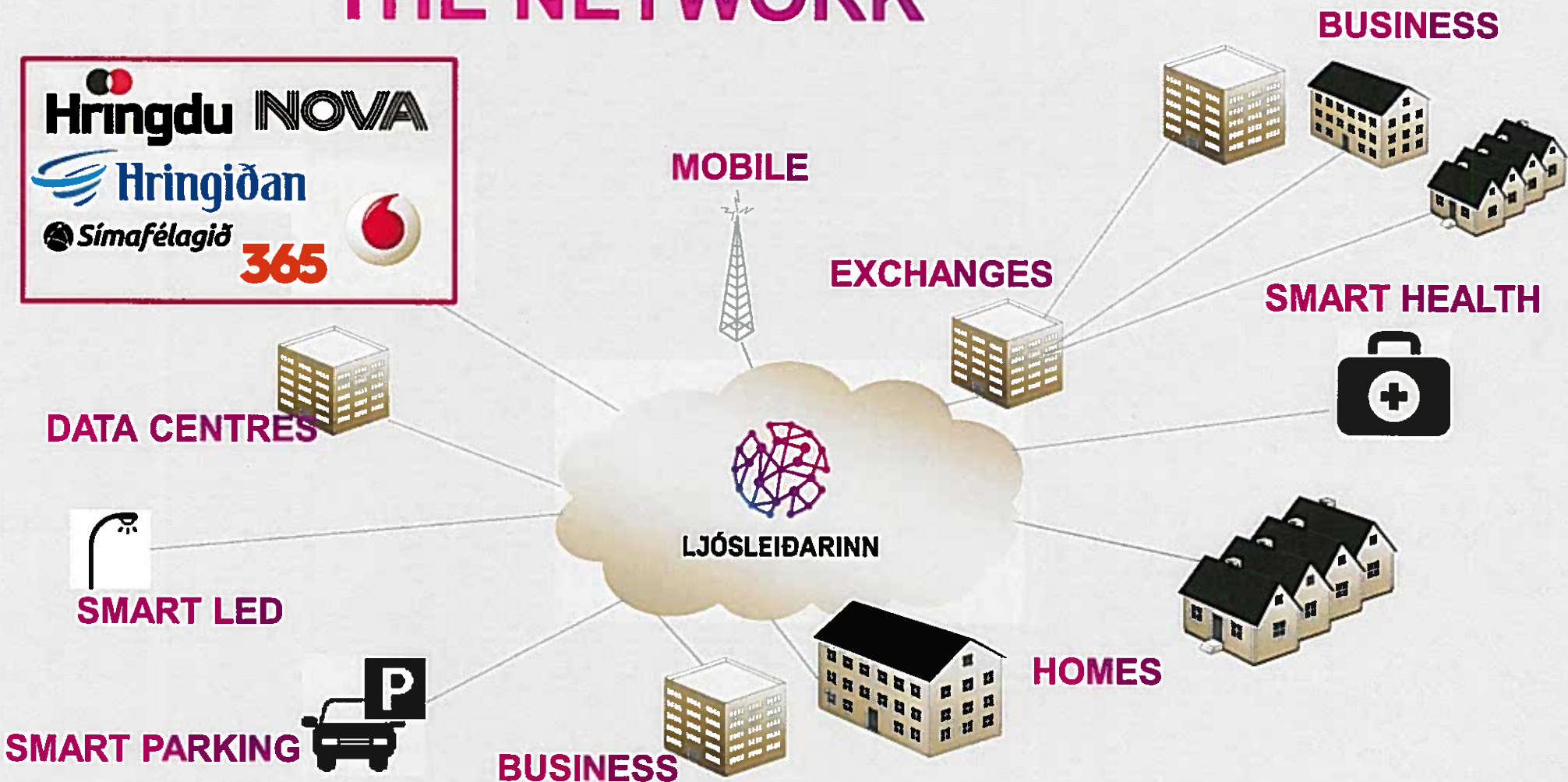
STRONG PIPES REQUIRED



LJÓSLEIÐARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK

THE NETWORK

Hringdu NOVA
Hringiðan
Símafélagið 365





ANALYSING THE INCOMING REVENUE STREAMS



LJÓSLEIDARINN
REYKJAVIK FIBRE NETWORK

ACCESS FEE

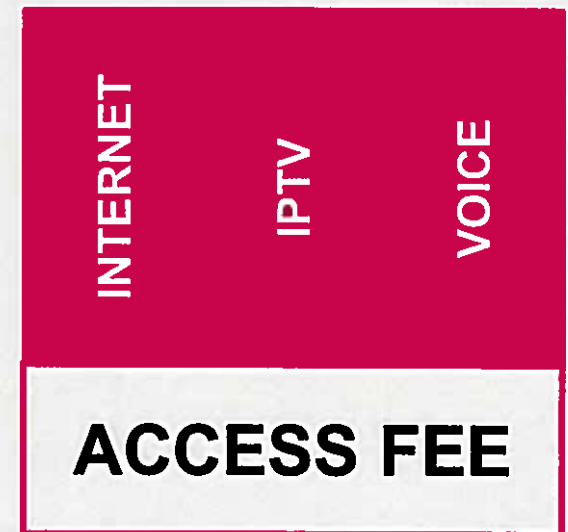
- » All connections come with a monthly access fee
- » Access fee is either paid by the ISP or by the end user himself
- » 22,1 EUR inc. VAT



LJÓSLÆÐARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK

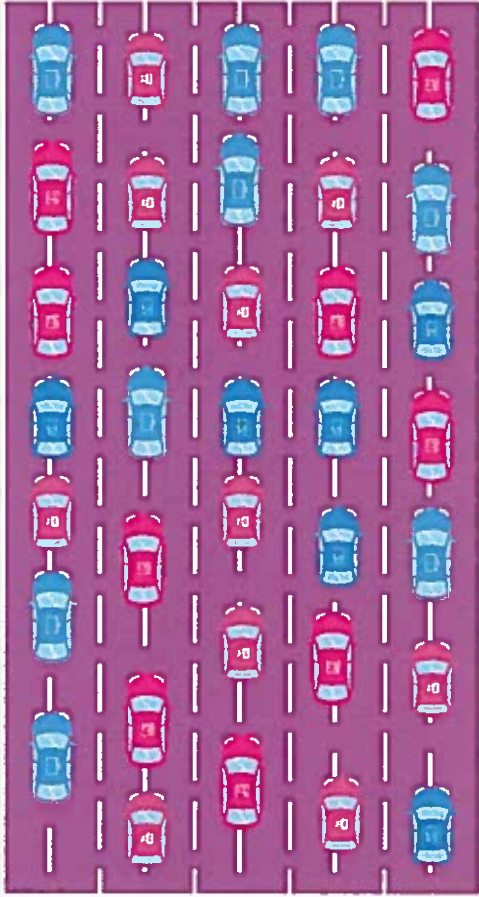
SERVICE FEE

- » Our service providers are charged per service (VLAN) a monthly service fee
- » Internet, IPTV and Voice each have a fee
- » Increasing discount according to number of customers
- » 7-10 EUR excl. VAT

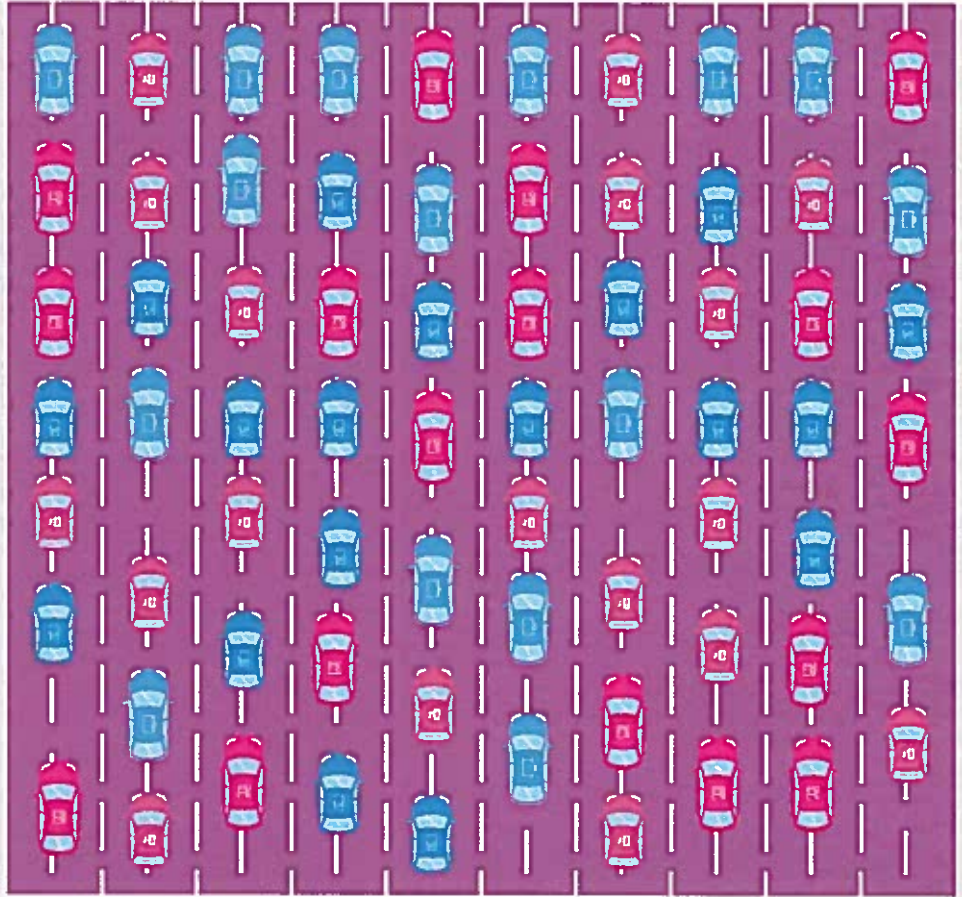




100
MEGABIT



500
MEGABIT



1000
MEGABIT

FTTH DELIVERING EXCELLENT SPEEDS



ICELAND'S FASTEST ISPs 2016

We've been collecting Speedtest results to determine the fastest ISPs and mobile networks in Iceland. See the fastest providers below.

Fastest ISP Hringdu

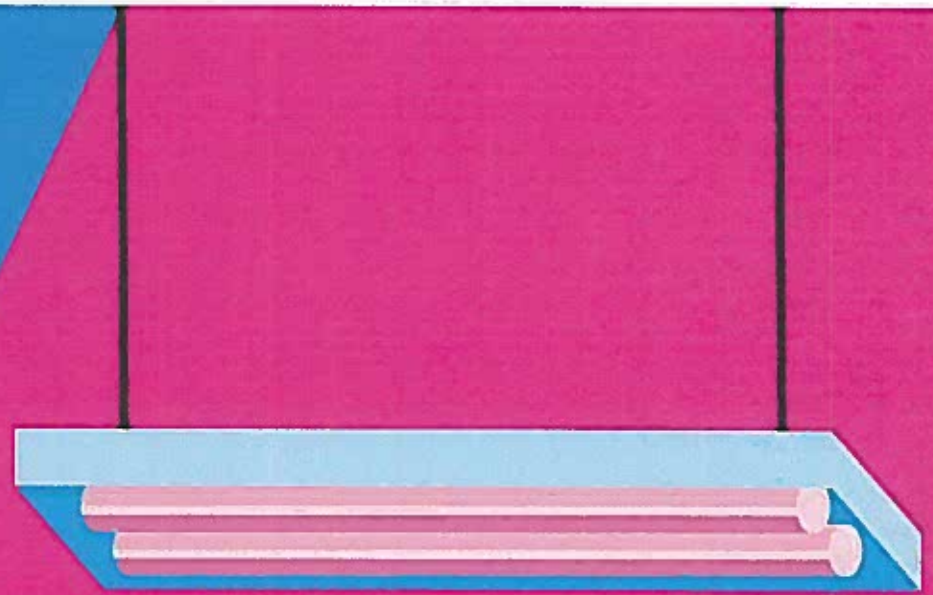
	↓	↑	
1. Hringdu	326.97	378.30	Mbps
2. Vodafone	299.82	321.11	Mbps
3. Nova	268.06	268.02	Mbps
4. Tal	264.10	241.36	Mbps
5. 365	202.08	209.36	Mbps



LJÓSLÉIDARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK



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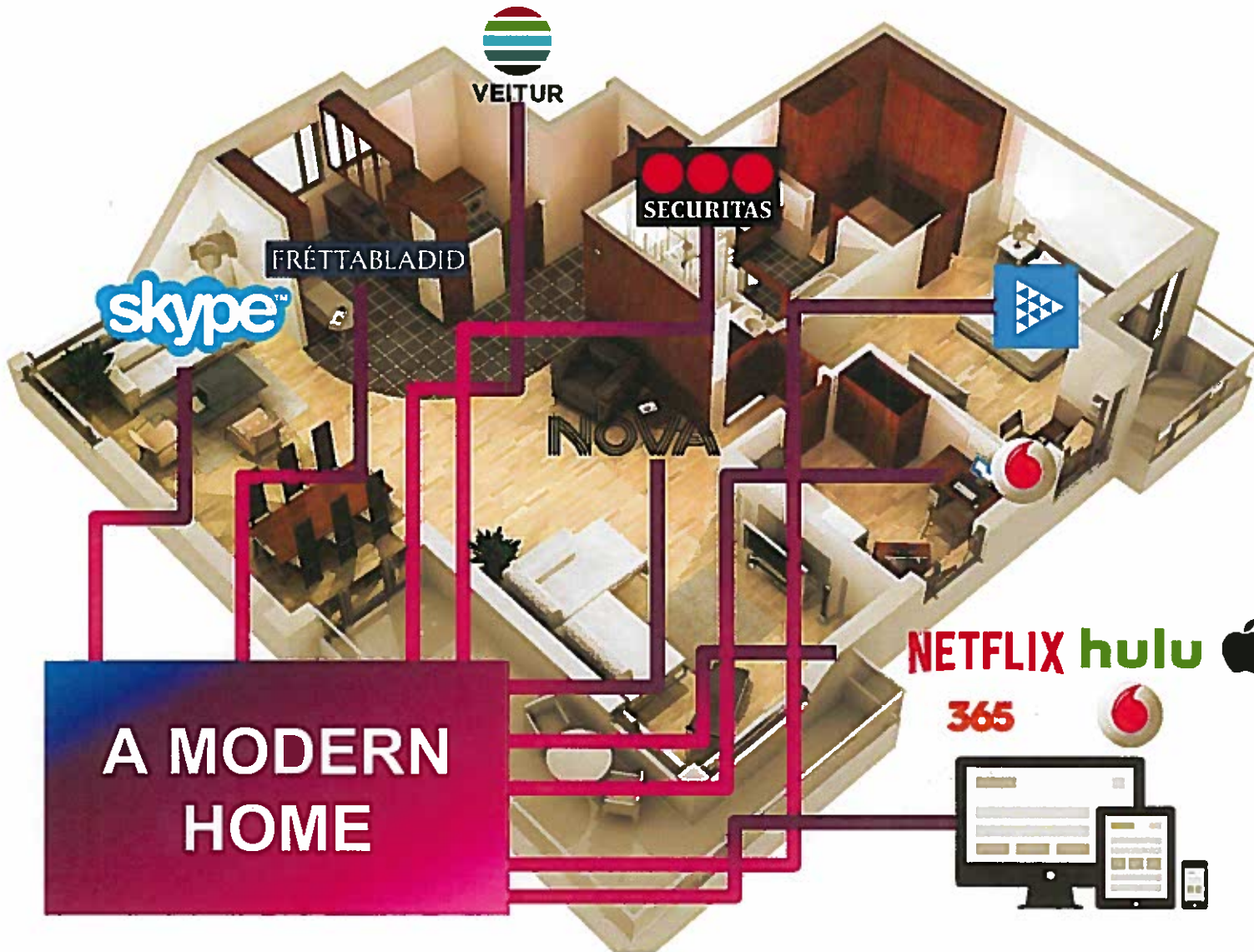


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SERVICES FROM OUR PROVIDERS

- » All our providers offer One gigabit internet
- » Most of our providers offer Voice services
- » Vodafone offers Full HD IPTV
- » Consumers can mix providers any way they like



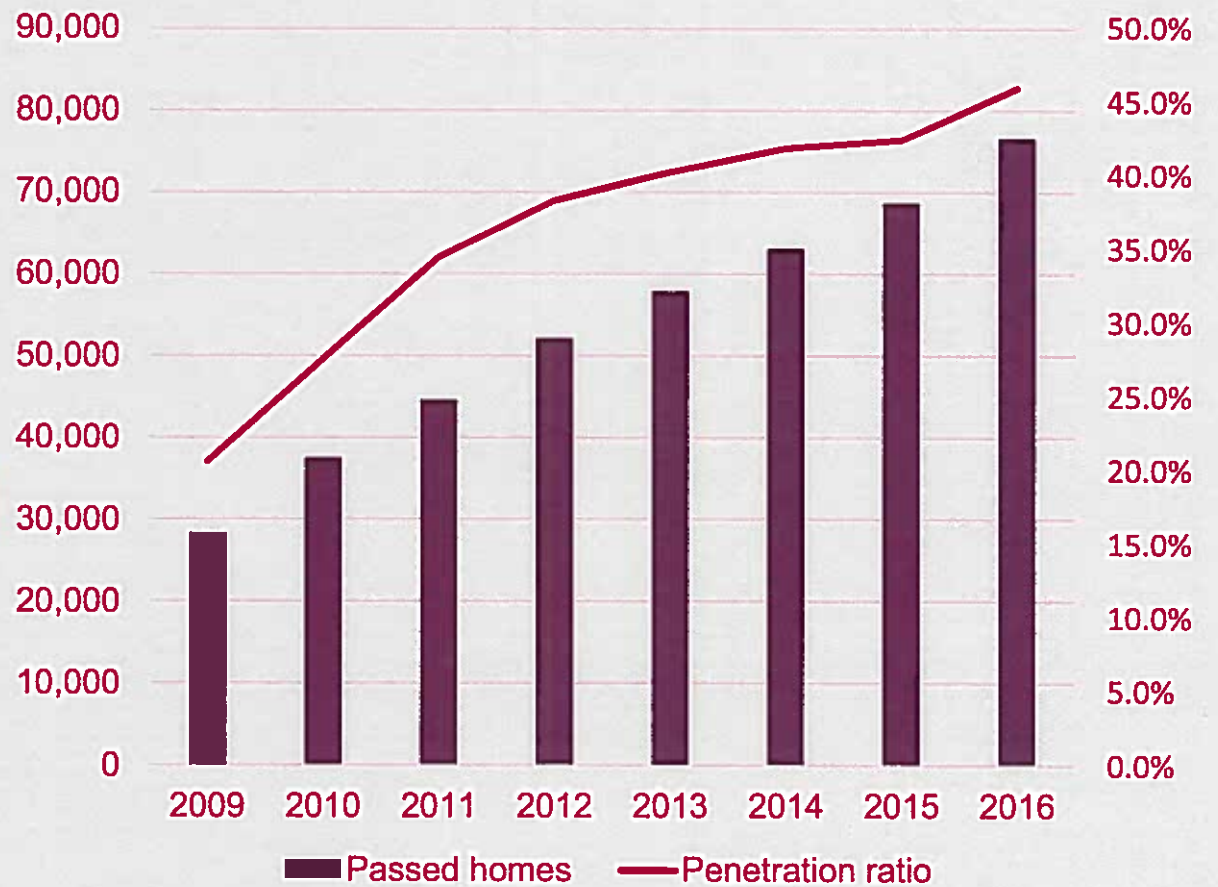


PENETRATION HISTORY AND STATUS TODAY



LJÓSLEIÐARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK

PENETRATION HISTORY



SINGLE VISIT DELIVERY



LJÓSLÉIÐARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK

INSTALLATION IN THE HOME IS KEY



LJÓSLÉIÐARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK

**EVERY CONNECTION
IS SPEED TESTED
AND DOCUMENTED**



LJÓSLEIDARINN
REYKJAVIK FIBRE NETWORK

KEY NUMBERS 2015

INCOME
EUR 11.1M

EBITDA
EUR 6.8M

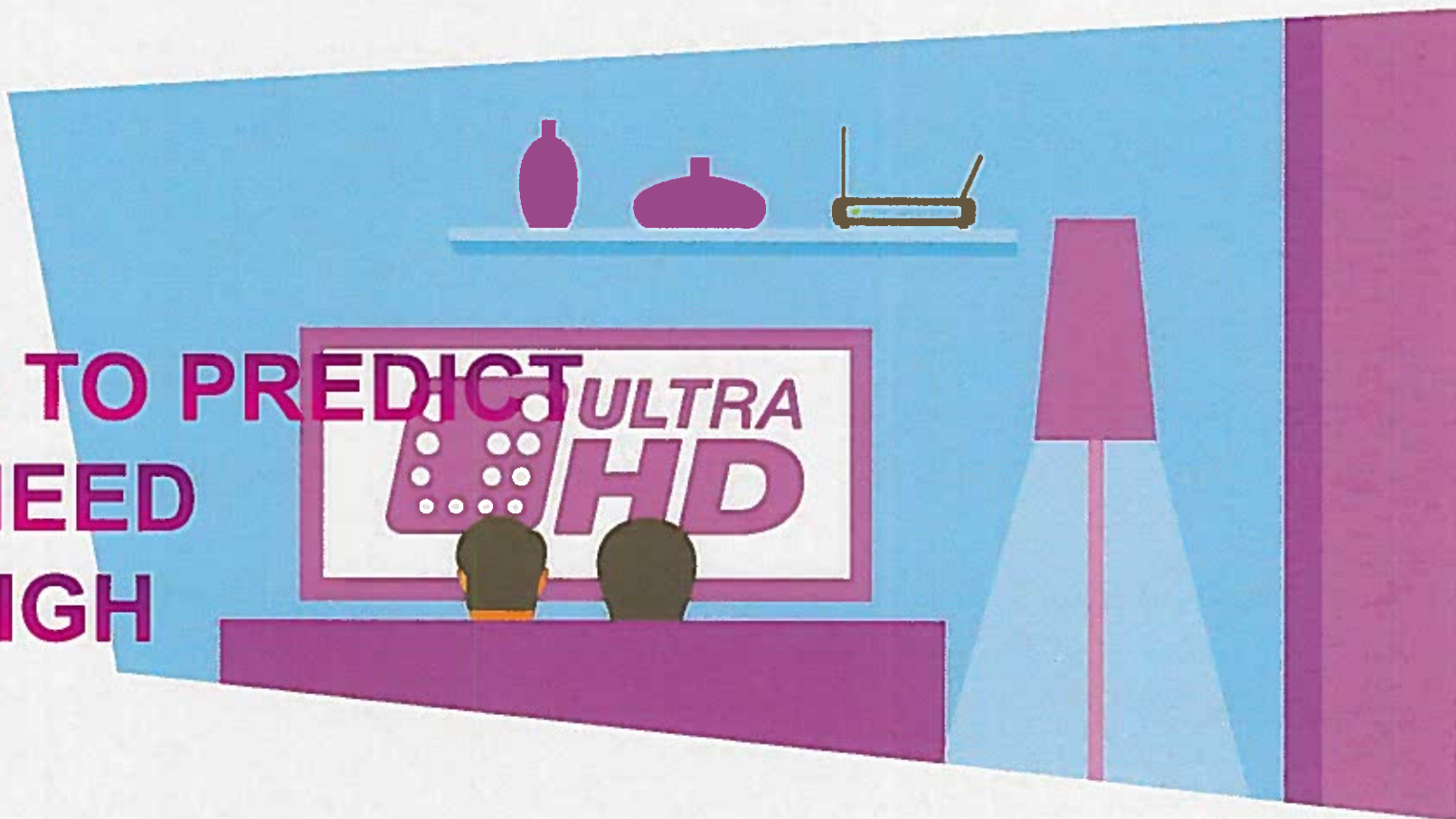
INVESTMENTS
EUR 8.4M

**INTEREST
BEARING
DEBT/
EBITDA**
4.8



LJÓSLÉIDARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK

**HARD TO PREDICT
THE NEED
AIM HIGH**



LJÓSLÉIDARINN
REYKJAVÍK FIBRE NETWORK

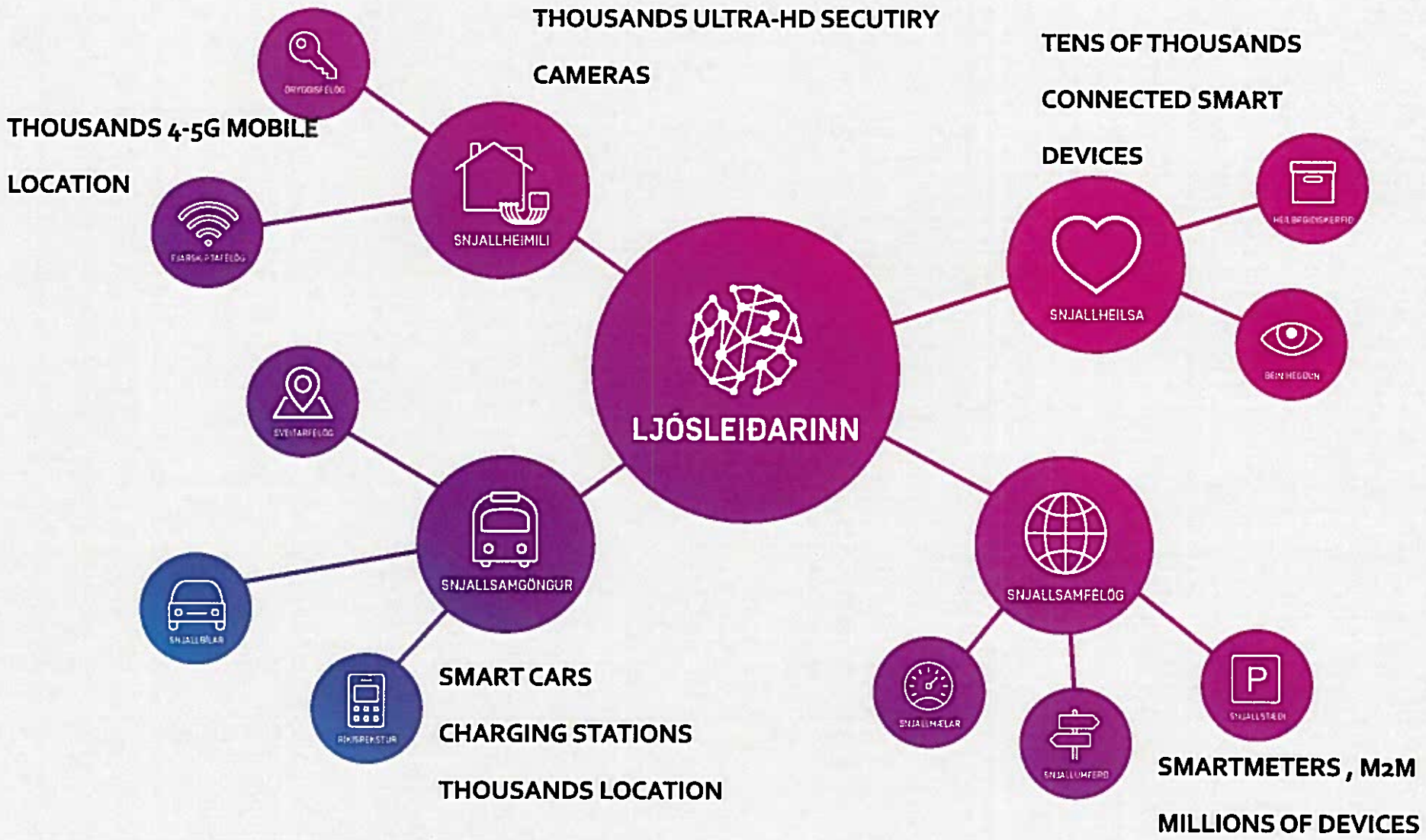
A photograph of a modern home office desk. In the center is an Apple iMac with a silver bezel and a black screen. The screen displays the text 'DO DO MOKE.' in white. The iMac sits on a wooden stand. To the right of the iMac is a black metal bookshelf with several books and a potted plant on top. A glass of water sits on the desk in front of the bookshelf. A window with white blinds is visible in the background. The overall scene is a clean, organized workspace.

CORPORATE MARKET

3K businesses
passed

ICELANDERS ADOPT EARLY







**ICELAND IS
GETTING SMARTER**

**First Regular Session
Seventy-first General Assembly
STATE OF COLORADO**

4TH DRAFT

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

BILL TOPIC: "Designate The Tour Of The Moon National Byway"

WHEREAS, The series of roads that circle the Colorado National Monument in the Grand Valley of Mesa County, Colorado, is known and currently signed as the Monument Loop; and

WHEREAS, The Monument Loop was featured in Bicycling Magazine's "50 Rides of a Lifetime" list of top cycling locations throughout the world and given the highest rating of five stars by the magazine; and

WHEREAS, This loop, recognized for its beautiful, lunar-like landscape, became the "Tour of the Moon" stage of the Coors International Bicycle Classic that ran from 1980 to 1988, a race that originated as the Red Zinger Bicycle Classic from 1975 to 1979 and was sponsored by Celestial Seasonings; and

WHEREAS, The Coors International Bicycle Classic was considered America's answer to the Tour de France, as it was our only national tour and the fourth largest in the world; and

WHEREAS, The race made history as the first event to traverse a unit of the National Park Service, the Colorado National Monument; and

WHEREAS, The Coors International Bicycle Classic was the first race in which Soviet and East German Olympic teams raced in the United States and was the single largest women's stage race ever held; and

WHEREAS, In 1984, the "Tour of the Moon" stage was depicted in the movie "American Flyers", starring Kevin Costner; and

WHEREAS, Today, the "Tour of the Moon" stage has evolved into the Tour of the Moon Grand Cycling Classic, an annual recreational road ride developed in coordination with the Colorado National Monument and the Grand Junction Visitor and Convention Bureau beginning in 2012; and

WHEREAS, Tour of the Moon is the registered Trademark of Event Marketing Group, LLC. All rights reserved; and

WHEREAS, The ride currently averages more than 2,000 riders per year and brings in over \$750,000 to the Grand Valley area during the weekend it is held, providing funding to its beneficiaries Bicycle Colorado, Colorado Riverfront Commission, and various community groups in the event; and

WHEREAS, There were 9,793 officially tracked cyclists that passed through the park's entrance station in 2016, and it is estimated that 10,000 to 15,000 cyclists ride the route each year; and

WHEREAS, There are enthusiastic motorcyclists and motorists who also use the route in large numbers; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that we pay respect to the history of bicycle racing in Colorado, as well as the use of this route by cyclists, motorcyclists, and motorists, and give recognition to the provenance of the route known to so many as the "Tour of the Moon" through an official designation; and

WHEREAS, Such designation is more recognizable, marketable, and beneficial than the current Monument Loop description of the roadways; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventy-first General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

(1) That the portion of State Highway 340 from the Rim Rock Drive intersection to the interchange at South Broadway, to the intersection of E ½ road, to the intersection of 20 ½ road, to the intersection of Monument road shall be renamed the "Tour of the Moon National Byway". The roadways described herein are separate from and specifically exclude that portion of the loop route called "Rim Rock Drive" which is the road passing through federal property.

(2) That the Colorado Department of Transportation may accept and expend gifts, grants, and donations for the purpose of the initial placement of the markings and signage establishing the "Tour of the Moon National Byway" on the portions of the route that are state highway.

(3) That the Colorado Department of Transportation may explore a cooperative agreement with the Board of County Commissioners of Mesa County and the city of Grand Junction for the maintenance of the markings and signage for the "Tour of the Moon National Byway".

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to Governor John Hickenlooper; Mesa County Commissioners John Justman, Scott McInnis, and Rose Pugliese; Grand Junction Mayor Phyllis Norris; Grand

Junction Mayor Pro Tem Marty Chazen; Grand Junction City Council Members Barbara Traylor Smith, Bennett Boeschstein, Duncan McArthur, Chris Kennedy, and Rick Taggart; Grand Junction Area Chamber of Commerce President & CEO Diane Schwenke; Grand Junction Visitor & Convention Bureau Executive Director Debbie Kovalik and Division Manager Barbara J. Bowman; Grand Junction Economic Partnership Executive Director Kristi Pollard; and Event Marketing Group LLC President/Owner Mike Heaston, Rocky Mountain Events, Inc. President/Owner Scott Harris, Owner Scott Olmsted, Directors of the "Tour of the Moon" Grand Cycling Classic.

