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CITY OF Grand Junction COLORADO

GRAND JUNCTION CITY COUNCIL
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2021
WORKSHOP, 5:30 PM
FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING ROOM AND VIRTUAL
625 UTE AVENUE

1. Discussion Topics

a. ITC Presentation

b. Community Center Survey

c. 4th and 5th Street Feasibility Study Discussion

d. Redistricting

2. City Council Communication

An unstructured time for Councilmembers to discuss current matters, share ideas for possible future consideration by Council, and provide information from board & commission participation.

3. Next Workshop Topics

4. Other Business

What is the purpose of a Workshop?

The purpose of the Workshop is to facilitate City Council discussion through analyzing information, studying issues, and clarifying problems. The less formal setting of the Workshop promotes conversation regarding items and topics that may be considered at a future City Council meeting.

How can I provide my input about a topic on tonight's Workshop agenda?
Individuals wishing to provide input about Workshop topics can:

1. Send an email (addresses found here www.gjcity.org/city-government/) or call one or more members of City Council (970-244-1504);

2. Provide information to the City Manager (citymanager@gjcity.org) for dissemination to the City Council. If your information is submitted prior to 3 p.m. on the date of the Workshop, copies will be provided to Council that evening. Information provided after 3 p.m. will be disseminated the next business day.

3. Attend a Regular Council Meeting (generally held the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at 6 p.m. at City Hall) and provide comments during "Citizen Comments."

Grand Junction City Council

Workshop Session

Item #1.a.

Meeting Date: November 15, 2021

Presented By: Ben Barrio, Chief Technology Officer

Department: Information Technology

Submitted By: Ben Barrio

Information

SUBJECT:

ITC Presentation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The purpose of this item is to discuss a possible public-private partnership with the City of Grand Junction and ITC Broadband to provide full, one Gigabit, symmetrical fiber-optic Internet services to the premises.

BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:

ITC Broadband is a telecommunications investment company based in West Point, GA focused on delivering fiber-optic broadband solutions to residential and business customers. The company recently purchased USConnect which provides communications and broadband services throughout the State of Colorado.

In April 2021, ITC contacted city staff to discuss the potential of establishing a public-private partnership to provide Fiber to the Premises (FTTP) services to the community of Grand Junction. In mid May 2021, the City Manager and members of staff met with ITC to gain an understanding as to the contents of the proposal and additional information about the company. Subsequently, ITC submitted a proposal to the city on 1 June 2021 which outlined the project objectives and the City's responsibilities.

The proposed FTTP network will provide Broadband, VOIP, and OTT Video to the community with all design, build, and operations of the network and services to be the responsibility of ITC and its subsidiaries. The company has committed to providing the necessary capital outlay as determined by their analysis of the build requirements. The City of Grand Junction would be offered a fiber solution for Smart Grid initiatives in exchange for in-kind contributions to the partnership.

ITC plans to build only in the public right-of-way, apart from the drop of fiber into homes and businesses to provide 500+ Mbps symmetrical Internet services. The buildout of the FTTP aims to reach 90% of residential and businesses within the community with options for adjustments. The partner relationship with the City of Grand Junction would allow for co-branding the initiative and provide advanced broadband services to the City's residences, government facilities, anchor institutions, non-profits and businesses. This cobranding will position the City of Grand Junction as a fiber-optic Gig-city with positive impacts on economic development and business incubation. The company is also offering discount programs to provide equal access to qualified low-income consumers through a joint initiative with the City.

FISCAL IMPACT:

This item is for City Council discussion only.

SUGGESTED ACTION:

For City Council discussion.

Attachments

None

Grand Junction City Council

Workshop Session

Item #1.b.

Meeting Date: November 15, 2021

Presented By: Ken Sherbenou, Parks and Recreation Director

Department: Parks and Recreation

Submitted By: Ken Sherbenou

Information

SUBJECT:

Community Center Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

City Council discussed a Community Center at the July 19th workshop. Council gave direction to complete a statistically valid survey on the Community Center and members also expressed a desire to work with Colorado Mesa University on this effort. Since then, a collection of professors have come together to advise, facilitate and implement a survey to further investigate a Community Center. This workshop will discuss the proposed plan for conducting this survey effort and garner additional guidance from City Council.

BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:

The Community Center opportunity has been debated and discussed for several decades in Grand Junction. The most recent effort occurred in 2020-2021 with the feasibility study for a Community Center at Lincoln Park on the existing footprint of the current outdoor pool. This latest study grew out of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Master Plan adopted by City Council on January 6, 2021. Discussions with City Council at the July 19th workshop indicated a desire to further study the opportunity.

Since then, several current and former CMU professors have been engaged. Enclosed in the Council packet is a proposal for conducting the survey from Dr. Justin Gollob, founding director of CMU Social Research Center. Dr. Gollob has teamed up with two other CMU faculty members, Dr. Eliot Jennings, a political science professor and Dr. Clay King, a statistics professor. All of these professors offer their expertise pro bono. Working in tandem with Franklin & Marshall College, which has the capability to conduct phone surveys, the Professors propose implementing a mixed methodology

surveying technique to more deeply understand community preferences and needs.

The survey will be designed to understand preferences related to topics such as location, facilities, funding and fees. 8,000 City of Grand Junction registered voters will be randomly selected to ensure statistical validity. The response rate is projected at 600, which provides a representative sample with a sample error rate of +/- four percentage points. These survey techniques are in line with current best practices in survey methodology and the results will be informative for Council in deciding the way forward for a possible Community Center.

A five-page summary of the proposed work plan is enclosed with the agenda documentation. It provides a clear articulation of the plan for implementation of the survey and speaks directly to concerns voiced by some City Council members. At the workshop, Dr. Gollob, Dr. Jennings and Dr. King from CMU will provide a brief in-person PowerPoint overview of their plan. They will also be joined virtually by Berwood Yost from Franklin & Marshall College.

FISCAL IMPACT:

N/A

SUGGESTED ACTION:

For discussion and Council direction

Attachments

1. CMU GJ Survey Work Plan (Submitted)

Grand Junction Community Center Survey Proposal

At the request of City Council, the City of Grand Junction reached out to representatives from Colorado Mesa University (CMU) for facilitation of a community survey related to the Community Center. Since that initial contact, CMU's Social Research Center, in collaboration with Franklin & Marshall College's Center for Opinion Research, has been working to develop a survey measuring attitudes about a community center, including questions related to location(s), facilities, funding and fees. This proposal presents our recommendations on the objectives, roles, and tasks related to developing this survey. A summary of our recommendation is presented at the end of this document.

I. Project Objectives

1. Design and administer a mixed method (phone and internet) survey of a representative sample of Grand Junction registered voters. The survey will measure respondents' knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to support for a community center.
2. Design reporting that supports effective community conversation, education, messaging, and planning.

II. Partners and Roles

Colorado Mesa University Social Research Center (SRC)

The Colorado Mesa University Social Research Center (SRC) is a "hub for university, community, and governmental partners to work collaboratively on questions related to social issues." The SRC has been active in public polling since 2016, and has developed its capacity for polling by partnering with the Center for Opinion Research (the Center) at Franklin & Marshall College. The SRC will serve as the project manager for this project, primarily working with the City of Grand Junction and the Center to design, implement, and report on the results of a mixed method survey measuring the level of support for a community center. The goal is to help the City of Grand Junction answer questions related to a community center by providing relevant public opinion data. Three CMU faculty have volunteered their time to act as the project managers. These faculty include:

1. Justin Gollob, Ph.D.: Dr. Gollob is a professor of political science. He holds a Ph.D. in political science and has a particular interest in legislative politics and state and local government. He is the founding director of the SRC.

2. Eliot Jennings, Ph.D.: Dr. Jennings is an associate professor of political science. He holds an MPA and Ph.D. in public administration and spent 10 years as the Emergency Management Coordinator for the City of Galveston and Galveston County, Texas.

3. Clay King, Ph.D.: Dr. King is an assistant professor of statistics. He holds a Ph.D. in statistics and has a particular focus on probability and logistic regression.

Information about the SRC, including examples of recent polls, can be found here: https://www.coloradomesa.edu/social-research-center/index.html

The Center for Opinion Research at Franklin & Marshall College

The SRC has partnered with the Center since 2016 to assist with survey research needs. The Center will serve as the primary technical consultant to the SRC and to the City of Grand Junction for the community survey process. The Center will lead all aspects of the survey in consultation with the SRC and the City of Grand Junction. This includes: creating a well-defined and replicable research plan, designing a survey questionnaire, administering the survey to a random sample of registered voters residing in Grand Junction, CO, cleaning, coding and weighting all survey data, conducting analyses that include comparisons to other data to identify trends and patterns when possible, and aiding in the compilation of reports and presentations.

General overview of the Center can be found here: https://www.fandm.edu/opinionresearch

Examples of a recent F&M Poll and reporting can be found here: https://www.getrevue.co/profile/fandmpoll

III. Survey Work Tasks

A. Design Survey Instrument. The Center, in consultation with the City of Grand Junction and the SRC, will design a survey instrument to measure registered voters' (Grand Junction residents) knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to support of a community center. The instrument will not exceed 10 minutes in length. Interviewing will begin after the City of Grand Junction has given final approval for the survey instrument's content.

Designing a sequence of questions that accurately and reliably measure citizens' policy preferences is difficult because of the complicated and uncertain interaction of the policy development process, public opinion, media attention, and external circumstances.

The Center has designed and collected information from citizens on a host of public policy-related topics, for a host of clients. Besides giving the Center's staff a powerful, grounded understanding of attitudes toward government, these research projects have led to the development of a specific method for assessing citizens' policy preferences in a meaningful and comprehensive manner.

Many research firms have an overly simplistic method for testing citizen reaction to public policy proposals; in essence, they present a series of proposals to respondents and then relate citizen preferences to respondents' demographic characteristics. Our method recognizes that other factors beyond simple demographic relationships ultimately predict attitudes toward policy proposals. We use the following five steps to help us predict attitudes and the potential for attitude change.

> *Measure Knowledge:* What do citizens know regarding specific policies or programs? Have they ever been affected directly by the program or policy in question?

Measure Reactions: Ask about specific measures/policy proposals.

Establish Context for Preferences: How do the reactions to the specific policies under study fit into the citizen's larger corpus of beliefs? Most policy debates are cast in terms of broad goals, including questions of equity, efficiency, security, and liberty. The Center will help the City identify which of these goals relate to support for a community center and how they can be incorporated into the policy debate.

Measure Intensity of Preferences: How strongly do they feel about their preferences?

Inform: Provide additional information that could change attitudes toward policy proposals. Provide balanced information that may become available during the policy debate to establish a realistic context about the issues under discussion; measure effects of this information on preferences.

When possible and beneficial, the Center recommends and administers experimental manipulations within a survey to directly measure different communication strategies. These objective, experimental tools can tell us whether different stimuli, such as different messages, have a differential effect on later responses or intentions to act. Survey researchers commonly use a tool known as a "split-ballot experiment" to understand the effect that different stimuli have on how people respond to a later question.

A split-ballot experiment uses a random procedure to assign different information to survey participants. Properly designed, these experiments create groups of people who are identical in all ways except for the information they receive. When differences appear in a split-ballot experiment, they are the result of the information provided and not the result of who was asked the question. An example of one of these experiments can be seen here: https://www.getrevue.co/profile/fandmpoll/issues/franklin-marshall-college-poll-ballot-initiative-experiment-597488.

B. Draw Sample. The Center will draw a sample of 8,000 registered voters using a list generated by our sampling partner, Marketing Systems Group (MSG). MSG provides a suite of sample solutions for commercial, social science, government and public opinion researchers that includes cellular, landline, address, online, and voter sample data. Each invitee will be mailed an invitation on Grand Junction stationary informing them that they have been selected to participate in this research project. They will also be notified that an interviewer will be calling them, or informing them how they can contact the center to complete an interview or a web-based survey.

Based on preliminary discussions and past survey efforts, we anticipate approximately 600 responses with an anticipated raw sample error of +/- 4 percentage points. These numbers are not a guarantee and are subject to variability based on the willingness of invitees to participate in the research. Through the process of weighting the survey, which is described later, design effects typically increase the raw sampling error. The Center will calculate and report the design effects from weighting.

In addition to sampling error, polls are also subject to other sources of non-sampling error. Generally speaking, two sources of error concern researchers most. Non-response bias is created when selected participants either choose not to participate in the survey or are unavailable for

interviewing. Response errors are the product of the question and answer process. Surveys that rely on self-reported behaviors and attitudes are susceptible to biases related to the way respondents process and respond to survey questions.

C. Conduct Interviewing, Including Computer Programming. Interviewing for the survey is tentatively scheduled for January, 2022. Interviews will be conducted via live-interviewer outbound calls, live-interviewer inbound calls, and/or a web survey as determined by respondent preferences. As mentioned earlier, this methodology provides residents three different ways of participating (inbound telephone call, outbound telephone call, and a web-based survey). Outside of abnormal circumstances (e.g.: bad mailing address, returned mail), each invitee will be contacted at least once, but as many as three times, to complete the survey.

Surveys will be available in English or Spanish. Using the approved questionnaire, the Center's field staff will conduct all interviews using the Center's computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system, which is a powerful tool for the collection of survey data. The Center's project and data collection managers have customized the CATI software to perform a variety of project management and reporting activities, including online call monitoring and case management; automatic call scheduling; data coding, cleaning, and verification procedures; questionnaire debugging and tracing capabilities; and interviewer performance reporting.

D. Prepare Data and Final Report. Final survey results will be weighted (age, gender, education, and race) using an iterative weighting algorithm to reflect the known distribution of these characteristics within Grand Junction's adult population. The Center will provide the SRC with a summary of findings within two weeks of the conclusion of interviewing and will work with the SRC and the City of Grand Junction to further develop reporting mechanisms that can be useful in a variety of settings.

IV. Costs and Efficiencies

The total costs for the survey will total $22,000. Savings will be realized through efficiencies possible due to the partnership between the City, SRC and the Center. Specifically, the City will be responsible for purchasing stationary and mailing invitations to the sample. The sample will be designed by the Center, but the actual mailing will be prepared, sent, and paid for by the City. The Center will redirect funds that would have been used for mailing to its data collection efforts.

V. Recommendation

Based on our conversations, the SRC and the Center recommend the following:

1. Establish a collaborative effort between the Grand Junction City Council, the SRC, and the Center to design a questionnaire that addresses questions related to the establishment of a community center. This will include questions related to the location(s), facilities, funding, and fees for a community center. Some themes to be explored, include:
    a. Gauge interest and general need for a community center.
    b. Discuss financing options.
    c. Gauge citizen opinion on additional funding source(s).
    d. Identify location(s) for a community center.
    e. Identify highly desired amenities within a community center.

f. Explore issues related to access fees.
g. Identify reasons the previous ballot issue failed.

2. Authorize the implementation of a mixed method (phone and internet) survey. We recommend inviting 8,000 registered voters living in Grand Junction to participate. The survey methodology will include live interviews via cell phones (where possible) and land-lines, a web-based completion option and Spanish language interviews (upon request). We believe that this methodology will increase participation, provide a representative sample of the population, and provide accurate data to the City Council, thereby ensuring confidence in the results.

Grand Junction City Council

Workshop Session

Item #1.c.

Meeting Date: November 15, 2021

Presented By: Trent Prall

Department: Public Works - Streets

Submitted By: Trent Prall, Public Works Director

Information

SUBJECT:

4th and 5th Street Feasibility Study Discussion

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Downtown Development Authority (DDA) has hired the consulting engineering firm of Bohannon Huston to conduct a Feasibility Study on the One-Way to Two-Way Conversion of 4th and 5th Streets in conjunction with City staff. A technical team comprised of CDOT, City and County staff and a project advisory committee made up of various downtown business and residential interests have met a couple of times and a public open house was held on May 4. Based on this outreach, project goals and priorities have been developed as well as alternatives for both one-way "enhanced" and two-way configurations.

At this Workshop, the City Council will be updated on the public engagement, project goals and priorities along with alternatives that were developed and evaluated, and discuss potential paths forward.

BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:

In 1981, the Downtown Development Authority (DDA) identified the conversion of 4th and 5th Street from one-way to two-way as a goal in its original Plan of Development. In 2013, the City's Greater Downtown Plan also called for looking at the configuration of 4th and 5th Street. This was also confirmed again in the 2019 DDA Plan of Development and the City's updated Comprehensive Plan also identifies utilization of Complete Streets within the Downtown core.

In late 2020, the DDA hired the consulting engineering firm of Bohannon Huston of Englewood, Colorado to conduct a Feasibility Study on the One-Way to Two-Way

Conversion of 4th and 5th Streets in coordination with City Staff.

Bohannon Huston is teamed with MaxGreen Transportation Engineers for the engineering and traffic analysis portion of the work and MIG for outreach and stakeholder coordination and some of the Urban Planning and Design/Economic Development elements of the proposed scope of work.

The study tasks included determining existing conditions with traffic counts and review of land use/demographics, future conditions forecast, and feasibility assessment. Conceptual plans were prepared that included visual renderings to help stakeholders envision potential changes. The feasibility assessment was based on an evaluation of traffic circulation, safety, accessibility, parking, economic viability along with bicycle, pedestrian, transit and the movement of freight. Analysis of pros/cons and public outreach are included along with the final feasibility.

A technical team and project advisory committee were both formed to help provide input and review findings. A public open house was held May 4 and a virtual outreach and was held through the month of September, which included an online survey.

The study team published a project website (https://project.bhinc.com/4th5thStudy) with a dedicated page for an interactive map. The project website and interactive map allowed the public an ongoing opportunity to provide input while respecting pandemic conditions as well as allowing flexibility with busy schedules. This helped accommodate those that might not be able to attend the public meetings while still being able to capture their feedback and provided an anonymous platform for sharing input for those who may not feel comfortable speaking out through other means. A dedicated email address (4th5thStudy@bhinc.com) was also available where the public can ask any questions or share comments throughout the duration of the study.

The attached presentation was presented to DDA on November 11. It reviews the vision and goals that have been developed based on public outreach, study area priorities, input on street design elements, cross sections, outreach summary, traffic summary, and recommendations. The alternatives analysis matrix is attached separately for reference.

Goals developed for the project include:
1. Enhancing Safety
2. Improve Walkability and Bikeability
3. Activate Economic Development
4. Optimize Traffic Circulation

Traffic modeling indicates that 4th Street and 5th Street would operate at acceptable levels under either the one-way or two-way configurations. Additional traffic analysis will be completed to ensure the appropriate infrastructure, signals, and signs are integrated at the intersections during the design phase.

The study concluded that full build-out of the enhanced one-way OR the enhanced two-way will work. As the infrastructure is very similar for both alternatives, there is the opportunity for phased implementation of improvements, remaining in the one-way configuration until such time as the conversion to two way, if desired, is within reach from a budget standpoint. There is also an opportunity to pilot modifications with the one-way configuration to confirm changes of traffic patterns if the signals on both 4th Street and 5th Street between Grand and Ute Ave were removed and replaced with stop signs.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No fiscal impact at this time. Depending on proposed solutions and DDA/Council support, projects would be budgeted and added to the City's capital improvement program. The City has $700,000 budgeted in 2022, and $750,000 in 2023 and 2024 in the ten-year capital plan for a total of $2,200,000.

SUGGESTED ACTION:

For discussion purposes only.

Attachments

1. Proposed Alternatives Matrix

Proposed Alternatives Analysis Matrix

	Existing One-Way Pair	Enhanced One-Way Alternative		Enhanced Two-Way Alternative	
	Evaluation Score	Evaluation Score	Evaluation Notes	Evaluation Score	Evaluation Notes
Vision-Based Criteria					
Enhance Safety					
Reduce Speeds	*	***	Infrastructure modifications reduce speeds	****	Infrastructure modifications reduce speeds Increase in potential conflicts could further reduce speeds
Reduce Crashes	*	****	Lower speeds reduce crashes	***	Lower speeds reduce crashes Increase in potential conflicts could result in more crashes
Optimize Traffic Circulation					
Reduce Driver Confusion	*	***	Maintains current travel patterns for locals	****	Less long-term confusion for all travelers
Encourage Traffic Calming	*	***	Slower speeds and roadway design encourage traffic calming	****	Slower speeds, roadway design, and more potential conflicts encourage traffic calming
Promote Direct Local Connections	**	**	Requires some out of direction travel for local connections, although minimal Decrease in through traffic	***	Provides more direct local connections Decrease in through traffic
Support Corridor Truck Deliveries	***	***	May need designated loading zone and encourage use of alleys	**	May need designated loading zone and encourage use of alleys May impact directional travel
Support Transit	***	****	Opportunity for improved bus stops	****	Opportunity for improved bus stops
Improve Walkability & Bikeability					
Improve Crossings	*	****	Shorter crossing distances plus bulbouts Need to consider double threat from two one-way vehicles	****	Shorter crossing distances plus bulbouts, except at left-turn locations (2-3 intersections)
Provide/Improve Bicycle Facilities	*	****	Provides consistent bicycle facilities	****	Provides consistent bicycle facilities
Improve Sidewalks	**	****	Widens and enhances sidewalk area	****	Widens and enhances sidewalk area
Activate Economic Development					
Improve Business Access	**	***	Slower speeds improves business access	****	Slower speeds and more direct connections improve business access
Provide Opportunities For Amenities	**	*****	Widened sidewalks allow for placemaking/landscaping opportunities	*****	Widened sidewalks allow for placemaking/landscaping opportunities
Enhance Parking	**	****	Consistent, parallel parking with lower speeds will enhance parking and reduce quantity of spots	***	Consistent, parallel parking with lower speeds will enhance parking and reduce quantity of spots (even more with left-turns)
Preliminary Costs		$	-	$	Higher cost due to modification to signals and signage

NOTE: "Evaluation Score" represents a combined scoring from inputs by the Project Advisory Committee and Technical Team as of August 12, 2021.

Lowest * Highest *****

It is a relational score representing how well each of the alternatives, as compared to the existing one-way pair, responds to the Vision-Based Criteria with * indicating little to no benefit and ***** indicating the most benefit.

Grand Junction City Council

Workshop Session

Item #1.d.

Meeting Date: November 15, 2021

Presented By: Wanda Winkelmann, City Clerk

Department: City Clerk

Submitted By: Wanda Winkelmann

Information

SUBJECT:

Redistricting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The purpose of this item is to review new Council district maps.

BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:

As a result of the 2020 federal census, the City of Grand Junction must review the population in its five districts. This review will be conducted to determine if boundaries need to be adjusted to ensure each district is equal in population as possible. In addition to population, redistricting plans must consider compactness, contiguity, natural boundaries, and preservation of communities of interest.

TIMELINE

Under the Municipal Election Code (CRS Section 31-10-502(2)(a)) changes in precinct boundaries must be completed at least 90 before the election. Staff recommends the adoption of a new district map at least a year prior to the period in which candidate petitions are circulated. For the April 2023 municipal election, candidates will be circulating petitions in January 2023.

DISTRICT POPULATION AND FUTURE GROWTH

District populations should be as equal in population as possible within a 10% margin of the average. Grand Junction's total population is 65,560, which translates into the mean (average) district population of 13,112 people. Staff has also taken future growth into consideration when developing map options.

Future population growth will occur through annexations, but mostly will likely be attributable to new development. The 2020 U.S. Census Population was used for each

of the five City Council Districts to determine today's population and how close each was to the mean population of 13,112 people per district.

The chart below shows three options that were considered (maps are included as attachments).

- Option 1, which is a no change option, provides the baseline data from the 2020 Census and the actual population count for each of the existing districts as currently drawn with adopted boundaries.
- Option 2 and Option 3 provide a potential change to the map that redistricts the city. Option 2 includes a very minor change between District A and District B with the other three districts showing no change to boundaries.
- Option 3 changes all five districts, creating a District Map that better aligns with existing neighborhoods of the city. However, no map option leaves all neighborhoods fully intact due to different neighborhood characteristics, existing population sizes, and the anticipation and accommodation of future growth. In general Option 3 reflects higher growth in Districts A and B, moderate growth in Districts D and E, and less growth is expected in District C.

	Option 1 Population	**% from Mean***	**Option 2 Population**	**% from Mean***	**Option 3 Population**	**% from Mean***
District A	11,825	-9.82%	13,912	6.10%	12,256	-6.53%
District B	14,155	7.95%	12,068	-7.96%	12,839	-2.08%
District C	12,921	-1.46%	12,921	-1.46%	14,190	8.22%
District D	13,103	-0.07%	13,103	-0.07%	13,092	-0.15%
District E	13,556	3.39%	13,556	3.39%	13,183	0.54%
***Mean = 13,112 people**						

MAP OPTIONS
For Council's consideration, three maps are included:

A. Option 1: this map shows the current Council districts with population numbers included.

B. Option 2: this option makes changes only to District A and District B. Because less future growth is anticipated in District A, the boundaries of this district were changed to include additional population. Conversely, District B's population is expected to grow and therefore, the population in this district has been lowered.

C. Option 3: this map shows changes in all districts. District A and District B have populations lower than the average to accommodate future growth. District C has a higher than average population as this district will see minimal future growth. Districts D and E are set nearly at the average.

As mentioned previously, district populations should be as equal in population as possible within a 10% margin of the mean (average). Utilizing the 2020 One Grand Junction Comprehensive Plan, growth expected during the next 10 years is anticipated in all five districts for all three options, but population growth more heavily impacts Option 3 as noted above.

FISCAL IMPACT:

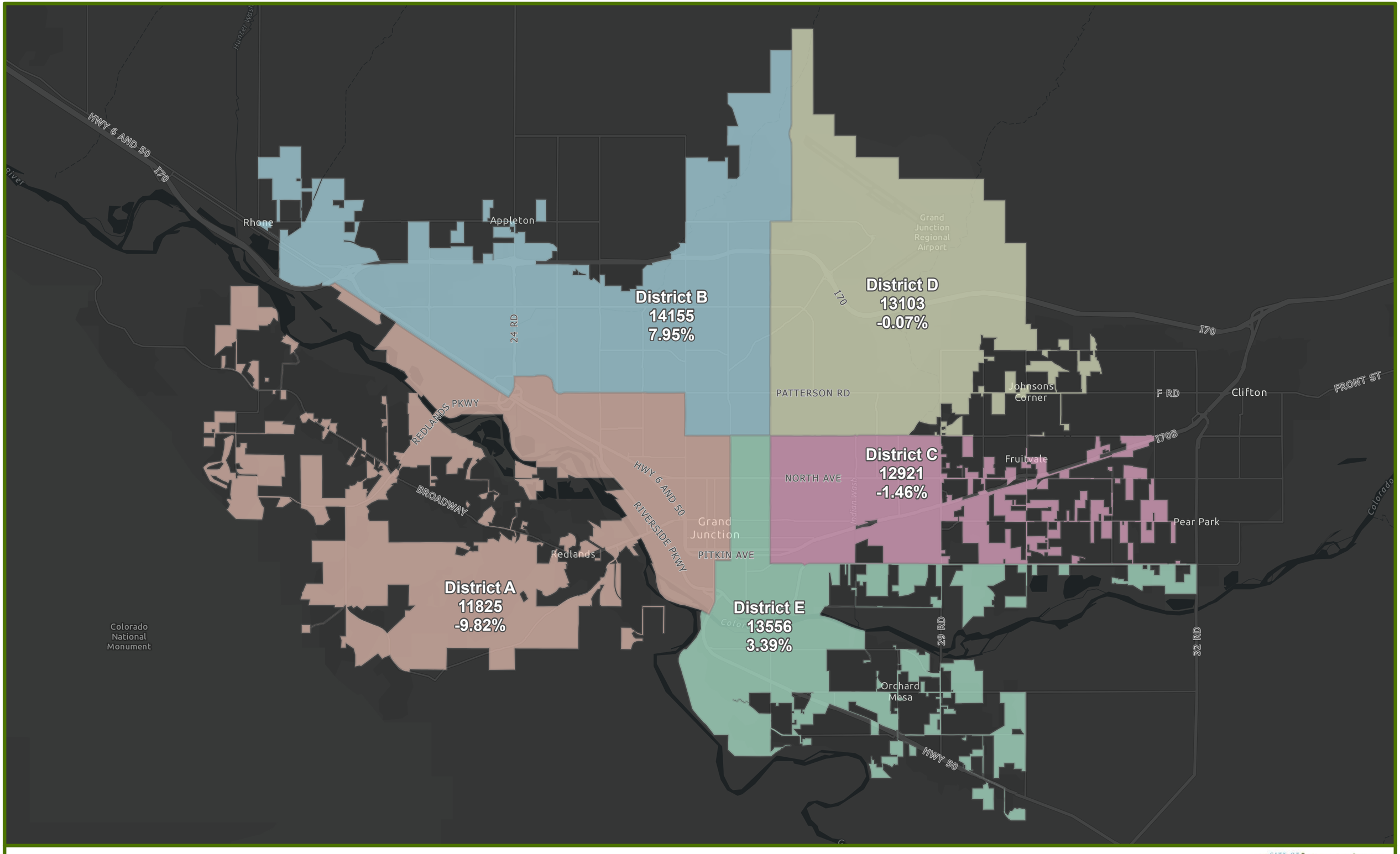
There is no fiscal impact to this action.

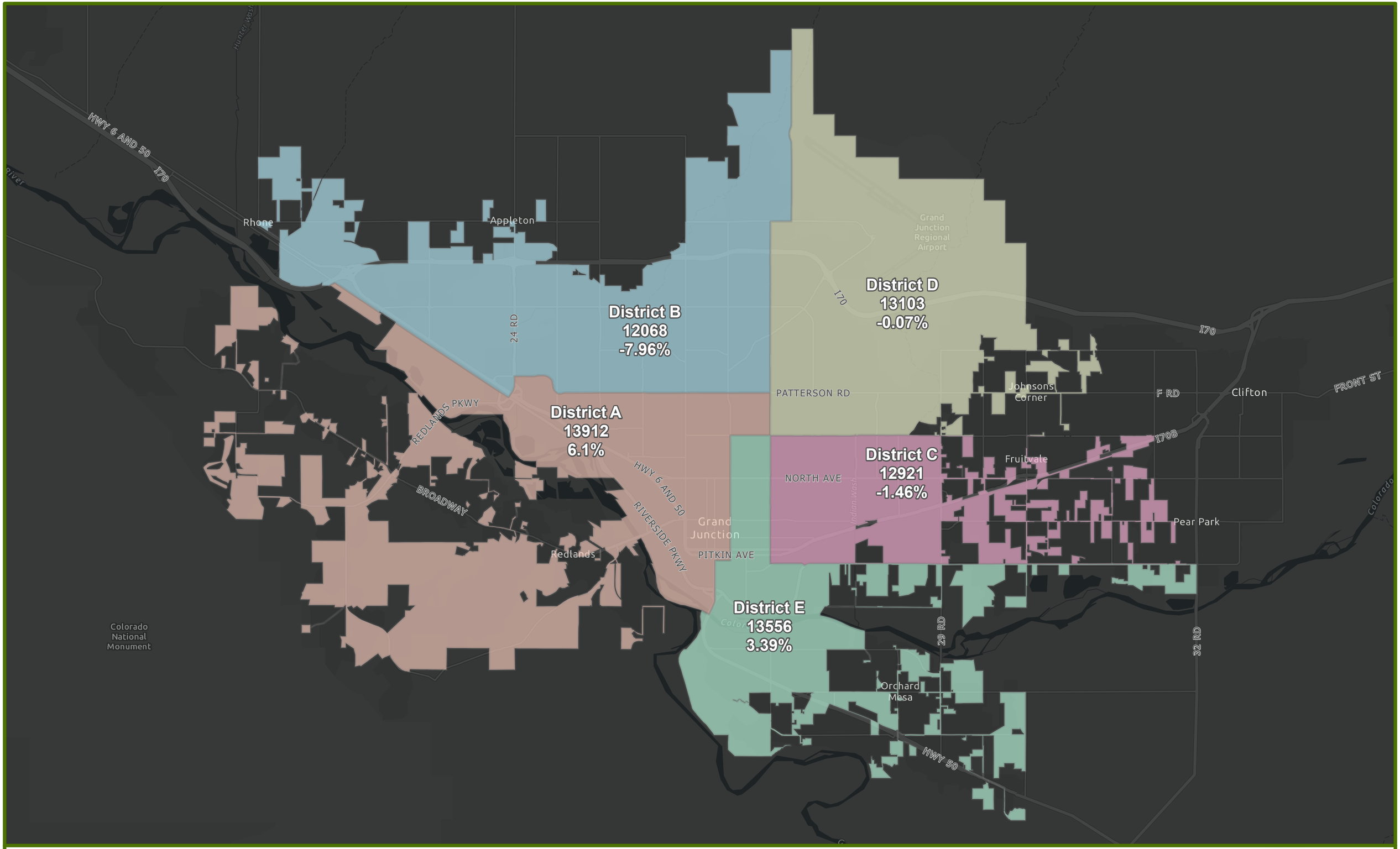
SUGGESTED ACTION:

For City Council discussion.

Attachments

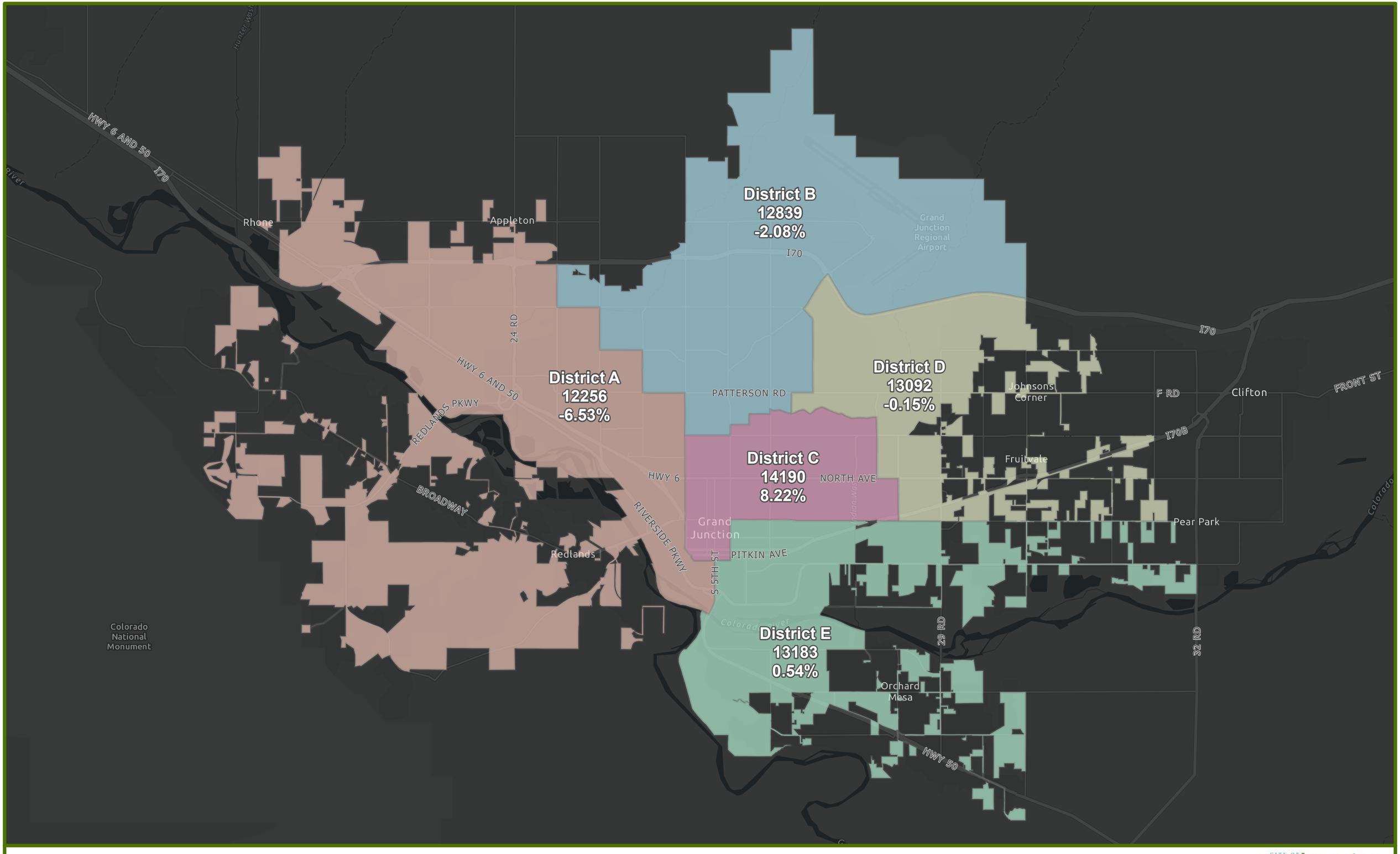
1. District Map Option 1
2. District Map Option 2
3. District Map Option 3


HWY 6 AND 50
I70
Rhone
Appleton
Grand Junction Regional Airport
District B
14155
7.95%
District D
13103
-0.07%
24 RD
I70
PATTERSON RD
Johnsons Corner
F RD
Clifton
FRONT ST
I70B
REDLANDS PKWY
HWY 6 AND 50
NORTH AVE
District C
12921
-1.46%
Fruitvale
BROADWAY
RIVERSIDE PKWY
Grand Junction
Pear Park
Redlands
PITKIN AVE
District A
11825
-9.82%
District E
13556
3.39%
29 RD
32 RD
Colorado National Monument
Orchard Mesa
HWY 50
N
0 0.5 1 2 Miles
REDISTRICTING - OPTION 1 - NO CHANGE
Date Created: 10/12/2021
CITY OF Grand Junction COLORADO GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM



REDISTRICTING - OPTION 2

Date Created: 10/12/2021



REDISTRICTING - OPTION 3

Date Created: 10/12/2021