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**CITY COUNCIL AGENDA  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 2025  
250 NORTH 5<sup>TH</sup> STREET - AUDITORIUM  
5:30 PM – REGULAR MEETING**

**Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance, Moment of Silence**

**Proclamations**

Proclaiming March 2025 as Brain Injury Awareness Month in the City of Grand Junction

Proclaiming March 2025 as Women's History Month in the City of Grand Junction

**Public Comments**

*Individuals may comment regarding items scheduled on the Consent Agenda and items not specifically scheduled on the agenda. This time may be used to address City Council about items that were discussed at a previous City Council Workshop.*

*The public has four options to provide Public Comments: 1) in person during the meeting, 2) virtually during the meeting (registration required), 3) via phone by leaving a message at 970-244-1504 until noon on Wednesday, March 5, 2025 or 4) submitting comments [online](#) until noon on Wednesday, March 5, 2025 by completing this form. Please reference the agenda item and all comments will be forwarded to City Council.*

**City Manager Report**

**Boards and Commission Liaison Reports**

**CONSENT AGENDA**

*The Consent Agenda includes items that are considered routine and will be approved by a single motion. Items on the Consent Agenda will not be discussed by City Council, unless an item is removed for individual consideration.*

**1. Approval of Minutes**

- a. Minutes of the February 19, 2025 Regular Meeting
- b. Summary of the February 24, 2025 Workshop

## 2. Set Public Hearings

- a. Legislative
  - i. Introduction of an Ordinance Amending Sections of the Zoning and Development Code (Title 21 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code) Regarding Residential Single-Family Attached Dwellings in Mixed-Use Zone Districts, Residential Attached and Multifamily Design Standards, and Definitions Related to Residential Uses, and Setting a Public Hearing for March 19, 2025
  - ii. Introduction of an Ordinance for Supplemental Appropriation for the Materials Recovery Facility and Setting a Public Hearing for March 19, 2025

## 3. Continue Public Hearings

- a. An Ordinance for Supplemental Appropriations for Confluence Center of Colorado - **Continued to March 19, 2025**

## 4. Agreements

- a. An Agreement for Palisade Pool Operations

## 5. Procurements

- a. Construction Contract with Apeiron Utility Construction for the Internal Fiber Optic Loop Installation Project at the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant

## 6. Other Action Items

- a. A Request for 2025 Fireworks Displays at Suplizio Field

## **REGULAR AGENDA**

*If any item is removed from the Consent Agenda by City Council, it will be considered here.*

## 7. Public Hearings

- a. Legislative



- i. An Ordinance Amending Title 21 of the Zoning and Development Code Regarding Impact Fees

**8. Agreements**

- a. Authorization to Purchase Real Estate at 365 32 Road

**9. Other Action Items**

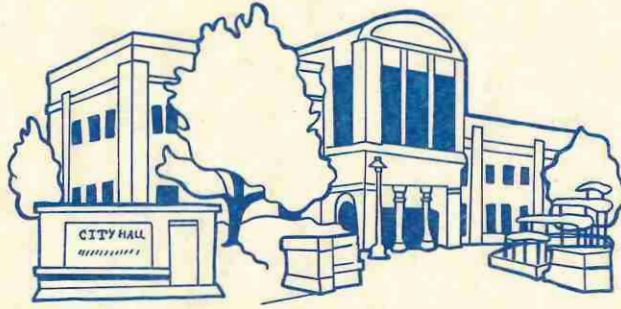
- a. I-70/29 Rd Interchange Discussion and Possible Direction

**10. Non-Scheduled Comments**

*This is the opportunity for individuals to speak to City Council about items on tonight's agenda and time may be used to address City Council about items that were discussed at a previous City Council Workshop.*

**11. Other Business**

**12. Adjournment**



*City of Grand Junction, State of Colorado*

# Proclamation

- Whereas,** brain injuries are a leading cause of death and disability in the United States, affecting individuals of all ages, races, and socioeconomic backgrounds, including many within the City of Grand Junction; and
- Whereas,** a brain injury can have profound physical, cognitive, emotional, and behavioral effects, presenting unique challenges to those affected, their families, and their caregivers; and
- Whereas,** Hilltop's Brain Injury Services plays a crucial role in our community by providing comprehensive support for adults with brain injuries, offering personalized assistance and resources that empower individuals to live as independently as possible, fostering dignity and self-sufficiency; and
- Whereas,** Hilltop's Brain Injury Services has also created a community of inclusion, where individuals living with brain injuries can come together in an environment free of judgment—a place where they can share in comradery and joy, offering each other understanding and friendship and celebrating their strengths and progress; and
- Whereas,** awareness of brain injuries and the challenges faced by those who live with them is essential to creating a more supportive and inclusive society where all individuals can thrive and reach their full potential; and
- Whereas,** the month of March is recognized as Brain Injury Awareness Month nationwide, bringing attention to the impact of brain injuries, promoting prevention, and advocating for improved access to care and resources for survivors and their families; and
- Whereas,** the City of Grand Junction is proud to join in these efforts to raise awareness and support all those affected by brain injuries, including the life-changing work being done by Hilltop's Brain Injury Services;

**NOW, THEREFORE,** I, Abram Herman, by the power vested in me as Mayor of the City of Grand Junction, do hereby proclaim March 2025 as

## *"Brain Injury Awareness Month"*

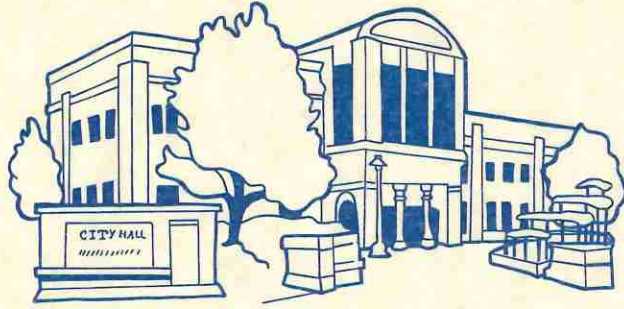
in the City of Grand Junction and I encourage all citizens to recognize the importance of supporting brain injury survivors and to honor the work of Hilltop's Brain Injury Services in helping individuals live fulfilling and independent lives.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the official Seal of the City of Grand Junction this 5<sup>th</sup> day of March 2025.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor





*City of Grand Junction, State of Colorado*

# Proclamation

- Whereas,** Women’s History Month provides an opportunity to honor the generations of trailblazing women and girls who have helped build our Nation, shape our progress, and strengthen our character as a people; and
- Whereas,** women representing all backgrounds have made historic and critical contributions to the growth and strength of our country in countless ways and fields, including economics, arts and culture, science, sports, business, government, and society both inside and outside the home and through the labor force and volunteering; and
- Whereas,** throughout history despite hardship, exclusion, and discrimination, women have strived and sacrificed for equity and equality in communities across the country; and
- Whereas,** women were and continue to be instrumental in the establishment of philanthropic and cultural institutions across our country; and
- Whereas,** women have served our country courageously in all branches of the military with some having given their lives as the ultimate sacrifice; and
- Whereas,** women and girls continue to lead groundbreaking civil rights movements for social justice and freedom, so that everyone can realize the full promise of America; and
- Whereas,** throughout the history of Grand Junction, women have enriched this community and improved the quality of life for many.

**NOW, THEREFORE,** I, Abram Herman, by the power vested in me as Mayor of the City of Grand Junction, do hereby proclaim March 2025 as

## *“Women’s History Month”*

in the City of Grand Junction and urge all community members to reflect on the achievements of women across the centuries and pay tribute to the pioneers who paved the way.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the official Seal of the City of Grand Junction this 5<sup>th</sup> day of March 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "A. Herman", written over a horizontal line.

Mayor



**Grand Junction City Council**  
**Minutes of the Regular Meeting**  
**February 19, 2025**

**Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance, Moment of Silence**

The City Council of the City of Grand Junction convened into regular session on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of February, at 5:32 p.m. Those present were Councilmembers Scott Beilfuss, Cody Kennedy, Jason Nguyen, Dennis Simpson, Anna Stout, Council President Pro Tem Randall Reitz and Council President Abram Herman.

Also present were City Manager Mike Bennett, City Attorney John Shaver, Police Chief Matt Smith, Community Development Director Tamra Allen, Mobility Planner Henry Brown, General Services Director Jay Valentine, City Clerk Selestina Sandoval, and Deputy City Clerk Krystle Koehler.

Council President Herman called the meeting to order. Councilmember Beilfuss led the audience in the Pledge of Allegiance, followed by a moment of silence.

**Proclamations**

**Proclaiming the Month of February 2025 as Black History Month in the City of Grand Junction**

Council President Pro Tem Reitz read the proclamation, which David Combs, President of Black Citizens and Friends, accepted.

**Appointments**

**To the Horizon Drive Association Business Improvement District**

Councilmember Simpson moved to reappoint Sarah Russell and to appoint Andrew Smith to the Horizon Drive Association Business Improvement District for four-year terms, seconded by Council President Pro Tem Reitz. Motion carried by a unanimous voice vote.

**Public Comments**

Public comments were heard from Jenny Nitzky, Amy Agapito, Rachel Scutt, Karen Marie Cordova, Carrie Shahbarami, Thad DePuey, Bob Tenney, Lisa Fry, and Leanna DePuey.

## **City Manager Report**

City Manager Mike Bennett discussed recognition from The League of American Bicyclists, which awarded the City of Grand Junction the silver-level Bicycle Friendly Community Award. He also provided an update on the upcoming closure of the Resource Center and the active search for a potential new location. He stated that the staff is conducting due diligence to determine a potential location's suitability before conducting community engagement.

## **Boards and Commission Liaison Reports**

Councilmember Beilfuss reported his attendance at the Housing and Building Association Summit and the Urban Trails Walk.

Council President Pro Tem Reitz gave updates on Grand Junction Housing Authority.

Councilmember Stout stated she was heading to Denver for a Colorado Municipal League (CML) meeting and asked City Manager Bennett to give an update on the Air Service Alliance.

Councilmember Kennedy gave updates on the Grand Junction Economic Partnership and the Grand Junction Regional Airport Authority.

## **CONSENT AGENDA**

### **1. Approval of Minutes**

- a. Summary of February 3, 2025, Workshop
- b. Minutes of February 5, 2025, Regular Meeting

### **2. Set Public Hearings**

- a. Quasi-judicial
  - i. A Resolution Referring a Petition to the City Council for the Annexation of Lands to the City of Grand Junction, Colorado, Setting a Hearing on Such Annexation, Exercising Land Use Control, and Introducing Proposed Annexation Ordinance for the Dixon Annexation of 2.89 acres, Located at 2019 South Broadway, and Setting a Public Hearing for April 16, 2025

### **3. Continue Public Hearings**

- a. Legislative
  - i. An Ordinance for Supplemental Appropriations for Confluence Center of Colorado - Continued to March 5, 2025

#### **4. Procurements**

- a. 2025 Ferric Chloride Chemical Purchase for the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant
- b. Authorize Change Order #6 with Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. for the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase 1 Expansion Project
- c. Authorization of Construction Contract for Street Maintenance - 2025 Asphalt Overlay Project
- d. 2025 Spending Authorization for On-Call Tree Maintenance Services
- e. Authorization to Purchase a Solid Waste Refuse Truck

#### **5. Resolutions**

- a. A Resolution Authorizing the City Manager to Submit a Grant Application for the Revitalizing Main Streets Grant Program for the Broadway Bridge Sidewalk Widening
- b. A Resolution Authorizing a Lease for a Portion of City Property known as Hallenbeck Ranch to Jeffrey B. Thurston and Sandi L. Thurston for a Horse Corral
- c. A Resolution Authorizing City Manager to Sign a Management Agreement for a Regional Stormwater Detention Basin to be Located at 600 28 ¼ Road with Mesa County, PSBX Cache, LLC, SH1 Aspen Ridge LLC, and VIA Real Estate LLC

Councilmember Nguyen moved to adopt Consent Agenda Items 1 through 5, seconded by Councilmember Stout. Motion carried by a unanimous voice vote.

#### **REGULAR AGENDA**

- 6.a.i. An Ordinance to Extend the Prohibition on the Establishment of any New or Relocation of Existing Gaming Arcades or Gaming Uses within the City of Grand Junction**

By and with Ordinance 5199, the City Council adopted a moratorium disallowing the operation of skilled gaming businesses in the City. Since the adoption of that Ordinance,

the Grand Junction Police Department (GJPD) has investigated numerous complaints involving several skilled gaming businesses that were engaged, or alleged to be engaged, in illegal activities while the business(es) contended that they were lawful. The GJPD's investigations resulted in many criminal cases being filed with multiple convictions. The criminal process is not complete with certain matters pending trial and/or appeal, and accordingly, this action will serve to extend the prohibition of any new or relocation of existing Gaming Arcades or Gaming Uses within the City of Grand Junction.

City Attorney John Shaver and Police Chief Matt Smith presented this item and were available to answer questions from the Council.

The public hearing was opened at 6:33 p.m.

There were no public comments.

The public hearing was closed at 6:33 p.m.

Councilmember Stout moved, and Councilmember Nguyen seconded to adopt Ordinance No. 5248, an ordinance to extend the prohibition of any new or relocation of existing Gaming Arcades or Gaming Uses within the City of Grand Junction on final passage and ordered final publication in pamphlet form. The motion carried by unanimous roll call vote.

Council took a short break at 6:38 p.m.

The meeting resumed at 6:51 p.m.

**6.a.ii. Introduction of an Ordinance Amending Title 21 of the Zoning and Development Code Regarding Impact Fees and Setting a Public Hearing for March 5, 2025**

The Grand Junction Municipal Code ("Code" or "GJMC") requires the City to update its impact fee study once every five years. The City's last fee study for transportation, police, fire, parks, and municipal facilities was completed in 2019. The City contracted with TischlerBise to update its fee study and create a nexus study for an affordable housing linkage fee. TischlerBise has completed the Impact Fee Study Update, as well as the Linkage Fee study, both of which were presented to the City Council at the December 16, 2024, workshop and to the stakeholders on December 2, 2024. The City Council met with the Stakeholder group to receive direct feedback at a workshop on January 14, 2025. A staff recommendation was presented to the Stakeholder group on January 30, 2025, and Staff received direction to prepare an ordinance for consideration at the City Council's February 3, 2025, workshop.

Community Development Director Tamra Allen and President of TischlerBise Carson Bise presented this item and were available to answer questions from Council.

Council discussed a tiered or phased-in approach for the impact fees, ways to create incentives, and how to maintain funds at appropriate levels as the city continues to grow. Council thanked staff for the work and time spent on impact fees.

The public hearing was opened at 7:30 p.m.

Public comment was heard from Max Applebot, Jason Biass, Abby Schafer, Kevin Bray, Charlie Gechter, Shawwna Greager, Candice Carnahan, David Hancock, Ruth Kennett, Diane Schwenke, Bill Findlay, Keith Ehlers, Hogan Peterson, Kelly Maves, Chris (no last name), Kevin Cordova, Wendy Gechter, and Symone Massey.

The public hearing closed at 8:17 p.m.

Conversation ensued regarding potential amendments before the second reading of the ordinance.

Councilmember Stout moved, and Councilmember Nguyen seconded, to introduce an ordinance amending sections 21.02 and 21.05 of the Zoning and Development Code (Title 21 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code) related to and concerning impact fees, fee credits, and dedications and setting a public hearing for March 5, 2025. The motion carried 5-2 by voice vote, with Councilmembers Kennedy and Simpson voting no.

Council took a short break at 9:00 p.m.

The meeting resumed at 9:10 p.m.

Councilmember Stout requested a modification to the agenda, moving the Development Agreement with Bruin Waste as the next item. As a committee member of the Recycling Subcommittee, Councilmember Stout wished to participate in the discussion before leaving for the evening.

#### **7.a. Development Agreement with Bruin Waste (moved up)**

At the December 18, 2024 meeting, the City Council authorized staff to negotiate with Bruin Waste regarding the construction and operation of a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). The anticipated contracts to come before Council include a Development Agreement (this action), a contract to buy real estate at 365 32 Road, and a MRF operating agreement.

This development agreement outlines the partnership between Bruin Waste Management, LLC, and the City of Grand Junction to develop the public MRF at 365 32 Road, Grand Mesa Industrial Park.



General Services Director Jay Valentine presented this item.

Discussion ensued regarding the cost and financing of renovations, and the goal of making this a scalable, single-stream facility to stay compliant with EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility).

The public comment period was opened at 9:34 p.m.

There were no comments.

The public comment period was closed at 9:34 p.m.

City Attorney Shaver clarified for the record that, based on Article 10, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution (Tabor Amendment), Enterprises are exempt from voter-approved debt issuance. This project would fall under the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund. He noted and read the pertinent parts of the City Charter (paragraph 93(f)) that support the financing methods discussed during this presentation.

Council President Pro Tem Reitz moved, and Councilmember Nguyen seconded to authorize the City Manager to enter into a development agreement with Bruin Waste Management, LLC. The motion carried by a unanimous roll call vote.

Councilmember Stout left the meeting at 9:40 p.m.

**6.a.iii. An Ordinance Amending Title 10.14 Shared Micromobility Devices of the Grand Junction Municipal Code to Support Ending the Shared Micromobility Pilot and Transition to an Enduring Permit Program**

A Shared Micromobility Pilot commenced in Q2 of 2023, allowing approved operators to deploy shared devices (e.g., e-scooters, bikes/e-bikes, etc.) in an 18-square mile portion of Grand Junction. After nearly two years of quarterly updates and based on direction from Council at the August 19, 2024, Workshop staff have updated Permitting Documents, including proposed updates to the GJMC to accommodate replacing the pilot with an enduring permitting program.

Mobility Planner Henry Brown presented this item and was available to answer questions from Council.

The council discussed coral zone placements, how low-speed and dismount zones were decided, and the best manner of community engagement on this topic.

The public hearing opened at 10:01 p.m.

There were no comments.

The public hearing closed at 10:01 p.m.

Councilmember Nguyen moved, and Council President Pro Tem Reitz seconded to adopt Ordinance No. 5249, an ordinance Amending Title 10.14 Shared Micromobility Devices of the Grand Junction Municipal Code to support ending the shared micromobility pilot and transitioning to an enduring permit program on final passage and ordered final publication in pamphlet form. The motion carried by a unanimous roll call vote.

#### **6.a.iv. An Ordinance Setting the City Attorney's Salary**

At the request of the City Council, the Human Resources Department completed a market analysis to assist in establishing the recommended wage for the City Attorney. This Ordinance sets the compensation of City Attorney John Shaver at \$118.75 per hour (for an assumed 2080 hours for an annual salary of \$247,000) to compensate him for his service to the City of Grand Junction, and if approved, the compensation increase will begin and be effective with 2025 Pay Period 1 with all other terms of employment and benefits being unchanged from 2023 and Ordinance 5240.

The Council discussed how this salary aligns with other cities and thanked City Attorney John Shaver for his hard work and dedicated service over the past 35 years.

The public hearing opened at 10:04 p.m.

There were no comments.

The public hearing closed at 10:04 p.m.

Councilmember Simpson moved, and Councilmember Nguyen seconded to adopt Ordinance No. 5245, an ordinance amending Ordinance 5240 and setting the City Attorney salary as provided in Ordinance No. 5245 on final passage and ordered final publication in pamphlet form. The motion carried by unanimous roll call vote.

### **7. Procurements**

- a. Development Agreement with Bruin Waste - **MOVED UP TO ON THE AGENDA**

### **8. Non-Scheduled Comments**

No comments were heard.

### **9. Other Business**

Councilmember Kennedy stated that McDonald's in Orchard Mesa had terminated their contract for that location due to site plan issues and spoke of his property at 448 Bookcliff.

**10. Adjournment**

The meeting adjourned at 10:08 pm.

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Selestina Sandoval, MMC  
City Clerk



## **GRAND JUNCTION CITY COUNCIL WORKSHOP SUMMARY**

### **February 24, 2025**

**Meeting Convened:** 5:30 p.m. The meeting was in-person at the Fire Department Training Room, 625 Ute Avenue, and live-streamed via GoTo Webinar.

**City Councilmembers Present:** Councilmembers Scott Beilfuss, Cody Kennedy, Jason Nguyen, Dennis Simpson, Mayor Pro Tem Randall Reitz, and Councilmember Stout. Mayor Abram Herman was absent.

**Staff present:** City Manager Mike Bennett, City Attorney John Shaver, Assistant to the City Manager Johnny McFarland, Community Development Director Tamra Allen, Parks and Recreation Director Ken Sherbenou, Housing Manager Ashley Chambers, Utilities Director Randi Kim, Deputy City Clerk Krystle Koehler and City Clerk Selestina Sandoval.

### **1. Discussion Topics**

#### **a. Matchett Park Affordable Housing Project**

The council discussed a proposed affordable housing project at Matchett Park in collaboration with the Grand Junction Housing Authority.

- **Background & Need:**
  - The project aligns with the City's 2023 housing strategy to increase affordable housing.
  - The area, previously designated for school use, is now available for housing due to shifts in school district plans.
  - Housing demand remains high, with a low vacancy rate and a significant waitlist for Grand Junction Housing Authority affordable units (2,600+ households).
  - The city has committed to increasing affordable housing by 9% over three years under a state program.
- **Project Details:**
  - The development could include 80–120 units of mixed-income housing.
  - Key location includes health services, schools, churches, and a grocery store.
  - The housing authority is still in the early design phase, considering a mix of two-story buildings.
  - The project will integrate with the park's updated master plan, ensuring a balance between recreation and residential use.
  - The plan includes maintaining park amenities like pickleball courts, sand volleyball, and softball fields.

- **Next Steps:**
  - The council clarified that this is an exploratory phase; no final commitment has been made.
  - A lease agreement is necessary for the Housing Authority to proceed with funding applications and environmental reviews.
  - Further community engagement will be conducted before finalizing plans.
- b. Funding Options for Private Lead & Galvanized Water Service Line Replacements**

The council discussed funding options for replacing private lead service lines in accordance with new EPA regulations.

- **Current Status:**
  - The city completed a service line inventory, identifying 365 lines needing replacement, 219 of which are privately owned.
  - The city has never exceeded EPA lead limits, but proactive replacement is encouraged to prevent future issues.
  - Estimated replacement costs:
    - City-owned lines: \$92,000–\$185,000
    - Private lines: \$164,000–\$329,000 (city labor) or up to \$1.3 million (private contractor)
  - The city’s utility department owns specialized equipment to replace lines at a lower cost than private contractors.
- **Funding Options Considered:**
  - Status Quo: Property owners continue to pay for their own replacements.
  - Payback Plan: City replaces lines, and property owners repay over time via water bills.
  - Grant Funding: Limited availability—only 39% of lines qualify for state assistance.
  - City Water Enterprise Fund: City fully covers costs using existing water utility funds.
- **Next Steps:**
  - There was direction from Council to use the water enterprise fund to cover both public and private line replacements.
  - Ordinance revisions will be needed to allow city funds to be used on private property.

## 2. City Council Communications

Council discussed HomewardBound’s relationship with and capacity for running the Resource Center in the future. There will be an Executive Session for staff to update Council on the due diligence findings for a future location for the Resource Center on March 5<sup>th</sup>. Council expressed interest in agendizing a discussion on the long-term city role in providing services to the unhoused and an RFP (Request for Proposal) for providers.

### **3. Next Workshop Topics**

The Mayor Pro Tem urged Council to start thinking about dates for strategic planning after the election.

### **4. Other Business**

There was none.

### **5. Adjournment**

There being no further business, the Workshop adjourned at 7:29 p.m.



## Grand Junction City Council

### Regular Session

Item #2.a.i.

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**Meeting Date:** March 5, 2025  
**Presented By:** Niki Galehouse, Planning Manager  
**Department:** Community Development  
**Submitted By:** Niki Galehouse, Planning Manager

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### Information

#### **SUBJECT:**

Introduction of an Ordinance Amending Sections of the Zoning and Development Code (Title 21 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code) Regarding Residential Single-Family Attached Dwellings in Mixed-Use Zone Districts, Residential Attached and Multifamily Design Standards, and Definitions Related to Residential Uses, and Setting a Public Hearing for March 19, 2025

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Planning Commission heard this item at the February 11, 2025 meeting and voted (6 - 0) to recommend approval of the Ordinance.

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

When the Zoning and Development Code (ZDC) was repealed and replaced on December 20, 2023, it was anticipated that there would be necessary revisions to provide clarity and alleviate practical issues with implementation. Staff have identified several items that were amended which inadvertently conflict with standard practice, have challenges with the implementation of new practice, or could use additional clarification.

In addition, in the general course of usage of the Zoning & Development Code, certain items have come to light that also necessitate amendments to create additional clarity within the document. These revisions are of a similar nature and scope to those associated with the adoption of the 2023 Zoning & Development Code.

#### **BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:**

##### **BACKGROUND**

The City contracted with Clarion Associates in December 2021 to update the City's Zoning and Development Code with the intent of updating regulations to better reflect

the key principles and policies described in the 2020 One Grand Junction Comprehensive Plan, achieve a higher level of regulatory efficiency, consistency, and simplicity, and identify constraints and opportunities for affordable and attainable housing, consistent with those identified in the City's recently adopted Housing Strategies. When the Zoning and Development Code was repealed and replaced on December 20, 2023, it was anticipated that there would be necessary revisions to provide clarity and alleviate practical issues with implementation. Staff has identified several items that were amended which inadvertently conflict with standard practice, have challenges with implementation of new practice, or could use additional clarification.

In addition, in the general course of usage of the Zoning & Development Code, certain items have come to light that also necessitate amendments to create additional clarity within the document. These revisions are of a similar nature and scope as those associated with the adoption of the 2023 Zoning & Development Code (2023 ZDC).

*GJMC 21.05.050(b)(1) Residential Attached and Multifamily Design Standards (Update)*  
*GJMC 21.14.020(b) Definitions (Update)*

The 2023 ZDC amended the definition of 'dwelling, multifamily' to limit it to a single building with three or more units on one lot. While this change was intentional, with a goal to simplify the definition for ease of use, there were some unintended consequences that accompanied it. In many zone districts, where multifamily was an allowed use in the 2010 ZDC, multiple units could be permitted on one lot that were not in the same building. With the change in definition, this went away and has created some issues.

During discussion with the Planning Commission, it was raised that simply allowing both types of development within one use category may be problematic. For example, in some of the low-density districts, allowing multifamily could create cause for concern during the rezone process, even if the uses were restricted.

In 2024, the State passed HB-24-1007 HOME (Harmonizing Occupancy Measures Equitably) Act with an effective date of July 1, 2024. The State has declared that the number of people living together in a single dwelling cannot be limited based on a familial relationship, except in the very limited circumstances provided in the law. The State has determined that the subject of the HOME Act is a matter of "mixed concern" and, as such, the City cannot limit the number of people living in a single dwelling based on the familial relationship. The City Development and Legal staff are working in conjunction with the Fire Department and Mesa County Building Department to address how to comply with the HOME Act; however, the impacts of the Act have not been fully unraveled. This Ordinance, and the recommended amendments to the ZDC are the first step.

Addressing the need for a new type of dwelling use in response to Planning Commission concerns would require coming into compliance with this State law, as amending the ZDC without doing so creates additional opportunities for conflict



points. As a result, staff is proposing an interim measure to address the ongoing development concerns, with the intent to return to the full conversation when the ZDC is amended for compliance with the Home Act. The proposed text amendment returns the definition of 'dwelling, multifamily' to the version in the 2010 ZDC, with one minor clarification: adding "(s)" to the word "building" adds clarity that the use can apply to more than one building on the same lot.

In the 2023 ZDC, standards were added for the design of residential attached and multifamily sites. The applicability guidelines of this section are being amended to clarify that they do not apply to multifamily uses, which are composed of multiple individual dwelling units in separate buildings on the same lot.

*GJMC 21.04.020(e) Principal Use Table, Single-Family Attached (Update)*

When the 'dwelling, multifamily' use was split out in the 2023 ZDC update to no longer include single-family attached dwellings, which became a new use category, the single-family attached dwelling use was not allowed in all the same zone districts where multifamily had previously been permitted in the 2010 ZDC. There was discussion about the horizontal space that townhomes occupy in light of the interest of increasing opportunities for higher density, so the use was disallowed in certain higher density districts, especially those with no density cap. However, upon further evaluation and conversation about the practicality of this, it is more important that there is flexibility in the type of housing types that may be provided. Additionally, if the same product type was kept on a single lot and not subdivided, it would be allowed. Minimum density would still need to be met. This text amendment revises the Principal Use Table to allow single-family attached dwellings in all zone districts where multifamily was previously allowed in the 2010 ZDC.

**NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

Notice was completed as required by Section 21.02.030(g). Notice of the public hearing was published on February 1, 2025, in the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel. An online hearing with an opportunity for public comment was held between February 4 and February 10, 2025, through the GJSpeaks platform.

**ANALYSIS**

The criteria for review are set forth in Section 21.02.050(d) of the Zoning and Development Code, which provides that the City may approve an amendment to the text of the Code if the applicant can demonstrate evidence proving each of the following criteria:

**(A) Consistency with Comprehensive Plan**

The proposed Code Text Amendment is generally consistent with applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan. The proposed amendments to the 2023 Zoning & Development Code are generally consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The proposed revisions in this ordinance address the ease of building housing, which can lead to more product availability and affordability. The Comprehensive Plan speaks to 'Strong

Neighborhoods,' which are comprised of those with “diverse and interspersed housing where people of all ages, incomes, and backgrounds interact frequently.” It has many goals which speak to this, including:

- Plan Principle 3, Goal 2: “Encourage infill and redevelopment to leverage existing infrastructure.”
- Plan Principle 5, Goal 1: “Promote more opportunities for housing choices that meet the needs of people of all ages, abilities, and incomes.”
- Plan Principle 5, Goal 5: “Foster the development of neighborhoods where people of all ages, incomes, and backgrounds live together and share a feeling of community.”

Staff finds this criterion has been met.

**(B) Consistency with Zoning and Development Code Standards**

The proposed Code Text Amendment is consistent with and does not conflict with or contradict other provisions of this Code.

The proposed amendments to the 2023 Zoning & Development Code are consistent with the rest of the provisions in the Code and do not create any conflicts with other provisions in the Code. Staff finds this criterion has been met.

**(C) Specific Reasons**

The proposed Code Text Amendment shall meet at least one of the following specific reasons:

The proposed amendments to the 2023 Zoning and Development Code (ZDC) all meet specific reasons identified in this criterion for review. Each amendment is identified with its appropriate reason below.

- a. To address trends in development or regulatory practices;
- b. To expand, modify, or add requirements for development in general or to address specific development issues;  
*Residential Attached and Multifamily Design Standards:* This amendment **modifies requirements** to clarify the applicability of the standards.  
*Definition, Dwelling, Multifamily:* This amendment **modifies requirements** to address specific issues with development following the 2023 ZDC update that have proven to be difficult to implement, reverting it back to previous language.
- c. To add, modify or expand zone districts; or  
*Single-Family Attached Dwelling Unit, Principal Use Table:* The amendment to the Residential High – 16, Residential High – 24, Mixed-Use Light Commercial (MU-2), and Mixed-Use Downtown (MU-3) zone districts **modifies the zone**

**districts** to allow for single-family attached dwellings, which were previously allowed in the 2010 ZDC under the multifamily dwelling use.

d. To clarify or modify procedures for processing development applications.

Staff finds this criterion has been met.

**RECOMMENDATION AND FINDING OF FACT**

After reviewing the proposed amendments, the following finding of fact have been made:

In accordance with Section 21.02.050(d) of the Grand Junction Zoning and Development Code, the proposed text amendments to Title 21 are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and the Zoning & Development Code Standards and meet at least one of the specific reasons outlined.

Planning Commission heard this item at the February 11, 2025 meeting and voted (6 - 0) to recommend approval of the ordinance.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

There is no fiscal impact associated with this request.

**SUGGESTED MOTION:**

I move to (introduce and pass for publication in pamphlet form/not introduce and not pass for publication in pamphlet form), an ordinance to amend Title 21 Zoning and Development Code of the Grand Junction Municipal Code regarding Residential Single-Family Attached Dwellings in Mixed-Use Zone Districts, Residential Attached and Multifamily Design Standards, and Definitions Related to Residential Uses and set a public hearing for March 19, 2025.

**Attachments**

1. Planning Commission Minutes - 2025 - February 11 - DRAFT
2. ORD-Amendments 2025 Q1 20250226

**GRAND JUNCTION PLANNING COMMISSION**  
**February 11, 2025, 5:30 PM**  
**MINUTES**

The meeting of the Planning Commission was called to order at 5:34 p.m. by Chairman Teske.

Those present were Planning Commissioners; Kim Herek, Shanon Secrest, Orin Zyvan, Ian Moore, and Robert Quintero.

Also present were Niki Galehouse (Planning Manager), Thomas Lloyd (Senior Planner), Madeline Robinson (Planning Technician), and Jacob Kaplan (Planning Technician).

There were 0 members of the public in attendance, and 1 virtually.

**CONSENT AGENDA**

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**1. Approval of Minutes**

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Minutes of Previous Meeting(s) from January 14, 2025.

*Commissioner Herek moved to approve the Consent Agenda.*

*Commissioner Quintero seconded; motion passed 6-0.*

**REGULAR AGENDA**

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**1. Grand Mesa Industrial Park COU **COU-2024-569****

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Consider a request for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for a proposed 58,275 sf Recycling Collection Facility on a 10.745-acre portion of the property located at 3199 D Road in an I-1 (Light Industrial) zone district.

**Staff Presentation**

Thomas Lloyd, Senior Planner, introduced exhibits into the record and provided a presentation regarding the request.

**Questions for Staff**

Commissioner Moore asked what the process was for the disposal of unrecyclable waste that makes it through the facility. He also asked if the CUP could be revoked if the applicant operated outside of the normal business hours they had provided.

Commissioner Secrest asked what the difference was between the existing use and the proposed use that necessitated the CUP.

Niki Galehouse indicated that there was a previous use on this property that also required a CUP, but it had expired.

Commissioner Quintero asked if the applicant intended to modify their operational hours in the future.

Commissioner Zyvan asked if the operational hours were a condition of the CUP. He asked if the peak traffic expectations would be affected by a change in operational hours.

### **Public Hearing**

*The public comment period was opened at 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 4, 2025, via [www.GJSpeaks.org](http://www.GJSpeaks.org).*

There were no public comments.

*The public comment period was closed at 6:13 p.m. on February 11, 2025.*

There was no additional discussion among the staff or commissioners.

*The public hearing was closed a 6:14 p.m. on February 11, 2025.*

### **Discussion**

Commissioner Secret expressed favor for this project since it would be less intensive than the previous uses on this property.

Commissioner Zyvan echoed Commissioner Secret's comments but added his concerns about a future increase in traffic or waste generated by the facility if the operational hours were to change.

Commissioner Quintero agreed with the other commissioners.

### **Motion and Vote**

Commissioner Moore made the following motion "Mr. Chairman, on the GJ Partners, LLC request for a Conditional Use Permit, file number CUP-2024-569, I move that the Planning Commission approve the Conditional Use Permit for GJ Partners, LLC with the Conditions of Approval and Findings of Fact listed in the staff report."

*Commissioner Zyvan seconded; motion passed 6-0.*

## **2. Zoning & Development Code Amendments Q1 2025 ZCA-2024-701**

An Ordinance Amending Sections Of The Zoning And Development Code (Title 21 Of The Grand Junction Municipal Code) Regarding Residential Single-Family Attached Dwellings In Mixed-Use Zone Districts, Residential Attached And Multifamily Design Standards, And Definitions Related To Residential Uses.

### **Staff Presentation**

Niki Galehouse, Planning Manager, introduced exhibits into the record and provided a presentation regarding the request.

### **Questions for Staff**

There were no questions for staff.

### **Public Hearing**

*The public comment period was opened at 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 4, 2025, via [www.GJSpeaks.org](http://www.GJSpeaks.org).*

There were no public comments.

*The public comment period was closed at 6:24 p.m. on February 11, 2025.*

There was no additional discussion among the staff or commissioners.

*The public hearing was closed at 6:24 p.m. on February 11, 2025.*

### **Discussion**

Commissioner Secrest expressed his approval of these code revisions.

### **Motion and Vote**

Commissioner Secrest made the following motion “Mr. Chairman, on the request to amend Title 21 Zoning and Development Code of the Grand Junction Municipal Code, City file number ZCA-2024-701, I move that the Planning Commission forward a recommendation of approval to City Council with the findings of fact listed in the staff report.”

*Commissioner Quintero seconded; motion passed 6-0.*

### **OTHER BUSINESS**

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Niki Galehouse noted that there would be a Planning Commission Workshop on February 20<sup>th</sup>, but the February 25<sup>th</sup> Hearing had been cancelled.

### **ADJOURNMENT**

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Commissioner Zyvan moved to adjourn the meeting.

*The vote to adjourn was 6-0.*

The meeting adjourned at 6:26 p.m.

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT CODE (TITLE 21 OF THE GRAND JUNCTION MUNICIPAL CODE) REGARDING RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT STANDARDS, RESIDENTIAL SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED DWELLINGS IN MIXED-USE ZONE DISTRICTS, ADDING A NEW USE FOR MULTI-DWELLING LOTS, RESIDENTIAL ATTACHED AND MULTIFAMILY DESIGN STANDARDS, AND DEFINITIONS RELATED TO RESIDENTIAL USES**

Recitals

The City Council desires to maintain effective zoning and development regulations that implement the vision and goals of the Comprehensive Plan while being flexible and responsive to the community's desires and market conditions and has directed that the Code be reviewed and amended as necessary.

When the Zoning and Development Code was repealed and replaced on December 20, 2023, it was anticipated that there would be necessary revisions to provide clarity and alleviate practical issues with implementation. Staff has identified several items that were amended which inadvertently conflict with standard practice, have challenges with implementation of new practice, or could use additional clarification.

In addition, in the general course of usage of the Zoning & Development Code, certain items have come to light that also necessitate amendments to create additional clarity within the document. These revisions are of a similar nature and scope as those associated with the adoption of the 2023 Zoning & Development Code.

After public notice and public hearing as required by the Grand Junction Zoning and Development Code, the Grand Junction Planning Commission recommended approval of the proposed amendments.

After public notice and public hearing, the Grand Junction City Council finds that the amendments to the Zoning & Development Code implement the vision and goals of the Comprehensive Plan and that the amendments provided in this Ordinance are responsive to the community's desires, encourage orderly development of real property in the City, and otherwise advance and protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the City and its residents.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION THAT:**

**In consideration of the Recitals and adoption thereof the following sections of the Zoning and Development Code (Title 21 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code) are amended as follows (deletions ~~struck through~~, added language underlined):**

**21.04.020 PRINCIPAL USE TABLE**

...  
**(e) Use Table**

Zone Districts	...	RL-4	RL-5	RM-8	RM-12	RH-16	RH-24	MU-1	MU-2	MU-3	...
Residential Uses											
Household Living											
...											
Dwelling, single-family attached		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
...											

**21.05.050 RESIDENTIAL ATTACHED AND MULTIFAMILY DESIGN STANDARDS**

...  
**(b) Applicability.**

**(1) New Development.**

This section applies to all new attached residential with three or more units, and all multifamily development. This section does not apply to single-family detached or duplex units, or to multifamily uses composed of multiple individual dwelling units in separate buildings on the same lot.

...  
**21.14.020 DEFINITIONS**

...  
**(b) Terms Defined**

...  
**Dwelling, Multifamily**

A single building that contains three or more dwelling units on the same lot, including co-housing dwellings.

A building(s) arranged, designed, and intended to be used for occupancy by three or more families living independently of each other and containing three or more dwelling units on the same or separate lots.



**INTRODUCED** on first reading this 5<sup>th</sup> day of March 2025 and ordered published in pamphlet form.

**ADOPTED** on second reading this \_\_\_\_ day of March 2025 and ordered published in pamphlet form.

ATTEST:

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Abram Herman  
President of the City Council

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Selestina Sandoval  
City Clerk

DRAFT



**Grand Junction City Council**

**Regular Session**

**Item #2.a.ii.**

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**Meeting Date:** March 5, 2025  
**Presented By:** Jodi Welch, Interim Finance Director, Jay Valentine, General Services Director  
**Department:** Finance  
**Submitted By:** Jodi Welch, Jay Valentine

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**Information**

**SUBJECT:**

Introduction of an Ordinance for Supplemental Appropriation for the Materials Recovery Facility and Setting a Public Hearing for March 19, 2025

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends setting a hearing for March 19, 2025 on a proposed ordinance making supplemental appropriations to amend the 2025 City of Grand Junction Budget for the Materials Recovery Facility.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

The City Council adopts the budget through an appropriation ordinance, which authorizes spending at the fund level based on the line-item budget. Any increases to the adopted budget, such as funding for new projects or expenditures, require a supplemental appropriation, which must also be approved by ordinance.

At its February 19, 2025, meeting, City Council approved a development agreement with Bruin Waste for the assignment of real estate located at 365 32 Road and the development of a regional Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at this site. If approved by City Council on this agenda, the purchase of the building and property is scheduled for closing on March 7, 2025.

Following the acquisition, construction, and equipment evaluation will commence. A supplemental appropriation will be necessary to authorize spending within the enterprise fund for the total project costs up to \$19 million.

**BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:**

The City of Grand Junction has been actively working to improve its recycling infrastructure and processing capabilities. Currently, the City operates a dual-stream recycling program, but the limitations of the existing processing facility have constrained the program's growth and efficiency. To address these challenges, the City conducted a feasibility study and held multiple discussions with City Council, ultimately deciding to pursue the development of a regional MRF.

A key milestone in this effort was the City's decision to partner with Bruin Waste, a regional waste and recycling service provider, to assist in the development and operation of the facility. The MRF will allow for more efficient sorting and processing of recyclables, reduce transportation costs, and improve long-term sustainability by keeping more materials within the local recycling stream.

To move forward with the project, the City determined that the site Bruin Waste proposed at 365 32 Road, Grand Junction, Colorado was the most beneficial for establishing a MRF. On February 19, 2025, City Council approved a Development Agreement with Bruin Waste, which included assigning the real estate contract for the project. Upon Council approval this transaction is scheduled to close on March 7, 2025.

With site acquisition completed, the next steps include facility construction and equipment procurement. The City issued a request for proposals (RFP) for robotic sorting equipment, which will play a crucial role in increasing sorting efficiency and material recovery rates.

The establishment of this regional MRF represents a significant investment in the City's recycling infrastructure, ensuring long-term sustainability and supporting waste diversion efforts in Grand Junction and the surrounding region.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

The supplemental appropriation ordinance is presented to ensure sufficient funding within the Solid Waste and Recycling Enterprise Fund to cover the necessary expenses associated with the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) Project.

Funding for this project will initially be provided through a short-term construction loan from ANB Bank, the City's bank of record. Prior to December 31, 2025, this loan will be paid off using proceeds from Certificates of Participation (COPs). The total amount of the COP issuance will be determined based on the actual costs of the project offset by grant funding secured.

This supplemental appropriation ordinance and amendment to the 2025 budget authorizes up to \$19 million for total project costs.

**SUGGESTED MOTION:**

I move to introduce an ordinance making Supplemental Appropriations to the 2025 Budget of the City of Grand Junction, Colorado for the year beginning January 1, 2025 and ending December 31, 2025 and set a public hearing for March 19, 2025.

**Attachments**

- 1. 2025 MRF Supplemental Appropriation Ordinance First Reading, March 5, 2025

**ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_**

**AN ORDINANCE MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO THE 2025 BUDGET OF THE CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 2025, AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2025**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION:

That the following sums of money be appropriated from unappropriated fund balance and additional revenues to the funds indicated for the year ending December 31, 2025, to be expended from such funds as follows:

<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Fund #</b>	<b>Appropriation</b>
Solid Waste and Recycling Fund	302	\$ 19,000,000

**INTRODUCED AND ORDERED PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM** this \_\_\_\_\_ day of March 2025.

**TO BE PASSED AND ADOPTED AND ORDERED PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM** this \_\_\_\_\_ day of March, 2025

\_\_\_\_\_  
President of the Council

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk



## Grand Junction City Council

### Regular Session

Item #4.a.

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**Meeting Date:** March 5, 2025  
**Presented By:** Ken Sherbenou, Parks and Recreation Director  
**Department:** Parks and Recreation  
**Submitted By:** Ken Sherbenou

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#### Information

##### **SUBJECT:**

An Agreement for Palisade Pool Operations

##### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends approval of the agreement as proposed.

##### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

The Grand Junction Parks and Recreation's Aquatics Division was asked to manage the aquatics operations at the Town of Palisade's municipal swimming pool in exchange for reimbursement. This includes covering all direct and indirect costs of providing this service. The City and the Town of Palisade first entered into this agreement in 2009. Each year, it is updated, and costs are increased to reflect current staffing and operational needs. If approved by City Council, the City will provide another year of staffing, scheduling, minor maintenance, concessions, and overall operations of public swim and swim lessons. The expertise of the Grand Junction Parks and Recreation's aquatics division enables the safe and quality operation of the Town of Palisade Pool, and the costs of providing this service are covered by the Town of Palisade.

##### **BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:**

Based on the terms of the agreement, the City agrees to provide all required labor for the Palisade Pool. Labor includes lifeguards, swim instructors, swim coaches, guest service representatives, and pool managers. The City pays all wages, salaries, benefits, and workers' compensation insurance premiums for the required labor for the Palisade Pool. There are operational efficiencies and economies of scale since the City also hires, trains, and staffs the Orchard Mesa Pool and the Lincoln Park Pool.

Ellis and Associates Comprehensive Aquatic Risk Management Program, employed at

Orchard Mesa Pool and Lincoln Park Pool, is applied to the Palisade Pool. This, and all other operational decisions, are made by the Grand Junction Parks and Recreation team. Furthermore, City staff provide basic daily maintenance, including but not limited to lawn mowing, facility cleaning, and pool vacuuming. This is reflected in the enclosed proposed agreement, as is the Town of Palisade's obligations. These include larger-scale maintenance of the Pool. The Town of Palisade shall repair and/or replace all mechanical and chemical systems per the agreement. The Town of Palisade will also repair and/or replace all sprinklers, fences, lights, restroom facilities, shelters, tables, benches, sign(s), trash receptacles, and any other feature, facility, or installation of the Pool.

The cost to maintain the Pool, including repairs, upkeep, and utilities, shall be the sole expense and liability of the Town of Palisade. All supplies and equipment required by the City and Ellis and Associates Comprehensive Aquatic Risk Management Program shall be purchased by the Town of Palisade. Exhibit D of the Memorandum of Understanding provides a detailed list of supplies and equipment.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

The City has included expenses necessary to operate the Palisade Pool in the 2025 Adopted Budget. The 2025 Adopted Budget also includes \$144,220 in offsetting revenues.

**SUGGESTED MOTION:**

I move to (authorize/not authorize) the execution of the Palisade Pool Agreement as proposed between the City of Grand Junction and the Town of Palisade for the provision of service by the City from April 1, 2025, to September 30, 2025.

**Attachments**

- 1. AGR-Palisade Pool IGA 20250226

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT**

THIS INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT (“Agreement”) is made and entered into this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025, by and between THE TOWN OF PALISADE, hereinafter called “Town” and THE CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, a Colorado Home Rule City, hereinafter called “City,” collectively the “Parties.”

**R E C I T A L S**

The Town is the owner of real property situated at 571 West 5th Street, in Palisade, Colorado, known as Palisade Swimming Pool, hereinafter called “Pool”.

The City and the Town agree that the provision of recreation programs is important to the public in general and specifically to those persons utilizing the Pool.

In support of the Pool, the City and Town agree that the City will provide all lifeguards, guest service representatives, swim instructors, and pool managers at the Pool.

An intergovernmental agreement for such purpose is authorized pursuant to Section 18, Article XIV of the Colorado Constitution, Section 29-1-203, C.R.S., Section 22-32-110(1)(f), C.R.S., and other applicable laws.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions contained herein and other valuable consideration, the sufficiency of which is acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

1. The term of this Agreement will be for six months, commencing April 1, 2025, and ending September 30, 2025, and may be extended for an additional term upon mutual agreement.

2. The City agrees to provide all required labor for the Pool. Labor for purposes of this Agreement is lifeguards, swim instructors, swim coach, guest service representatives, and pool managers. The City will pay all wages, salaries, benefits, and workers’ compensation insurance premiums for the required labor for the Pool. The Town agrees that the standard and customary City and Ellis and Associates Comprehensive Aquatic Risk Management Program shall be applied to the Pool. City staff will provide basic daily maintenance including but not limited to lawn mowing, cleaning of facility, and pool vacuuming.

3. As owner of the Pool, Town agrees to be responsible for maintenance of the Pool. Without limiting the generality of that responsibility, the Town shall repair and/or replace all mechanical, filtration, and chemical systems. The Town will also repair and/or replace all sprinklers, fences, lights, restrooms facilities, shelters, tables, benches, sign(s), trash receptacles and any other feature, facility or installation of the Pool. The cost to maintain the Pool, including repairs, upkeep and utilities shall be the sole expense and liability of the Town. All facility compliance as it refers to Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (15 USC 8001) is the responsibility of the Town of Palisade, as well as all 2010 ADA requirements.

All supplies and equipment required by the City and Ellis and Associates Comprehensive Aquatic Risk Management Program shall be purchased by the Town. A detailed list of supplies and equipment is provided in Exhibit D of the Memorandum of Understanding, which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and incorporated herein by reference.

4. The Town and City agree to promptly notify each other should the physical condition of the Pool not be conducive to the safe conduct of any programmed activity in the Pool and/or if maintenance practices may impact in any way, the scheduling of activities in the Pool.

5. The City will register all swim lessons and special event participants as well as manage all public swim entries, swim lessons, and community swimming team. The City staff will collect the revenues generated by public swimming, swim lessons, private parties, and special events but the Town will retain all revenues.

The Town agrees to give management of all concession operations, including staff and supply expenses, to the City with all revenues being retained by the City.



6. The City and Town agree that for purposes of this Agreement the City's annual expenses to cover all public swim and swim lessons are estimated to be \$144,264. This includes all direct staff costs, indirect staff costs with a Recreation Supervisor and Recreation Coordinator, hiring costs incurred by the City, Ellis and Associates audit fees, mileage, special equipment, and uniform costs. The City shall bill the Town a lump sum of \$144,264 in September 2025. Direct labor costs for all mutually agreed upon special events and private parties shall be charged to the Town above and beyond \$144,264.

In the event the City's annual expense exceeds the annual amount for some unforeseen circumstances, the City and Town may renegotiate the base amount based on the City's actual cost.

7. The Town understands and agrees that it will not reserve, schedule or hold any activity at the Pool, for itself or for any other person or entity, without first communicating and coordinating with the City's Parks and Recreation designee. The final determination regarding the scheduling of such activities at the pool will be made jointly by the Town and the City.

8. The Town will set the fees and charges for Pool usage and programming in accordance with the prevailing Town rates in effect as of the date of this Agreement. All fees collected by the City shall be retained by the Town per the provisions of Paragraph 5 herein. Exhibit C of the attached Memorandum of Understanding provides the fee schedule for the Palisade Pool. In addition, it is agreed that the Town and City will allow season pass holders of the respective swimming pool facilities to utilize the pool facilities of the other jurisdiction upon presentation of the other's season pass for an additional \$1.00 charge.

9. The Parties understand and agree that both the City and the Town may be protected by and will rely on and do not waive or intend to waive by any provision of this Agreement the rights, immunities, limitations, and protections provided by the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, C.R.S. 24-10-101 et seq., as from time to time amended, or any law or decision construing the same for the benefit of protecting either or both the City and the Town.

10. To the extent authorized or allowed by law, the Town agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the City and its officers and its employees, from and against all liability, claims, demands and expenses, including court costs and attorney fees, on account of any injury, loss or damage, which arise out of or are in any manner connected with the maintenance work to be performed by the Town under this agreement, if such injury, loss or damage is caused by, or is claimed to be caused by, the act, omission or other fault of the Town or any officer or employee of the Town.

To the extent authorized or allowed by law, the City agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Town and its officers and its employees, from and against all liability, claims, demands and expenses including court costs and attorney fees, on account of any injury, loss or damage, which arise out of or are in any manner connected with the programming work to be performed by the City under this agreement, if such injury, loss or damage is caused by, or is claimed to be caused by, the act, omission, or other fault of the City or any officer or employee of the City.

11. Any persons employed by either the City or the Town for the performance of work hereunder shall be employees of the respective party and not agents or employees of the other.

12. Neither party may assign or delegate this Agreement or any portion thereof without the prior written consent of the other Party.

13. Each and every term and condition hereof shall be deemed to be a material element of this Agreement. In the event either Party should fail or refuse to perform according to the terms of this Agreement; such party may be declared in default.

14. This Agreement may be terminated by either party for material breach, default of the Agreement by the other party not caused by any action or omission of the other party, or for no reason, by giving the other party written notice of at least thirty (30) days in advance of the termination date. Termination pursuant to this subsection shall not prevent either party from exercising any other legal remedies which may be available to it.

15. The Parties shall reasonably comply with the applicable provisions of the American with Disabilities Act of 1990 and any and all other applicable federal, state or local laws and regulations.

16. This Agreement represents the entire agreement between the Parties and there are no oral or collateral agreements or understandings. Only an instrument in writing signed by the parties may amend this Agreement.

17. The traditional rule that ambiguities shall be construed against the drafter is waived.

18. Venue for any action arising out of or occurring under this Agreement shall be Palisade, Colorado. The agreement shall be adopted and construed in accordance with the law of the Town of Palisade and the State of Colorado.

**TOWN OF PALISADE, COLORADO      CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO**

_____ Janet Hawkinson Town Administrator	_____ Date	_____ Mike Bennett City Manager	_____ Date
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**RATIFIED**

**TOWN OF PALISADE, COLORADO      CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION CITY  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES                      COUNCIL**

_____ Date	_____ Abram Herman President of the City Council	_____ Date
---------------	--	---------------

**ATTEST:**

**ATTEST:**

_____	_____ Selestina Sandoval City Clerk
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# EXHIBIT 1

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
Regarding  
Cooperative Operation and Provision of Lifeguards  
For the Palisade Swimming Pool  
2025

DATE: April 1, 2025

WHEREAS, City of Grand Junction (City) and Town of Palisade (Town) have a history of cooperation; and,

WHEREAS, there are opportunities for cooperation in the area of recreation services to the benefit of citizens of both jurisdictions and the Grand Valley; and,

WHEREAS, both municipalities are desirous of cooperating and contracting for certain services associated with the provision of life guards and operation of the Palisade Swimming Pool;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT AGREED as follows:

The City of Grand Junction will:

- 1) Hire, employ, supervise and provide Ellis and Associates trained and certified Lifeguards for the Palisade Swimming Pool for the 2025 summer swimming season.
- 2) Pay all wages, benefits, pursuant to Grand Junction personnel policies and pay all workers' compensation insurance premiums for all Life Guards utilized at the Palisade Swimming Pool.
- 3) Provide uniforms for Palisade Swimming Pool staff pursuant to Exhibit A - Uniforms attached hereto.
- 4) Provide sufficient staffing to operate the Palisade Swimming Pool seven days per week from May 18, 2025 through and including September 4, 2025, with a minimum of one Pool Manager, one Guest Services Representative, and an adequate number of Lifeguards during agreed operating hours.
- 5) Provide, provision, open, and staff a concession located on site and keep and retain all revenues generated from the sale of concessions at the Palisade Pool.
- 6) Answer inquires and schedule lessons and special events utilizing employees at the Palisade Pool
- 7) Plan, staff, and manage special events and lessons at the Palisade Pool.
- 8) Collect all admission and fees for pool programs at the Palisade Swimming Pool pursuant to Exhibit C – Palisade Pool Fee Schedule.
- 9) Provide sufficient on and off-site supervision of the Palisade Swimming Pool operation and personnel by the Grand Junction Aquatics Coordinator, Recreation Supervision and other Grand Junction Recreation Office Management staff.

The Town of Palisade will:

- 1) Pay \$144,264 to the City of Grand Junction in September 2025 for direct and indirect staffing costs associated with regular pool operations.
- 2) Pay the additional costs of direct staffing associated with lessons and special events at the hourly rates specified in Exhibit B.
- 3) Equip the Palisade Pool with all supplies and equipment as specified in Exhibit D – Supplies attached hereto.
- 4) Provide space at the Palisade Pool for a concession operation to be operated by the City of Grand Junction.
- 5) Pay all costs of pool repairs, maintenance, and utilities.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

- 1) All admission, lesson, special events, or other fees associated with use of the Palisade Swimming Pool will be retained by the Town of Palisade.
- 2) All revenues from concessions will be retained by the City of Grand Junction.
- 3) Grand Junction and Palisade will honor each other's season pass with a \$1 additional charge at their respective pools as follows:
  - Patrons of the Palisade pool with a Grand Junction pool season pass will be allowed admission to the Palisade Pool for \$1.
  - Patrons of the Orchard Mesa and Lincoln Park pools with a Palisade pool season pass will be allowed admission to the Orchard Mesa and Lincoln Park pools for \$1.

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City of Grand Junction Authorized Signature

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Town of Palisade Authorized Signature

Exhibit A – Uniforms

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Men's Shorts	\$26.50
Women's Shorts	\$19.00
*Women's Suits	\$30.00
T-shirts	\$7.50
Whistles	\$2.90
Lanyards	\$1.85
Fanny packs	\$6.75
Hats	\$ 12.00
Visors	\$10.00

Women purchase suits. Employees choose a hat or visor. Grand Junction Parks and Recreation purchases and provides all other uniforms.

Exhibit B Staffing & Budget

Direct Staffing Cost

	<u>Managers</u>	<u>Guards</u>	<u>Instructors</u>	<u>GSR</u>
Hours Per Season	940	2803	1431	909
Rate	\$25.30	\$19.55	\$19.55	\$17.82
Cost for 15 weeks	\$23,782	\$54,798	\$27,976	\$16,198

Total Direct Staffing Cost                      \$122,754

\*Does not include special events or private parties, these are billed separately bases on mutual agreement.

Indirect Staffing

Aquatics Coordinator Time 80 hours @ \$35.60	\$2,848
Recreation Supervisor Time 25 hours @ \$55.62	\$1,390
Management Staff Preseason 50 hours @ \$25.30	\$1265
Administration Cost 5% of direct labor	\$6,156
Mileage	\$408
 Total indirect staffing cost	 \$12,067

Direct Operational Cost

Uniform cost 11 guards @ 63.75 each	\$701.25
Lifeguarding audit fee 3 @ 333.75	\$1,001.25
Risk Mgt retainer fee	\$316.50
Staff hiring/training 11 @ \$675	\$7,425
 Total direct operational cost	 \$9,444.00

Exhibit C – Palisade Pool Fee Schedule

Daily Admission

Child (0-2 years):	Free with Paid Adult limit 2 per adult
Youth (3-17 years) & seniors (55+):	\$3
Adult (18-55):	\$4
Senior:	\$2.50
Wednesday all ages:	\$1
Twilight:	\$2.50
Sunday:	\$2.00

Season Passes

Youth:	\$70
Adult:	\$80
Senior:	\$65
Family Pass (up to 6 members):	\$185

\*Pass are discounted 50% on July 1

Punch Card

20 visits, all ages:	\$55
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Group Admissions

10 or more by same group, single day: \$2.50 each

Daycare Swim	\$2.50
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Special Events/Parties

0 – 20 people:	\$80
21 to 50 people:	\$180
51 to 100 people:	\$230
101 to 125 people:	\$280

Exhibit D – Required Equipment and Supplies

**Supply Needs**

AED  
AED Case  
AED Rechargeable Battery  
AED Trainer  
AED Trainer Battery  
AED Pads (Adult & Pediatric)x2  
Scissors/Deodorant/Razors  
Supplemental O2  
Rescue Tubes  
V-Vac suction  
BVM (Adult/Child/Infant)x2  
Chamois Cloth Towel  
Non-rebreathers  
Trauma Bag  
Gloves Latex  
Gloves Nitride  
Bandages  
Band-Aids  
Gauze pads  
Cotton Balls  
Tape  
Hydrogen Peroxide  
CPR/AR Training Mannequins  
Vigilance Training Manikin  
Life Jackets  
CJ Wood Backboard



**Grand Junction City Council**

**Regular Session**

**Item #5.a.**

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**Meeting Date:** March 5, 2025  
**Presented By:** Randi Kim, Utilities Director  
**Department:** Utilities  
**Submitted By:** Lee Cooper, Wastewater Project Manager

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**Information**

**SUBJECT:**

Construction Contract with Apeiron Utility Construction for the Internal Fiber Optic Loop Installation Project at the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Authorize the City Purchasing Division to execute a construction contract with Apeiron Utility Construction for the Internal Fiber Optic Loop Installation Project at the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant in the amount of \$458,439.84.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

This request is to award a construction contract to Apeiron Utility Construction for the amount of \$458,439.84 for the Internal Fiber Optic Loop Installation Project at the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant. This project includes installing an internal fiber optic loop that will serve and provide reliable communication services between the buildings and network devices at the wastewater treatment plant. This fiber optic loop project is proposed to start construction in April 2025 with an estimated completion date of August 2025.

**BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:**

Apeiron is a Grand Junction, Colorado contractor. As such, Staff requested a proposal from Apeiron to complete the internal fiber optic loop at the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant in accordance with the fiber loop construction plans and specifications developed for the project.

Currently, the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant relies on antennas and radio telemetry for communication between the buildings at the wastewater plant. The radio telemetry system is unreliable and has experienced temporary outages. The move from radio-based communication to fiber-based communications will help provide better



efficiency, security, resiliency, and reliability.

Fiber optic communication is a fast, secure, and reliable way to transmit data within a network. A fiber loop at the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant will integrate existing and future network devices such as Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs), provide communication for security access gates, fire alarms, and wastewater processing buildings. The fiber loop will help build redundancy and reduce or eliminate single points of failure at the plant. The proposed internal fiber optic loop at the plant is designed to provide fiber service to existing and future processing buildings within the property boundaries of Persigo.

In April of 2023, a Request for Proposal was issued for Professional Fiber Optic Construction and Repair services on an As-Needed Basis. Apeiron Utility Construction was awarded a contract for these services. For this project, Apeiron Utility Construction submitted a cost of \$458,439.84 for the scope of work included in the construction plans and specifications developed for the project. To date, the contract with Apeiron has not exceeded \$200,000 so this is the first assignment that necessitated Council approval.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Funding for this project is included in the 2025 Adopted Budget for the Sewer Enterprise Fund.

**SUGGESTED MOTION:**

I move to authorize the City Purchasing Division to execute a construction contract with Apeiron Utility Construction in the amount of \$458,439.84 for the Internal Fiber Optic Loop Installation Project at the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant.

**Attachments**

None



**Grand Junction City Council**

**Regular Session**

**Item #6.a.**

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**Meeting Date:** March 5, 2025  
**Presented By:** Ken Sherbenou, Parks and Recreation Director  
**Department:** Parks and Recreation  
**Submitted By:** Ken Sherbenou

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**Information**

**SUBJECT:**

A Request for 2025 Fireworks Displays at Suplizio Field

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends approving five fireworks displays at Suplizio Field in 2025.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

To be held in conjunction with baseball games and events at Suplizio, fireworks displays are being requested on behalf of Colorado Mesa University, Junior College World Series (JUCO), the Grand Junction Jackalopes and the City of Grand Junction. The 2025 dates include a total of five shows: a CMU baseball game, JUCO (on Memorial Day), Independence Day, and two Friday evening for Jackalopes Games.

The dates for the proposed shows are as follows:

- May 1 (CMU) – This is CMU's participation night.
- May 26 (JUCO) - This is JUCO's salute to veterans on Memorial Day.
- June 6 (Jackalopes) - This is a Friday and opening night for the Grand Junction Jackalopes. It commemorates the start of their summer season at Lincoln Park Stadium.
- July 4 (City/Jackalopes) - The City will host the Fireworks Extravaganza and the Grand Junction Jackalopes will play a game beforehand. Like in 2022, 2023, and 2024 the game will start earlier to ensure fireworks begin at around 9:45 p.m. If for some reason the game is not done, the game will be paused so the fireworks can be shot off at 9:45 p.m.
- August 1 (Jackalopes) - This is the last Friday before school goes back into session and the last celebration for summer.

## **BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:**

Staff requests City Council consider a motion to approve or deny the request to hold five shows this spring and summer. Previous years saw about ten shows approved each year and significant negative feedback was received from the surrounding neighborhood. In direct response to these concerns, which were also reflected by some members of City Council, staff proposed a dramatic decrease in the number of shows to be held. All the partners who actually put on the shows agreed to a downsized schedule in 2022. Neighbors of Lincoln Park received the approach well, and staff is proposing that the 2025 season closely match what occurred in 2022, 2023, and 2024. City Council also considered a direct request from the Jackalopes on October 2, 2024 for more fireworks shows. That request was unanimously denied, further supporting the continuation of the plan that has had much success over the past three years. The City has also encouraged the Jackalopes to look into drone shows as they have become more affordable.

The plan for 2025 fireworks displays at Suplizio Field takes into account a significant public process that occurred in 2021, including a survey of 499 respondents. Revising the plan per this public input was why the 2022, 2023 and 2024 seasons went so well with minimal complaints. Similar to those previous years, the Jackalopes still have the most shows, albeit far fewer than they have hosted in previous years, with two of the five being on Friday evenings after a GJ Jackalopes game. Moreover, the new leadership of the Jackalopes, supported by the single and engaged owner, Mike Tolin, has successfully looked into other alternatives to build their attendance in ways other than fireworks. Although drone shows are still too expensive, laser shows will likely be scheduled as a part of this year's games. This will help their attendance while avoiding any disturbance to the surrounding neighborhoods.

The only show the City of Grand Junction is involved in putting on is the 4th of July show. The community has come to expect the fireworks show on the 4th of July to celebrate our nation's independence. The other four shows are the responsibility of the organizing entity, either Grand Junction Baseball (JUCO), Colorado Mesa University, or the Grand Junction Jackalopes. Game start times for the Jackalopes have historically been at 6:40 p.m. on those Friday evenings. Given the concern about disruption to the neighborhood, Friday night games were moved up to 6:05 p.m. in 2021. An additional difficulty in 2021 prompted an even earlier game start time of 5:35 p.m. This will be the start time for 2025. This enables the Jackalopes to have an estimated and likely display time of 9:30 p.m. In 2024, JUCO moved up their start times for the first game on Memorial Day, which happened at 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 6 p.m. This enables a reasonable shoot-off time for the JUCO Memorial Day show. JUCO plans to do the same thing this year.

All shows at Lincoln Park require a coordinated effort, including the event organizer, City staff from Parks, General Services, Fire, Police, and Traffic. Depending on the size of the show, fireworks are staged east of the field from either the practice field or the golf course driving range. Weather conditions are monitored closely, and the Grand Junction Fire Department grants final approval each night. The proposed schedule for

2025 is included in the Executive Summary above. If approved, a direct mailing will be sent to all adjacent neighbors highlighting the dates of the shows this season and a post on social media with the fireworks show dates. The draft letter from all four entities involved is included in the agenda documentation.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

There is no fiscal impact associated with this request aside from the City provided 4th of July show at a cost of \$25,000, which has \$6,250 in offsetting revenues from the GJ Jackalopes.

**SUGGESTED MOTION:**

I move to (approve/deny) the request to host five public fireworks displays at Lincoln Park Stadium as presented by Colorado Mesa University, Grand Junction Baseball (JUCO), Grand Junction Jackalopes, and the City of Grand Junction.

**Attachments**

- 1. Fireworks 2025 Letter

April 7, 2025

Dear Neighbor,

We would like to take this opportunity to share some important information regarding special events in Lincoln Park that will involve fireworks presentations. For 2025, there are five approved shows compared with the 10 or so that typically happen. In 2021, the City put out a survey and offered a listening session to gather community feedback about firework shows at Lincoln Park. Based on that feedback, the City reduced the number of shows in 2022, and this revised plan seemed to go well for everyone. This was also the case for 2023 and 2024, so we plan to do the same thing for 2025.

Five shows are planned this summer to celebrate major events such as Memorial Day (put on by JUCO), the Fourth of July (put on by the City), the start of the GJ Jackalopes baseball season, the Jackalopes final summer game before kids return to school and Colorado Mesa University's participation night.

We realize that the park is adjacent to a residential neighborhood and that noise levels are a concern of many who live nearby. Several modifications have been made to the events that are intended to lessen the impacts to adjacent neighbors in addition to a drastic reduction in the number of shows. For example, firework shows should happen between 9:00pm and 10:15pm.

On the Fourth of July, the GJ Jackalopes game will begin at 5:35pm and family friendly activities will fill the time between the conclusion of the game and the beginning of the fireworks at 9:45pm. This will ensure that game delays do not cause the fireworks to be shot off late and the tens of thousands of residents not in the Stadium waiting to see the show will be able to enjoy the fireworks. Again, the Fourth of July fireworks show will begin about 9:45pm, as soon as it is dark enough.

**2025 Schedule of Special Fireworks Events**

- Thursday, May 1 CMU Baseball Game
- Monday, May 26 JUCO Tournament Memorial Day Fireworks
- Friday, June 6 GJ Jackalopes Fireworks Night
- Friday, July 4 City Fireworks Extravaganza; Fireworks Begin about 9:45 p.m.
- Friday, August 1 GJ Jackalopes Fireworks Night

Another big event at Lincoln Park is the hosting of the state band competition at Lincoln Park on Monday October 27, 2025. Over 30 of the best high school bands in the state will be at Lincoln for the entire day. Parking is expected to be tight and the music from all the bands will be audible from the park and into the surrounding neighborhoods. The City, along with the organizer, School District #51, wants to make neighbors aware and invite everyone to visit the park to experience the best marching bands in the state.

We thank you for your support of these events in and around Lincoln Park. If you have any questions, please contact Parks & Recreation Office 254-3866. We hope you have a great spring and summer!

Sincerely,

City of Grand Junction Parks and Recreation Department  
Grand Junction Jackalopes  
Colorado Mesa University  
Junior College World Series (JUCO)



**Grand Junction City Council**

**Workshop Session**

**Item #7.a.i.**

**Meeting Date:** March 5, 2025

**Presented By:** Mike Bennett, Tamra Allen, Community Development Director

**Department:** Community Development

**Submitted By:** Tamra Allen, Community Development Director

**Information**

**SUBJECT:**

An Ordinance Amending Title 21 of the Zoning and Development Code Regarding Impact Fees

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

The Grand Junction Municipal Code ("Code" or "GJMC") requires the City to update its impact fee study once every five years. The City's last fee study for transportation, police, fire, parks, and municipal facilities was completed in 2019. The City contracted with TischlerBise to update its fee study and create a nexus study for an affordable housing linkage fee. TischlerBise has completed the Impact Fee Study Update, as well as the Linkage Fee study, both of which were presented to the City Council at the December 16 workshop and to the stakeholders on December 2, 2024. The City Council met with the Stakeholder group to receive direct feedback at a workshop on January 14, 2025. A staff recommendation was presented to the Stakeholder group on January 30, 2025 and Staff received direction to prepare an ordinance for consideration at the City Council's February 3, 2025 workshop.

**BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:**

TischlerBise is a fiscal, economic, and planning consulting firm specializing in fiscal/economic impact analysis, impact fees, user fees, market feasibility, infrastructure financing studies, and related revenue strategies. The firm has been providing consulting services to public agencies for more than 30 years and has prepared more than 1,000 impact fee/infrastructure financing studies in that time.

Impact fees are simple in concept but complex in delivery. Generally, the jurisdiction imposing the fee must:

- (1) identify the purpose of the fee,
- (2) identify the use to which the fee is to be put,
- (3) show a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development

project, and

(4) account for and spend the fees collected only for the purpose(s) used in calculating the fee.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the process of calculating impact fees involves the following two steps:

1. Determine the cost of development-related capital improvements, and
2. Allocate those costs equitably to various types of development.

Code section 21.02.070(a) Development Impact Fees, provides that the impact fees described in this section (Transportation, Police, Fire, and Parks) and the administrative procedures of the section shall be reviewed at least once every five years by an independent consultant, as directed by the City Manager, to ensure that (i) the demand and cost assumptions underlying the impact fees are still valid, (ii) the resulting impact fees do not exceed the actual costs of constructing capital facilities that are of the type for which the impact fees are paid and that are required to serve new impact-generating development, (iii) the monies collected or to be collected in each impact account have been and are expected to be spent for capital facilities for which the impact fees were paid, and (iv) the capital facilities for which the impact fees are to be used will benefit the new development paying the impact fees. The City's last fee study for transportation, police, fire, parks, and municipal facilities was completed in 2019.

The City contracted with TischlerBise to update its fee study and create a nexus study for an affordable housing linkage fee - a strategy from the adopted 2021 Housing Strategy that was readopted as a strategy in the updated 2024 Housing Strategy. The revised final fee study is attached which includes removing the Three Sisters open space from the calculation as well as capping the residential unit size at 3,501 square feet and greater.

To assist in the process, the council selected an Impact Fee Stakeholder Group that met in July, August (fire, police, municipal facilities), November (linkage fee), December (transportation and parks/parkland), and January (recommendation review) and four community meetings were also held in July, August, November, and December. The stakeholder group also met in a joint workshop with City Council on January 14, 2025 to provide feedback on the fees.

As presented at the February 3, 2025 workshop and at the February 19, first reading, the draft ordinance includes adopting the full fees for Transportation, Parks, Fire and Police with fifty percent (50%) of the fee increase beginning on July 1, 2025 and the remaining increase becoming effective January 1, 2026. The draft ordinance does not include collection of a municipal facilities fee nor an Affordable Housing Linkage Fee. In addition, the draft fee schedule, the ordinance proposes several other amendments to Title 21, summarized as follows:

1. Revise Section 21.02.070(11)(i) to remove the requirement for the city to hire an independent consultant to review and update the study every 5-years. Replace with periodic updates and review to evaluate need to update study.
2. Revise Section 21.05.020(c)(1)(iv), to clarify the developer shall dedicate ROWs for roads and that city will pay fair market value for additional ROW width for collector and arterial roadways adjacent to project.
3. Revise Section 21.05.030(b)(2) regarding active transportation trail construction to reassign the offset (credit) from open space fee in-lieu to Transportation Impact fee
4. Remove Section 21.05.030(a) Open Space Dedication or Payment of Fee In lieu to no longer require the dedication or in lieu payment for park land.

At the February 19 meeting during which the first reading of the ordinance was heard, Council provided direction to staff to provide a longer implementation timeline and to explore the Institutional land use category to see if there were various uses within the category that could create lesser impacts on uses such as childcare facilities. Attached as **Exhibit 1**, staff has provided options for 3-year, 4-year and 5-year timelines for implementation that show the incremental step increase. The step is based on an increase every 6 months, starting on January 1, 2026. To note, several land uses such as Convenience Commercial and Industrial observe decreases in the fees. As such, those uses that have a decrease in the fee, would be decreased in full at the first step - and no additional "stepped" decreases would occur.

**Exhibit 2**, shows the three uses predominate uses within the Institutional Category and their related fees. Day Care is a significant traffic generator per 1,000 square feet while Church/places of worship generate the fewest number of trips. Should the Council want to decrease the overall fee in this category, the Church category could be utilized, or the Hospital use retained - which is the use utilized in the current draft study.

Since the hearing, multiple questions and statements have been submitted to staff. Several of these have been restated below with supplemental information while others can be addressed at the hearing by staff at the direction of city council.

**1. Fees should be collected using a distance-based zone approach.**

This is not required by law in Colorado, nor has it been the approach for the city that is small geographically and many areas of the community service the city as a whole, such as Mesa Mall, Intermountain Health Hospital, the Downtown, and Canyon View Park.

**2. Single-family units are being unfairly charged for parkland.**

The land value for parkland is calculated by averaging the MAI appraised value of land that has been paid as in lieu fees. These projects go back as far as 2017 and no adjustments have been made to inflate these values to today's land costs. When the city uses this fee to purchase new parkland, it is not used to purchase "single-family parkland" nor "multifamily parkland," it is purchased for all residents to use. Further, a



project is also not assessed a different value because of its geographic location where land values are significantly higher such as the Redlands or 24 Road corridor. The Level of Service (LOS) is calculated per person and the size of tiers are based on persons.

**3. Can the City use the Adopted 2023 Transportation standards to calculate lane mile costs.**

Yes. It is typical that using adopted standards for infrastructure design and construction is how costs are calculated. Costs for facilities such as a fire stations change periodically due to influencing factors such as building codes or operational needs. The city's previous transportation design standards were from 2004; the standards were revised and adopted in 2023. However, the city could consider using a lower standard (or previous standard) when calculating a fee - similar to reducing the LOS for open space by removing the Three Sisters Open Space acreage. Should the city council want to consider utilizing the previous 20-year old standards as the basis for calculating transportation costs, TischlerBise has provided these calculations for review in **Exhibit 3**.

**4. How much has the city collected in impact fees.**

In 2024, the City collected \$5.1 million in impact fees. Collections from 2019 forward are shown in **Exhibit 4**. This would equate to a .20% sales tax or 3.55 mills in property tax. These fees are deposited into separate accounts for the sole purpose of capacity expansion.

**5. What happens if implementation of fees is prolonged or not collected in full?**

Staff provided an example in **Exhibit 5** that aids in understanding of how a phased-in implementation schedule impacts fee collection. Assuming fees are adopted at 100% implementation from day one, but implemented over a 5-year period with increases every 6-months (plus inflation), the calculations indicate the transportation fee would be 3.6% behind. This was calculated for a house size of 1,500 square feet. If the same transportation fee is adopted at 75% of the recommended fee with the same phased-in schedule, the result would be a fee 25.3% behind.

**6. What has been the median sale price over time?**

According to the Common Sense Institute shown in **Exhibit 6**, the average home price for Mesa County changed from \$181,000 in 2013 to \$387,749 in 2023 – The Bray Report provides this was \$397,500 in January 2025. This is a change of \$216,000. As provided by Root Policy Research, the average *new* home price for Grand Junction for 2023/2024 was \$532,365. At this average sale price, impact fees (at 2024 rates) make up 1.56% of the cost. **Exhibit 7** indicates New Construction sales prices, it also shows the relative percentage of Grand Junction households that can afford homes at certain price points, based on HUD 2024 income limits and census data for Grand Junction households. This information assumes affordability of the “perfect household” scenario for purchasing a home – 7% interest, household size of 3, no debt, and 20% downpayment. As interest rates decrease, the buying/borrowing power of a household increases. If a household has any debt (for which most hold - eg. school loans, credit

card, medical), it can significantly decrease the home price for which they could otherwise afford.

### **7. What has been the median square footage over time?**

The square footage of a home may be best displayed as ranges, consistent with the residential size thresholds in the impact fee study. **Exhibit 8** provides a chart displaying home sizes for the years 2021 and 2024.

Information about the fee study including all fees have been made available throughout the process on <https://engagegj.org/impact-fees-study>.

Staff has provided an addendum to the previous staff report with additional recommendations. Please see attachment titled "Addendum with Attachments 03.04.2025".

### **FISCAL IMPACT:**

The adoption and implementation of growth-related impact fees are a fiscal policy of the City. Fiscal impact will be considered at a future date and will depend upon the Council's consideration of an updated fee schedule. The City has contracted with TischlerBise to perform the fee study update and linkage fee study. The consultant was selected through a competitive RFP process, and services have been retained for a fee not to exceed \$149,810.00.

In 2024, the city collected \$5.1 million in impact fees for fire, police, parks and transportation. Based on most recent sales tax collection to collect this amount in sale tax, it would equate to a .20% sales tax increase. To collect this amount in property tax would equate to an increase of 3.55 mills.

### **SUGGESTED ACTION:**

I move to (adopt/deny) Ordinance No. 5250, an Ordinance Amending Sections 21.02 and 21.05 of the Zoning and Development Code (Title 21 of the Grand Junction Municipal Code) Related to and Concerning Impact Fees, Fee Credits and Dedications on final passage and order final publication in pamphlet form.

### **Attachments**

1. Addendum with Attachments 03.04.2025
2. Grand Junction CO Dev Impact Fee Study 3.3.25
3. Impact Fee Exhibits
4. ORD-Impact Fee Revisions 20250213
5. Staff Recommendation - Non-Residential 02.13.2025
6. Staff Recommendation - Residential 02.13.2025
7. Grand Junction Housing Linkage Fee\_Draft\_20241213
8. Grand Junction CO Dev Impact Fee Study 2.6.25
9. Fee Comps
10. impact fee code section

11. Impact Fee Stakeholder List
12. BBC - AMGD Grand Junction\_Report Final\_01172025
13. PRAB Letter
14. HBA Letter
15. R. Mendrop Letter
16. S. Secrest Lettr
17. D. Carei Letter
18. Stolle Letter 03.04.2025
19. Gormley Letter 03.04.22025
20. Clark Letter 03.04.2025
21. HBA Letter to Mike Bennet 3.2.25
22. 2025 02 28 Memo to HBA re Impact Fees.2
23. GJACC - Institutional Fee Comparison
24. GJACC Letter

**TO:** Addendum to March 5 Staff Report Item #7.a.i.

**FROM:** Mike Bennett, City Manager  
Tamra Allen, Community Development Director  
John Shaver, City Attorney

**DATE:** March 4, 2025

**SUBJECT:** Impact Fee Revised Staff Recommendation and Next Steps

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The City continues to receive feedback from various stakeholders regarding impact fees. So that the City may preserve goodwill with the local real estate and building industry, the City Staff offers the following recommendations for City Council consideration, and as determined appropriate adoption in accordance with the Impact Fee Study and Ordinance 5250.

**Transportation Fee Methodology – Lane Mile Costs.** The February 6, 2025 Impact Fee Study is premised on a consumption model that reflects the City’s adopted level of service standards which will be necessary to serve new development. The fee has neither been calculated nor proposed to be adopted, as contended by the Housing and Building Association of Western Colorado (HBA) in the letter prepared by HBA counsel, using a “future plan” approach.

Specifically, TischlerBise by and through Mr. Carson Bise (See attached Memo dated March 3), and in response to the HBA correspondence, states as follows:

*As you are aware, the assumption in the Draft 2025 Impact Fee Study that has received the most comment and scrutiny from the stakeholders is the construction cost per lane mile, which is based on data contained in the City’s current Transportation and Design Standards Manual. There has been considerable comment about this cost factor throughout the stakeholder outreach process, and even more so since the adoption process began. Although defensible, in our opinion, adopting the transportation impact fee with this cost factor is not worth damaging the goodwill established between the City and the development/real estate community as part of this process. Therefore, it is our recommendation that we revise the study and utilize the lower cost per lane mile from the previous Transportation and Design Standards Manual.*

Staff concurs with TischlerBise’s recommendation and has directed TischlerBise to update the Fee Study to reflect the lane mile costs utilizing the 20-year TEDS standards. The revised Fee Study dated March 3, 2025 is attached for review, and adoption of that Study by the City Council is recommended.

**Transportation Institutional Land Uses.** At the February 19, 2025 City Council meeting, Council members requested review of the *Institutional* land use category due to the significant increase in the fee presented in the February 6<sup>th</sup> Study for the *Institutional* use category. As provided in the March 5 Staff Report, three major institutional categories can be separated out using ITE trip generation; those categories are *Hospital*, *Day Care* and *Church*. The Staff Report provided information, but did not make a staff recommendation; however, Staff is now recommending that the *Church* category be utilized. With that category the Council’s perceived policy desire, which was to lower the fee for all institutional land uses, will be achieved. With adoption of the recommendation, the Impact Fee Study dated March 3, 2025 will include the change shown below.

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable Fee	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	32.75	\$8,313	\$8,256	\$57
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	45.08	\$11,443	\$17,551	(\$6,108)
Office	1,000 SF	19.64	\$4,985	\$6,624	(\$1,639)
Institutional - Hospital	1,000 SF	19.52	\$4,955	\$1,529	\$3,426
Institutional - Church	1,000 SF	9.09	\$2,307	\$1,529	\$778
Institutional - Day Care	1,000 SF	56.96	\$14,459	\$1,529	\$12,930
Industrial	1,000 SF	6.10	\$1,548	\$2,313	(\$765)
Warehousing	1,000 SF	3.10	\$787	\$1,025	(\$238)
Hotel/Lodging	Room	14.48	\$3,676	\$4,537	(\$861)
RV Park	Pad	4.89	\$1,241	\$3,651	(\$2,410)

**Planning Commission Review and Recommendation.** The HBA has asserted that Planning Commission review of the Impact Fee ordinance is required per GJMC 21.02.050(d). As described in the Memorandum Opinion authored by the City Attorney the purpose of that section “is to establish the procedure and requirements for requested amendments to the text of this Code.” That Memorandum is incorporated by this reference and excerpted below.

*Section 21.02.050(d) specifies four purposes of such amendments: (1) to “[r]eflect trends in development or regulatory practices”; (2) to “[e]xpand, modify, or add requirements for development in general or to address specific development issues”; (3) to “add, modify or expand zone districts”; or (4) to “clarify or modify procedures for processing development applications”. GJMC 21.02.050(d)(2).*

*None of these purposes refers to impact-fees specifically or to any consideration of fiscal matters generally. At best, (2) provides a potential argument to the extent that amended fees could be argued to expand or modify requirements of development; however, that contention is not strong. The fee requirement is firmly a part of the status quo for development, the proposed Ordinance does not create, let alone propose an expansion or modification of development requirements. While the adoption of the proposed Ordinance may result in an increase in costs the fees would not result in an “expand[ed], modif[ied], or add[ed]” requirement for development projects to meet, and if adopted as recommended by the Staff fees on certain development projects would be decreased.*

*Moreover, the role of a planning commission is codified by State law. The primary responsibility of a planning commission is to adopt a master plan and zone municipal property in furtherance of the public health, safety, and welfare with due regard to present conditions and future growth in relation to neighboring territory. See C.R.S. 31-23-206 and 207. The City's Zoning and Development Code (ZDC) provision establishing the powers and duties of the Planning Commission, which includes "code text amendments," incorporates the statutory framework by reference. GJMC 21.02.010(b)(9).*

*Taken together, these provisions suggest that a "code text amendment," which the Planning Commission is required to hear, does not include an updating of impact fees. Notwithstanding that the HBA's position fails as a matter of law, for the sole purpose of providing additional opportunity for public review and comment, Staff recommends providing the Planning Commission the opportunity to review and provide a recommendation on the specific amendments to the ZDC at its March 25th meeting. Holding a meeting on March 25<sup>th</sup> with the Planning Commission will necessitate the City Council hearing the 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading of the proposed ordinance at the March 5 City Council meeting and then having a majority of council support to continue this item to the April 2<sup>nd</sup> City Council meeting for final reading and decision.*

**Action at the March 5 Hearing.** Should City Council consider favorably the Staff recommendations and revisions, the following would need to occur at the March 5<sup>th</sup> City Council hearing on Ordinance 5250:

1. Provide staff direction on the desired phased in approach for the Fees. Staff prepared a 3-year, 4-year and 5-year phased implementation schedule for the Council's consideration; and,
2. Affirmatively vote to continue the March 5 hearing and notice a public hearing for April 2 City Council meeting for further consideration and/or adoption of Ordinance 5250 on April 2<sup>nd</sup>; and,
3. Refer the proposed amendments of the text of the Zoning and Development Code to the Planning Commission for a public hearing on March 25, 2025.

#### Attachments

1. Revised Fee Study dated March 3, 2025 (attached to packet)
2. Memo from Carson Bise, TischlerBise dated March 3, 2025
3. Staff Recommended Residential Fee Table
4. Staff Recommended Non-Residential Fee Table
5. 3-year, 4-year and 5-year phased implementation

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Tamra Allen, Community Development Director  
City of Grand Junction

FROM: Carson Bise, AICP, TischlerBise, Inc.

DATE: March 3, 2025

Subject: Transportation Impact Fee Cost per Lane Mile

---

The purpose of the memorandum is to make a recommendation regarding the cost per lane mile assumption in the *Draft 2025 Impact Fee Study*. As we have discussed throughout the process, an impact fee study calculates highest maximum impact fees based on a point in time analysis using averages and best local data available. As you are aware, the assumption in the *Draft 2025 Impact Fee Study* that has received the most comment and scrutiny from the stakeholders is the construction cost per lane mile, which is based on data contained in the City's current *Transportation and Design Standards Manual*. There has been considerable comment about this cost factor throughout the stakeholder outreach process, and even more so since the adoption process began. Although defensible, in our opinion, adopting the transportation impact fee with this cost factor is not worth damaging the goodwill established between the City and the development/real estate community as part of this process. Therefore, it is our recommendation that we revise the study and utilize the lower cost per lane mile from the previous *Transportation and Design Standards Manual*.

Please let me know if you have any questions about this memorandum.

City of Grand Junction City Council

Staff Recommendation on Non-Residential Impact Fees - REVISED MARCH 4

Non-Residential Impact Fees																	
Development Type	Development Unit	Fire			Staff Recommend	Municipal Facilities			Staff Recommend	Police			Staff Recommend	Transportation			
		2019 Max Supportable	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable		2019 Max Supportable	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable		2019 Max Supportable	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable		2019 Max Supportable <sup>2</sup>	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable	2024 Max REVISED
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$489	\$569	\$1,445	\$1,445	\$467	\$0	\$876	\$0	\$206	\$240	\$607	\$607	\$8,240	\$8,256	\$10,927	\$8,313
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$489	\$569	\$1,989	\$1,989	\$467	\$0	\$3,854	\$0	\$206	\$240	\$836	\$836	\$15,842	\$17,551	\$15,041	\$11,443
Office	1,000 SF	\$191	\$222	\$641	\$641	\$598	\$0	\$1,342	\$0	\$81	\$95	\$270	\$270	\$6,685	\$6,624	\$6,553	\$4,985
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$191	\$222	\$638	\$638	\$598	\$0	\$1,178	\$0	\$81	\$95	\$268	\$268	\$1,688	\$1,629	\$6,513	\$2,307
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$66	\$77	\$200	\$200	\$234	\$0	\$478	\$0	\$28	\$33	\$84	\$84	\$2,078	\$2,313	\$2,035	\$1,548
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$34	\$40	\$102	\$102	\$69	\$0	\$140	\$0	\$14	\$17	\$43	\$43	\$1,075	\$1,025	\$1,034	\$787
Hotel/Lodging <sup>1,3</sup>	Room	\$489	\$569	\$473	\$473	\$220	\$0	\$230	\$0	\$206	\$240	\$199	\$199	\$4,183	\$4,537	\$4,831	\$3,676
RV Park <sup>3</sup>	Pad	462	\$544	\$160	\$160	\$20	\$0	\$21	\$0	\$198	\$233	\$67	\$67	\$3,583	\$3,651	\$1,632	\$1,241

TOTAL Non-Residential Impact Fees					REVISED Staff Recommendation		
Unit Size	Development Unit	2019 Max Supportable	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend	Increase (Decrease)	% Change from 2025
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$9,402	\$9,065	\$13,855	\$10,365	\$1,300	14%
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$17,004	\$18,360	\$21,720	\$14,268	(\$4,092)	-22%
Office	1,000 SF	\$7,555	\$6,941	\$8,806	\$5,896	(\$1,045)	-15%
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$2,558	\$1,946	\$8,597	\$3,213	\$1,267	65%
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$2,406	\$2,423	\$2,797	\$1,832	(\$591)	-24%
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$1,192	\$1,082	\$1,319	\$932	(\$150)	-14%
Hotel/Lodging <sup>1</sup>	Room	\$5,098	\$5,346	\$5,733	\$4,348	(\$998)	-19%
RV Park	Pad	\$4,263	\$4,428	\$1,880	\$1,468	(\$2,960)	-67%



City of Grand Junction City Council

Staff Recommendation on Residential Impact Fees - REVISED MARCH 4

Residential Impact Fees														
Unit Size	Development Unit	Fire				Municipal Facilities				Parks & Recreation				Staff Recommend
		2019 Max Supportable <sup>1</sup>	Current Fee (2025) <sup>2</sup>	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend	2019 Max Supportable <sup>3</sup>	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend	2019 Max Supportable <sup>4</sup>	Current Fee (2025) <sup>5</sup>	Current Study Max Supportable	Current Study Max w/o 3 sisters	
850 or less	Dwelling	\$467	\$544	\$501	\$501	\$516	\$0	\$506	\$0	\$1,055	\$988	\$1,824	\$1,538	\$1,538
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$467	\$544	\$648	\$648	\$516	\$0	\$655	\$0	\$1,055	\$988	\$2,358	\$1,989	\$1,989
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$467	\$544	\$822	\$822	\$516	\$0	\$830	\$0	\$1,055	\$988	\$2,991	\$2,523	\$2,523
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$1,016	\$1,016	\$785	\$0	\$1,026	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$3,696	\$3,117	\$3,117
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$1,276	\$1,276	\$785	\$0	\$1,289	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$4,644	\$3,917	\$3,917
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$1,550	\$1,550	\$785	\$0	\$1,566	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$5,641	\$4,758	\$4,758
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$1,764	\$1,764	\$785	\$0	\$1,782	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$6,419	\$5,414	\$5,414
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$1,944	\$1,944	\$785	\$0	\$1,964	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$7,075	\$5,968	\$5,968
3,501 to 4,000	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$2,098	\$2,098	\$785	\$0	\$2,120	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$7,634	\$6,440	\$6,440
4,001 to 4,500	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$2,232	\$2,098	\$785	\$0	\$2,255	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$8,121	\$6,850	\$6,440
4,501 or more	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$2,352	\$2,098	\$785	\$0	\$2,376	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$8,558	\$7,219	\$6,440

Residential Impact Fees (continued)										
Unit Size	Development Unit	Police				Transportation				REVISED Staff Recommend
		2019 Max Supportable <sup>6</sup>	Current Fee (2025) <sup>7</sup>	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend	2019 Max Supportable <sup>8</sup>	Current Fee (2025) <sup>9</sup>	Current Study Max Supportable	2024 Max REVISED	
850 or less	Dwelling	\$200	\$233	\$215	\$215	\$4,570	\$3,516	\$3,750	\$2,853	\$2,853
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$200	\$233	\$278	\$278	\$4,570	\$3,516	\$4,805	\$3,655	\$3,655
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$200	\$233	\$352	\$352	\$4,570	\$3,516	\$6,059	\$4,610	\$4,610
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$435	\$435	\$6,763	\$5,382	\$7,437	\$5,658	\$5,658
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$547	\$547	\$6,763	\$5,382	\$9,285	\$7,064	\$7,064
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$664	\$664	\$6,763	\$6,142	\$11,217	\$8,534	\$8,534
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$756	\$756	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$12,755	\$9,704	\$9,704
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$833	\$833	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$14,030	\$10,674	\$10,674
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$899	\$899	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$15,138	\$11,517	\$11,517

TOTAL Residential Impact Fees							REVISED Staff Recommendation		
Unit Size	Development Unit	2019 Max Supportable	Current Fee (2025)	Land Dedication	Total Current Costs (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend	Increase (Decrease)	% Change from 2025
850 or less	Dwelling	\$6,808	\$5,281	\$1,063	\$6,344	\$6,796	\$5,107	(\$1,237)	-19%
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$6,808	\$5,281	\$1,063	\$6,344	\$8,744	\$6,570	\$226	4%
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$6,808	\$5,281	\$1,063	\$6,344	\$11,054	\$8,307	\$1,963	31%
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$8,033	\$1,063	\$9,096	\$13,610	\$10,226	\$1,130	12%
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$8,033	\$1,063	\$9,096	\$17,041	\$12,804	\$3,708	41%
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$8,793	\$1,063	\$9,856	\$20,638	\$15,506	\$5,650	57%
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$10,695	\$1,063	\$11,758	\$23,476	\$17,638	\$5,880	50%
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$10,695	\$1,063	\$11,758	\$25,846	\$19,419	\$7,661	65%
3,501 or more	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$10,695	\$1,063	\$11,758	\$27,889	\$20,954	\$9,196	78%

Majority of new home construction falls within these categories.

## Phased Implementation

Unit Size	Development Unit	3-Year, 6-Step Increase*	4-Year, 8-Step Increase*	5-Year, 10-Step Increase*
850 or less	Dwelling	(\$29)	(\$22)	(\$17)
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$215	\$161	\$129
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$504	\$378	\$303
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	\$366	\$274	\$219
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	\$795	\$596	\$477
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	\$1,119	\$839	\$671
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	\$1,157	\$868	\$694
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	\$1,454	\$1,091	\$872
3,501 or more	Dwelling	\$1,710	\$1,282	\$1,026
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$217	\$163	\$130
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	(\$682)	(\$512)	(\$409)
Office	1,000 SF	(\$174)	(\$131)	(\$105)
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$211	\$158	\$127
Industrial	1,000 SF	(\$99)	(\$74)	(\$59)
Warehousing	1,000 SF	(\$25)	(\$19)	(\$15)
Hotel/Lodging <sup>1</sup>	Room	(\$166)	(\$125)	(\$100)
RV Park	Pad	(\$493)	(\$370)	(\$307)

\* Plus Inflation

# ***Draft*** 2025 Impact Fee Study

*Prepared for:*

**City of Grand Junction, Colorado**

March 3, 2025

*Prepared by:*



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Impact fees are one-time payments for new development's proportionate share of the capital cost of infrastructure. The following study addresses the City of Grand Junction's Municipal Facilities, Fire, Police, Multimodal Transportation, and Parks & Recreation facilities. Impact fees do have limitations and should not be regarded as the total solution for infrastructure funding. Rather, they are one component of a comprehensive funding strategy to ensure provision of adequate public facilities. Impact fees may only be used for capital improvements or debt service for growth-related infrastructure. They may not be used for operations, maintenance, replacement of infrastructure, or correcting existing deficiencies. Although Colorado is a "home-rule" state and home-rule municipalities were already collecting "impact fees" under their home-rule authority granted in the Colorado Constitution, the Colorado Legislature passed enabling legislation in 2001, as discussed further below.

### COLORADO IMPACT FEE ENABLING LEGISLATION

For local governments, the first step in evaluating funding options for facility improvements is to determine basic options and requirements established by state law. Some states have more conservative legal parameters that basically restrict local government to specifically authorized actions. In contrast, "home-rule" states grant local governments broader powers that may or may not be precluded or preempted by state statutes depending on the circumstances and on the state's particular laws. Home rule municipalities in Colorado have the authority to impose impact fees based on both their home rule power granted in the Colorado Constitution and the impact fee enabling legislation enacted in 2001 by the Colorado General Assembly.

Impact fees are one-time payments imposed on new development that must be used solely to fund growth-related capital projects, typically called "system improvements". An impact fee represents new growth's proportionate share of capital facility needs. In contrast to project-level improvements, impact fees fund infrastructure that will benefit multiple development projects, or even the entire service area, as long as there is a reasonable relationship between the new development and the need for the growth-related infrastructure.

According to Colorado Revised Statute Section 29-20-104.5, impact fees must be legislatively adopted at a level no greater than necessary to defray impacts generally applicable to a broad class of property. The purpose of impact fees is to defray capital costs directly related to proposed development. The statutes of other states allow impact fee schedules to include administrative costs related to impact fees and the preparation of capital improvement plans, but this is not specifically authorized in Colorado's statute. Impact fees do have limitations and should not be regarded as the total solution for infrastructure funding. Rather, they are one component of a comprehensive portfolio to ensure adequate provision of public facilities. Because system improvements are larger and costlier, they may require bond financing and/or funding from other revenue sources. To be funded by impact fees, Section 29-20-104.5 requires that the capital improvements must have a useful life of at least five years. By law, impact fees can only be used for capital improvements, not operating or maintenance costs. Also, impact fees cannot be used to repair or correct existing deficiencies in existing infrastructure.

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## **ADDITIONAL LEGAL GUIDELINES**

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Both state and federal courts have recognized the imposition of impact fees on development as a legitimate form of land use regulation, provided the fees meet standards intended to protect against regulatory takings. Land use regulations, development exactions, and impact fees are subject to the Fifth Amendment prohibition on taking of private property for public use without just compensation. To comply with the Fifth Amendment, development regulations must be shown to substantially advance a legitimate governmental interest. In the case of impact fees, that interest is the protection of public health, safety, and welfare by ensuring development is not detrimental to the quality of essential public services. The means to this end is also important, requiring both procedural and substantive due process. The process followed to receive community input (i.e. stakeholder meetings, work sessions, and public hearings) provides opportunities for comments and refinements to the impact fees.

There is little federal case law specifically dealing with impact fees, although other rulings on other types of exactions (e.g., land dedication requirements) are relevant. In one of the most important exaction cases, the U. S. Supreme Court found that a government agency imposing exactions on development must demonstrate an “essential nexus” between the exaction and the interest being protected (see *Nollan v. California Coastal Commission*, 1987). In a more recent case (*Dolan v. City of Tigard, OR*, 1994), the Court ruled that an exaction also must be “roughly proportional” to the burden created by development.

There are three reasonable relationship requirements for impact fees that are closely related to “rational nexus” or “reasonable relationship” requirements enunciated by a number of state courts. Although the term “dual rational nexus” is often used to characterize the standard by which courts evaluate the validity of impact fees under the U.S. Constitution, TischlerBise prefers a more rigorous formulation that recognizes three elements: “need,” “benefit,” and “proportionality.” The dual rational nexus test explicitly addresses only the first two, although proportionality is reasonably implied, and was specifically mentioned by the U.S. Supreme Court in the *Dolan* case. Individual elements of the nexus standard are discussed further in the following paragraphs.

All new development in a community creates additional demands on some, or all, public facilities provided by local government. If the capacity of facilities is not increased to satisfy that additional demand, the quality or availability of public services for the entire community will deteriorate. Impact fees may be used to cover the cost of development-related facilities, but only to the extent that the need for facilities is a consequence of development that is subject to the fees. The *Nollan* decision reinforced the principle that development exactions may be used only to mitigate conditions created by the developments upon which they are imposed. That principle likely applies to impact fees. In this study, the impact of development on infrastructure needs is analyzed in terms of quantifiable relationships between various types of development and the demand for specific facilities, based on applicable level-of-service standards.

The requirement that exactions be proportional to the impacts of development was clearly stated by the U.S. Supreme Court in the *Dolan* case and is logically necessary to establish a proper nexus. Proportionality is established through the procedures used to identify development-related facility costs, and in the methods used to calculate impact fees for various types of facilities and categories of development. The



demand for facilities is measured in terms of relevant and measurable attributes of development (e.g. persons per household).

A sufficient benefit relationship requires that impact fee revenues be segregated from other funds and expended only on the facilities for which the fees were charged. The calculation of impact fees should also assume that they will be expended in a timely manner and the facilities funded by the fees must serve the development paying the fees. However, nothing in the U.S. Constitution or the state enabling legislation requires that facilities funded with fee revenues be available exclusively to development paying the fees. In other words, benefit may extend to a general area including multiple real estate developments. Procedures for the earmarking and expenditure of fee revenues are discussed near the end of this study. All of these procedural as well as substantive issues are intended to ensure that new development benefits from the impact fees they are required to pay. The authority and procedures to implement impact fees is separate from and complementary to the authority to require improvements.

**DEVELOPMENT FEE METHODS AND COST COMPONENTS**

Figure 1 summarizes service areas, methodologies, and infrastructure cost components for each development fee.

**Figure 1. Summary of City of Grand Junction Impact Fees**

Fee Category	Service Area	Incremental Expansion	Plan-Based	Cost Recovery	Cost Allocation
Fire	Citywide	Facilities, Apparatus	N/A	N/A	Population & Vehicle Trips
Municipal Facilities	Citywide	Municipal Facilities	N/A	N/A	Population & Jobs
Parks and Recreation	201 Service Bdry	Park Land, Open Space, Park Improvements	N/A	N/A	Population
Police	Citywide	Facilities	N/A	N/A	Population & Vehicle Trips
Transportation	Citywide	Principal Arterial, Minor Arterial, Major Collector, Minor Collector, Trail	N/A	N/A	Person Miles Traveled (PMT)

Please note, calculations throughout this report are based on an analysis conducted using MS Excel software. Results are discussed in the memo using one- and two-digit places (in most cases). Figures are typically either truncated or rounded. In some instances, the analysis itself uses figures carried to their ultimate decimal places; therefore, the sums and products generated in the analysis may not equal the sum or product if the reader replicates the calculation with the factors shown in the report (due to the rounding of figures shown, not in the analysis).

**CURRENT IMPACT FEES**

Figure 2 provides a schedule of Grand Junction’s current impact fees.

**Figure 2. Current Impact Fees**

Residential Fees per Development Unit							
Development Type	Development Unit	Fire	Municipal Facilities	Parks and Recreation	Police	Transportation	Current Fees
Single <1,250 sq ft	Dwelling	\$827	\$0	\$1,468	\$356	\$3,516	\$6,167
Single 1,250 - 1,649 sq ft	Dwelling	\$827	\$0	\$1,468	\$356	\$5,382	\$8,033
Single 1,650 - 2,299 sq ft	Dwelling	\$827	\$0	\$1,468	\$356	\$6,142	\$8,793
Single 2,300 or more sq ft	Dwelling	\$827	\$0	\$1,468	\$356	\$8,044	\$10,695
Mobile Home	Pad	\$827	\$0	\$1,468	\$356	\$3,651	\$6,302
Multi-Family	Dwelling	\$544	\$0	\$988	\$233	\$3,291	\$5,056

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit							
Development Type	Development Unit	Fire	Municipal Facilities	Parks and Recreation	Police	Transportation	Current Fees
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$569	\$0	\$0	\$240	\$8,256	\$9,065
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$569	\$0	\$0	\$240	\$17,551	\$18,360
Office	1,000 SF	\$222	\$0	\$0	\$95	\$6,624	\$6,941
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$222	\$0	\$0	\$95	\$1,529	\$1,846
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$77	\$0	\$0	\$33	\$2,313	\$2,423
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$40	\$0	\$0	\$17	\$1,025	\$1,082
Hotel/Lodging	1,000 SF	\$569	\$0	\$0	\$240	\$0	\$809
Hotel/Lodging	Room	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,537	\$4,537
RV Park	Pad	\$544	\$0	\$0	\$233	\$3,651	\$4,428

**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE IMPACT FEES**

Figure 3 provides a schedule of the maximum supportable impact fees. The fees represent the highest amount supportable for each type of residential and nonresidential unit, which represents new growth’s fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The City may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

**Figure 3. Maximum Supportable Impact Fees**

Residential Fees per Development Unit							
Unit Size	Development Unit	Fire	Municipal Facilities	Parks and Recreation	Police	Transportation	Maximum Supportable
850 or less	Dwelling	\$501	\$506	\$1,530	\$179	\$2,853	\$5,569
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$648	\$655	\$1,978	\$232	\$3,655	\$7,168
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$822	\$830	\$2,508	\$294	\$4,610	\$9,064
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	\$1,016	\$1,026	\$3,100	\$364	\$5,658	\$11,164
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	\$1,276	\$1,289	\$3,895	\$457	\$7,064	\$13,981
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	\$1,550	\$1,566	\$4,731	\$555	\$8,534	\$16,936
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	\$1,764	\$1,782	\$5,384	\$632	\$9,704	\$19,266
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	\$1,944	\$1,964	\$5,935	\$696	\$10,674	\$21,213
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	\$2,098	\$2,120	\$6,404	\$751	\$11,517	\$22,890

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit							
Development Type	Development Unit	Fire	Municipal Facilities	Parks and Recreation	Police	Transportation	Maximum Supportable
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$1,445	\$876	\$0	\$506	\$8,313	\$11,140
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$1,989	\$3,854	\$0	\$697	\$11,443	\$17,983
Office	1,000 SF	\$641	\$1,342	\$0	\$225	\$4,985	\$7,193
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$297	\$1,178	\$0	\$104	\$2,307	\$3,886
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$200	\$478	\$0	\$70	\$1,548	\$2,296
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$102	\$140	\$0	\$36	\$787	\$1,065
Hotel/Lodging	Room	\$473	\$230	\$0	\$166	\$3,676	\$4,545
RV Park	Pad	\$160	\$21	\$0	\$56	\$1,241	\$1,478

## GENERAL METHODS FOR IMPACT FEES

There are three general methods for calculating impact fees. The choice of a particular method depends primarily on the timing of infrastructure construction (past, concurrent, or future) and service characteristics of the facility type being addressed. Each method has advantages and disadvantages in a particular situation and can be used simultaneously for different cost components.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the process of calculating impact fees involves two main steps: (1) determining the cost of development-related capital improvements and (2) allocating those costs equitably to various types of development. In practice, though, the calculation of impact fees can become quite complicated because of the many variables involved in defining the relationship between development and the need for facilities within the designated service area. The following paragraphs discuss three basic methods for calculating impact fees and how those methods can be applied to City of Grand Junction.

**Cost Recovery Method (Past Improvements)** The rationale for recoupment, or cost recovery, is that new development is paying for its share of the useful life and remaining capacity of facilities already built, or land already purchased, from which new growth will benefit. This methodology is often used for utility systems that must provide adequate capacity before new development can take place.

**Incremental Expansion Method (Concurrent Improvements)** The incremental expansion method documents current level-of-service (LOS) standards for each type of public facility, using both quantitative and qualitative measures. This approach assumes there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies or surplus capacity in infrastructure. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure. Revenue will be used to expand or provide additional facilities, as needed, to accommodate new development. An incremental expansion cost method is best suited for public facilities that will be expanded in regular increments to keep pace with development.

**Plan-Based Method (Future Improvements)** The plan-based method allocates costs for a specified set of improvements to a specified amount of development. Improvements are typically identified in a long-range facility plan and development potential is identified by a land use plan. There are two basic options for determining the cost per demand unit: (1) total cost of a public facility can be divided by total demand units (average cost), or (2) the growth-share of the public facility cost can be divided by the net increase in demand units over the planning timeframe (marginal cost).

### EVALUATION OF CREDITS

Regardless of the methodology, a consideration of “credits” is integral to the development of a legally defensible impact fee methodology. There are two types of “credits” with specific characteristics, both of which should be addressed in impact fee studies and ordinances. The first is a revenue credit due to possible double payment situations, which could occur when other revenues may contribute to the capital costs of infrastructure covered by the impact fee. This type of credit is integrated into the Fire and Police impact fee calculations, thus reducing the fee amount. The second is a site-specific credit or developer reimbursement for construction of system improvements. This type of credit is addressed in the administration and implementation of the development impact fee program.

## FIRE IMPACT FEE

The Fire impact fees include components for station space and apparatus. The incremental expansion methodology is used for both fee components. The Fire impact fee is calculated on a per capita basis for residential development and a per vehicle trip basis for nonresidential development.

The residential fire impact fees are calculated per housing unit. Because the Grand Junction Fire Department also provides emergency medical services and these calls represent the largest percentage of calls to which the Department responds, TischlerBise recommends using nonresidential vehicle trips as the best demand indicator for fire facilities and apparatus, as the trip rates will reflect the presence of people at nonresidential land uses. For example, vehicle trips are highest for commercial/retail developments, such as shopping centers, and lowest for industrial development. Office and institutional trip rates fall between the other two categories. This ranking of trip rates is consistent with the relative demand for fire and emergency medical services and facilities from nonresidential development. Other possible nonresidential demand indicators, such as employment or floor area, will not accurately reflect the demand for service. For example, if employees per thousand square feet were used as the demand indicator, fire impact fees would be too high for office and institutional development because offices typically have more employees per 1,000 square feet than retail uses.

### SERVICE AREA

The Grand Junction Fire Department serves an area greater than the City of Grand Junction. Because of this, that portion of the demand cannot be attributed to City residents and businesses, or the impact fees will be disproportionate to demand. Therefore, we asked the Grand Junction Fire Department to conduct an analysis of calls for service inside and outside the City in to determine the amount of activity directed toward residents and businesses inside the City limits. As shown in Figure F1, over the last two calendar years, the City of Grand Junction Fire Department has responded to slightly over 42,000 incidents. Of that total, 83 percent of the incidents were inside the City limits.

**Figure F1. Fire and EMS Incident Data for Two-Year Period**

Location	Incidents	%
Inside the City	34,918	83%
Incidents outside the City	7,152	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,070</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Grand Junction Fire Department

**PROPORTIONATE SHARE FACTORS**

Both residential and nonresidential developments increase the demand on Fire facilities and vehicles. To calculate the proportional share between residential and nonresidential demand on Fire facilities and vehicles, a functional population approach is used. The functional population approach allocates the cost of the facilities to residential and nonresidential development based on the activity of residents and workers in the City through the 24 hours in a day.

Residents that do not work are assigned 20 hours per day to residential development and four hours per day to nonresidential development (annualized averages). Residents that work in Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development and 10 hours to nonresidential development. Residents that work outside Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development. Inflow commuters are assigned 10 hours to nonresidential development. Based on 2021 functional population data (the latest year available) for Grand Junction, the cost allocation for residential development is 63 percent while nonresidential development accounts for 37 percent of the demand for Fire infrastructure, see Figure F2.

**Figure F2. City of Grand Junction Functional Population**

Demand Units in 2021				
<b>Residential</b>				
Population	62,544		Demand Hours/Day	Person Hours
Residents Not Working	37,046		20	740,920
Employed Residents	25,498			
Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	14		238,728
Employed outside Grand Junction	8,446	14		118,244
Residential Subtotal				1,097,892
			<b>Residential Share</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>Nonresidential</b>				
Non-working Residents	37,046		4	148,184
Jobs Located in Grand Junction	49,018			
Residents Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	10		170,520
Nonresident Workers (Inflow Commuters)	31,966	10		319,660
Nonresidential Subtotal				638,364
			<b>Nonresidential Share</b>	<b>37%</b>
Total				1,736,256

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (population), U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, Version 6.24.1 (employment).

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## IMPACT FEE COMPONENTS

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### Fire Facilities

The incremental expansion component of the Fire impact fee is based on an inventory of existing Citywide facilities. It is important to note the existing inventory includes Station No. 7, which is under construction now and will be open around the time of the impact fee adoption. Therefore, the level of service standards are based on the projected 2025 demand units. The use of existing standards means there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies. The floor area has been provided by the City of Grand Junction staff.

As shown in Figure F3, the Fire Department occupies 99,277 square feet in 10 different facilities. To determine the level of service factors for the impact fee calculation, the amount of facility square footage (99,277) is multiplied by the percentage of activity directed inside the City limits (83%) and then by the functional population split for the City of Grand Junction (found in Figure F2) is used to allocate the square footage and corresponding replacement cost of the fire stations in Figure F3. For example, of the 99,277 square feet of fire space in the City, 82,400 square feet is directed toward City of Grand Junction (99,277 multiplied by 83%). Of this 82,400 impact fee eligible square footage, 51,912 square feet is allocated to residential growth and 30,488 square feet is allocated to nonresidential development.

The allocated square feet of the Grand Junction fire stations are divided by the 2025 residential and nonresidential demand units (population and nonresidential vehicle trips). The result is the current level of service for fire stations in the City. Specifically, there is 0.772 square feet of fire station space per capita and 0.137 square feet per nonresidential vehicle trip.

To estimate the replacement cost of the fire stations, the average cost of \$725 per square foot is used. This figure is based on the recent Station No. 7 construction cost. To find the cost per person or cost per nonresidential vehicle trip, the level of service standards is applied to the cost per square foot for fire stations. For example, the residential cost per person is \$559.71 (0.772 square feet per person x \$725 per square foot = \$559.71 per person).

**Figure F3. Fire Facilities Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Description	Square Feet
Fire Administration Building	14,576
Fire Station No. 1	13,331
Fire Station No. 2	8,461
Fire Station No. 3	10,500
Fire Station No. 4	9,335
Fire Station No. 5 Annex	1,916
Fire Station No. 5	7,291
Fire Station No. 6	10,500
Fire Station No. 7	10,500
Fire Station No. 8	10,500
Fire Training Center	2,367
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,277</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Percentage of Activity in City of Grand Junction	83%
Population in 2025	67,242
Nonresidential Vehicle Trips in 2025	222,710
Residential Share	63%
Nonresidential Share	37%
<b>LOS: Sq. Ft. per Person</b>	<b>0.772</b>
<b>LOS: Sq. Ft. per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>0.137</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Cost per Square Foot*	\$725
LOS: Square Feet per Person	0.772
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$559.71</b>
LOS: Square Feet per Vehicle Trip	0.137
<b>Cost per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>\$99.25</b>

\*Source: City of Grand Junction. Based on Station 7 Cost



## Fire Apparatus

The second component of the Fire impact fee is fire apparatus. Similar to the station component, the current inventory includes apparatus that will be owned by the City when Station No. 7 opens in 2025. Therefore, the level of service standards are based on the projected 2025 demand units. The City's current inventory of apparatus is contained in Figure F4, which consists of 51 pieces with a total replacement value of \$17 million, or an average cost of \$334,922 per piece of apparatus. Similar to the facilities component, the apparatus inventory is compared to the percentage of activity directed inside the City of Grand Junction and then allocated based on the proportionate share factors shown in Figure F2. For example, of the 51 pieces of apparatus in the City, approximately 42 pieces of the inventory are directed toward City of Grand Junction (51 pieces of apparatus multiplied by 83%). Of the 42 pieces of impact fee eligible apparatus, approximately 27 pieces are allocated to residential growth and approximately 16 pieces are allocated to nonresidential growth. These allocations are divided by the demand units (population for residential development and nonresidential vehicle trips for nonresidential development) to calculate the current level of service. The current level of service is multiplied by the weighted average cost per fire apparatus to calculate the cost per capita and nonresidential vehicle trip.

For example, there is .00040 pieces of fire apparatus per person in Grand Junction ( $26.6 \text{ apparatus} / 67,242 \text{ persons} = .00040 \text{ apparatus per person}$ ). As discussed above, a new piece of fire apparatus has an average cost of \$334,922, which results in the residential cost equaling \$132.83 per person ( $.00040 \text{ vehicles per person} \times \$353,155 \text{ per apparatus} = \$132.83 \text{ per person}$ ).

**Figure F4. Fire Apparatus Inventory and Level of Service**

Description	Model	# of Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Truck	Smeal 105' Quint	1	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
Truck	Smeal 75' Quint	1	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
Engine	Smeal	4	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000
Engine	E-One Pumper	1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Engine	Pierce Enforcer	4	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000
Battalion Chief	Dodge Ram 1500	1	\$86,000	\$86,000
Hazmat	BLM	1	\$263,000	\$263,000
Ambulance	Dodge/Ford/Chevy	14	\$86,000	\$1,204,000
Rescue	SVI Heavy Rescue Truck	1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Brush Engine	HME/BME	2	\$375,000	\$750,000
Brush Truck	Largo Tank	1	\$375,000	\$375,000
Tender	International	1	\$350,000	\$350,000
UTV	Yamaha	2	\$25,000	\$50,000
ATV	Suzuki	1	\$12,000	\$12,000
Air Trailer	Misc	1	\$40,000	\$40,000
Trailers	Trench/Confined Space/Flat	4	\$10,000	\$40,000
Administrative	SUVs	5	\$41,000	\$205,000
Administrative	Pickups	6	\$51,000	\$306,000
<b>Total**</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>\$334,922</b>	<b>\$17,081,000</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards\*\***

Percentage of Activity in City of Grand Junction	83%
Population in 2025	67,242
Nonresidential Vehicle Trips in 2025	222,710
Residential Share	63%
Nonresidential Share	37%
<b>LOS: Units per Person</b>	<b>0.00040</b>
<b>LOS: Units per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>0.00007</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Average Cost per Unit	\$334,922
LOS: Units per Person	0.00040
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$132.83</b>
LOS: Units per Vehicle Trip	0.00007
<b>Cost per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>\$23.55</b>

\*Source: City of Grand Junction.

\*\*Base Year assumptions have been set to 2025 to include Station 7 Apparatus

**PROJECTION OF GROWTH-RELATED FIRE NEEDS**

To estimate the demand for future Fire station space, the current level of service (0.772 square feet per person and 0.137 square feet per nonresidential vehicle trip) is applied to the residential and nonresidential growth projected for the City of Grand Junction. As shown in Figure F5, the City is projected to increase by 17,256 residents and 42,895 nonresidential vehicle trips over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure F5, there is a projected need for 19,194 square feet of Fire station space in the City to accommodate the growth at the present level of service. By applying the average cost of a building (\$725 per square feet), the total projected expenditure to accommodate new development is estimated at approximately \$13.9 million.

**Figure F5. 10-Year Fire Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Type of Infrastructure	Level of Service		Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Fire Facilities	Residential	0.772	Square Feet	per Person
	Nonresidential	0.137		per Vehicle Trip
				\$725

Growth-Related Need for Fire Facilities						
Year	Population	Nonresidential Vehicle Trips	Residential Square Feet	Nonresidential Square Feet	Total	
Base 2024	65,517	218,420	50,580	29,901	80,480	
Year 1 2025	67,242	222,710	51,912	30,488	82,400	
Year 2 2026	68,968	226,999	53,244	31,075	84,319	
Year 3 2027	70,694	231,289	54,576	31,662	86,239	
Year 4 2028	72,419	235,579	55,909	32,250	88,158	
Year 5 2029	74,145	239,868	57,241	32,837	90,078	
Year 6 2030	75,871	244,158	58,573	33,424	91,997	
Year 7 2031	77,596	248,447	59,905	34,011	93,916	
Year 8 2032	79,322	252,737	61,237	34,598	95,836	
Year 9 2033	81,048	257,026	62,570	35,186	97,755	
Year 10 2034	82,773	261,316	63,902	35,773	99,675	
Ten-Year Increase	17,256	42,895	13,322	5,872	19,194	
<b>Projected Expenditure</b>			<b>\$9,658,550</b>	<b>\$4,257,315</b>	<b>\$13,915,865</b>	
<b>Growth-Related Expenditure on Fire Facilities</b>					<b>\$13,915,865</b>	

To estimate the demand for future Fire apparatus, the current level of service (0.00040 apparatus per person and 0.00007 vehicles per nonresidential vehicle trip) is applied to the residential and nonresidential growth projected for the City of Grand Junction. The City is projected to increase by 17,256 residents and 42,895 nonresidential vehicle trips over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure F6, there is a projected need for approximately 10 additional growth-related pieces of apparatus. By applying the average cost of a vehicle (\$334,922), the total projected growth-related expenditure is estimated at approximately \$3.3 million.

**Figure F6. 10-Year Fire Apparatus Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Type of Infrastructure	Level of Service		Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Fire Apparatus	Residential	0.00040	Units	per Person
	Nonresidential	0.00007		per Vehicle Trip
				\$334,922

Growth-Related Need for Apparatus						
Year	Population	Nonresidential Vehicle Trips	Residential Apparatus	Nonresidential Apparatus	Total	
Base 2024	65,517	218,420	26.0	15.4	41.3	
Year 1 2025	67,242	222,710	26.7	15.7	42.3	
Year 2 2026	68,968	226,999	27.4	16.0	43.3	
Year 3 2027	70,694	231,289	28.0	16.3	44.3	
Year 4 2028	72,419	235,579	28.7	16.6	45.3	
Year 5 2029	74,145	239,868	29.4	16.9	46.3	
Year 6 2030	75,871	244,158	30.1	17.2	47.3	
Year 7 2031	77,596	248,447	30.8	17.5	48.2	
Year 8 2032	79,322	252,737	31.5	17.8	49.2	
Year 9 2033	81,048	257,026	32.1	18.1	50.2	
Year 10 2034	82,773	261,316	32.8	18.4	51.2	
Ten-Year Increase	17,256	42,895	6.8	3.0	9.9	
<b>Projected Expenditure</b>			<b>\$2,292,126</b>	<b>\$1,010,328</b>	<b>\$3,302,454</b>	
<b>Growth-Related Expenditure on Fire Apparatus</b>					<b>\$3,302,454</b>	

**PRINCIPAL PAYMENT CREDIT**

The City of Grand Junction has existing debt obligations from past fire facility projects: Tax Revenue Bond Series 2010A and Tax Revenue Build America Bond Series 2010B. The proceeds from these bonds funded several fire facilities including Fire Station #1, #2 and the Fire Administration building for a total of \$7,100,000 of improvements, representing 20 percent of the 2010 Bonds. This bond series was refinanced in 2019 at a lower interest rate of 5.05%. Figure F8 lists the remaining principal payment schedules for the bonds. The fire department’s total remaining principal on the bond is \$4.6 million.

The total remaining annual principal payment schedule is distributed to the equivalent residential and nonresidential share, City’s population and vehicle trip ends, to find the debt cost per attributed user. To account for the time value of money, annual payments are discounted using a net present value formula based on the applicable discount (5.0%) rate. As shown in Figure F7, this results in a credit of \$24.37 per person, and \$4.47 per nonresidential trip end.

**Figure F7. Principal Payment Credit**

Year	Principal Payment (20% of Bond)	Res. Share 63%	Population	Debt Cost per Capita	Nonres. Share 37%	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Debt Cost per Trip
2024	\$197,000	\$124,110	65,517	\$1.89	\$72,890	218,420	\$0.33
2025	\$198,000	\$124,740	67,242	\$1.86	\$73,260	222,710	\$0.33
2026	\$208,000	\$131,040	68,968	\$1.90	\$76,960	226,999	\$0.34
2027	\$218,000	\$137,340	70,694	\$1.94	\$80,660	231,289	\$0.35
2028	\$229,000	\$144,270	72,419	\$1.99	\$84,730	235,579	\$0.36
2029	\$240,000	\$151,200	74,145	\$2.04	\$88,800	239,868	\$0.37
2030	\$252,000	\$158,760	75,871	\$2.09	\$93,240	244,158	\$0.38
2031	\$265,000	\$166,950	77,596	\$2.15	\$98,050	248,447	\$0.39
2032	\$278,000	\$175,140	79,322	\$2.21	\$102,860	252,737	\$0.41
2033	\$292,000	\$183,960	81,048	\$2.27	\$108,040	257,026	\$0.42
2034	\$306,000	\$192,780	82,773	\$2.33	\$113,220	261,316	\$0.43
2035	\$322,000	\$202,860	84,499	\$2.40	\$119,140	265,605	\$0.45
2036	\$335,000	\$211,050	86,224	\$2.45	\$123,950	269,895	\$0.46
2037	\$348,000	\$219,240	87,950	\$2.49	\$128,760	274,184	\$0.47
2038	\$362,000	\$228,060	89,676	\$2.54	\$133,940	278,474	\$0.48
2039	\$376,000	\$236,880	91,401	\$2.59	\$139,120	282,763	\$0.49
2040	\$388,000	\$244,440	93,127	\$2.62	\$143,560	287,053	\$0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,814,000</b>	<b>\$3,032,820</b>		<b>\$37.76</b>	<b>\$1,781,180</b>		<b>\$6.96</b>

<b>Discount Rate</b>	<b>5.0%</b>		<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Net Present Value</b>	<b>\$24.37</b>		<b>\$4.47</b>

**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE FIRE IMPACT FEE**

Figure F8 shows the maximum supportable Fire Impact Fee. Impact fees for Fire are based on persons per housing unit for residential development and vehicle trips per development unit for nonresidential development. For residential development, the total cost per person is multiplied by the persons per housing unit to calculate the proposed fee. For nonresidential development, the total cost per vehicle trip is multiplied by the trips per 1,000 square feet, hotel room, or other applicable factor to calculate the proposed fee.

The fees represent the highest amount supportable for each type of development, which represents new growth’s fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The City may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

**Figure F8. Maximum Supportable Fire Impact Fee**

Fee Component	Cost per Person	Cost per Trip
Facilities	\$559.71	\$99.25
Apparatus	\$132.83	\$23.55
Principal Payment Credit	(\$24.37)	(\$4.47)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$668.16</b>	<b>\$118.34</b>

Residential Fees per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	Persons per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	0.75	\$501	\$544	(\$43)
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	0.97	\$648	\$544	\$104
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	1.23	\$822	\$544	\$278
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	1.52	\$1,016	\$827	\$189
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	1.91	\$1,276	\$827	\$449
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	2.32	\$1,550	\$827	\$723
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	2.64	\$1,764	\$827	\$937
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	2.91	\$1,944	\$827	\$1,117
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	3.14	\$2,098	\$827	\$1,271

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	Vehicle Trips per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	12.21	\$1,445	\$569	\$876
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	16.81	\$1,989	\$569	\$1,420
Office	1,000 SF	5.42	\$641	\$222	\$419
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	5.39	\$638	\$222	\$416
Industrial	1,000 SF	1.69	\$200	\$77	\$123
Warehousing	1,000 SF	0.86	\$102	\$40	\$62
Hotel/Lodging	Room	4.00	\$473	\$569	(\$96)
RV Park	Pad	1.35	\$160	\$544	(\$384)

1. See Land Use Assumptions

**REVENUE FROM FIRE IMPACT FEE**

Revenue from the Fire Impact Fee is estimated in Figure F9. There is projected to be 8,180 new housing units and almost 6.6 million square feet of new nonresidential development in Grand Junction by 2034. To find the revenue from each development type, the fee is multiplied by the growth. Overall, the approximately \$15.9 million in revenue from the impact fee covers approximately 92 percent of the capital costs generated by projected growth in the City of Grand Junction.

**Figure F9. Estimated Revenue from Fire Impact Fee**

**Infrastructure Costs for Fire**

	Total Cost	Growth Cost
Facilities	\$13,915,865	\$13,915,865
Apparatus	\$3,302,454	\$3,302,454
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$17,218,319</b>	<b>\$17,218,319</b>

**Projected Fire and Rescue Impact Fee Revenue**

		Single-Family \$1,550 per Unit	Multi-Family \$1,016 per Unit	Retail/Comm. \$1,445 per KSF	Office \$641 per KSF	Inst./Public \$297 per KSF	Industrial \$200 per KSF
Year		Housing Units	Housing Units	KSF	KSF	KSF	KSF
Base	2024	23,347	8,140	10,242	7,639	7,366	7,275
1	2025	23,960	8,345	10,426	7,756	7,584	7,416
2	2026	24,573	8,550	10,610	7,872	7,802	7,557
3	2027	25,186	8,755	10,794	7,988	8,020	7,697
4	2028	25,799	8,960	10,978	8,105	8,239	7,838
5	2029	26,412	9,165	11,162	8,221	8,457	7,979
6	2030	27,025	9,370	11,346	8,337	8,675	8,120
7	2031	27,638	9,575	11,530	8,453	8,893	8,261
8	2032	28,251	9,780	11,714	8,570	9,111	8,401
9	2033	28,864	9,985	11,898	8,686	9,329	8,542
10	2034	29,477	10,190	12,082	8,802	9,548	8,683
Ten-Year Increase		6,130	2,050	1,840	1,163	2,182	1,408
Projected Revenue =>		\$9,501,500	\$2,082,800	\$2,658,986	\$745,293	\$647,907	\$281,534
<b>Projected Revenue =&gt;</b>							<b>\$15,918,020</b>
<b>Total Expenditures =&gt;</b>							<b>\$17,218,319</b>
<b>General Fund's Share =&gt;</b>							<b>\$1,300,299</b>

## MUNICIPAL FACILITIES IMPACT FEE

The Municipal Facilities impact fee include components for municipal buildings related to general government and general services functions. The incremental expansion is utilized for this fee calculation. The Municipal Facilities impact fee is calculated on a per capita basis for residential development and a per employee basis for nonresidential development. The residential portion is derived from the product of persons per housing unit (by size of home) multiplied by the net cost per person. The nonresidential portion is derived from the product of employees per 1,000 square feet of nonresidential space multiplied by the net cost per employee (job).

### SERVICE AREA

The City of Grand Junction provides general government services throughout the City; therefore, there is a single service area for the Municipal Facilities impact fees.

### PROPORTIONATE SHARE FACTORS

Both residential and nonresidential developments increase the demand on Municipal Facilities infrastructure. To calculate the proportionate share between residential and nonresidential demand on Municipal Facilities infrastructure, a functional population approach is used. The functional population approach allocates the cost of the facilities to residential and nonresidential development based on the activity of residents and workers in the City through the 24 hours in a day.

Residents that do not work are assigned 20 hours per day to residential development and four hours per day to nonresidential development (annualized averages). Residents that work in Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development and 10 hours to nonresidential development. Residents that work outside Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development. Inflow commuters are assigned 10 hours to nonresidential development. Based on 2021 (the latest year available) functional population data for Grand Junction, the cost allocation for residential development is 63 percent while nonresidential development accounts for 37 percent of the demand for municipal facilities, see Figure M1.



**Figure M1. City of Grand Junction Functional Population**

Demand Units in 2021		Demand Hours/Day	Person Hours	Proportionate Share
<b>Residential</b>				
Estimated Residents	62,544			
Residents Not Working	37,046	20	740,920	
Employed Residents	25,498			
Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	14	238,728	
Employed outside Grand Junction	8,446	14	118,244	
<i>Residential Subtotal</i>			1,097,892	<b>63%</b>
<b>Nonresidential</b>				
Non-working Residents	37,046	4	148,184	
Jobs Located in Grand Junction	49,018			
Residents Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	10	170,520	
Nonresident Workers (Inflow Commuters)	31,966	10	319,660	
<i>Nonresidential Subtotal</i>			638,364	<b>37%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,736,256</b>	<b>100%</b>

**IMPACT FEE COMPONENTS**

**Municipal Facilities**

The Municipal Facilities Impact Fee is based on ten primary facilities serving the public, and their associated replacement costs. The use of existing standards means there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure. The floor area has been provided by the City of Grand Junction staff.

As shown in Figure M2, the City has a total of 140,397 square feet of municipal facility floor area. The functional population split for the City of Grand Junction found in Figure M1 is used to allocate the square footage and corresponding replacement cost of Municipal Facilities infrastructure in Figure M2. Of the 140,397 square feet of applicable general government facilities, 63 percent is allocated to residential development (88,450 square feet) and 37 percent (51,947 square feet) is allocated to nonresidential development. The 2024 population or job totals divide the floor area allocations to find the residential and nonresidential level of service standard. For example, the residential level of service is 1.35 square feet per person (88,450 square feet / 65,517 residents = 1.35 square feet per person).

According to discussions with City staff, the estimated replacement cost of municipal facility space is \$500 per square foot. To find the cost per person, the level of service standards is applied to the average replacement cost. For example, the residential cost per person is \$675.02 (1.35 square feet person x \$500 per square foot = \$675.02 per person).

**Figure M2. Municipal Facilities Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Facility	Square Feet
910 Main Street	5,465
Engineering Building	5,170
Daycare Facility	5,525
Wellness Facility	2,050
Transportation Engineering Office	3,600
Municipal Service Center	38,485
Municipal Operations Center	23,345
Field Engineering Building	3,234
Facilities Building	7,523
City Hall	46,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,397</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Population in 2024	65,517
Employment in 2024	62,988
Residential Share	63%
Nonresidential Share	37%
<b>LOS: Square Feet per Person</b>	<b>1.35</b>
<b>LOS: Square Feet per Job</b>	<b>0.82</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Cost per Square Foot	\$500
LOS: Square Feet per Person	1.35
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$675.02</b>
LOS: Square Feet per Job	0.82
<b>Cost per Job</b>	<b>\$412.36</b>

Source: City of Grand Junction

**PROJECTION OF GROWTH-RELATED MUNICIPAL FACILITIES FACILITY NEEDS**

To estimate the demand for future Municipal Facilities infrastructure, the current level of service (1.35 square feet per person and 0.82 square feet per job) is applied to the residential and nonresidential growth projected for the City of Grand Junction. As shown in Figure M3, the City is projected to increase by 17,256 residents and 16,590 jobs over the next ten years (see Appendix A). Figure M3 indicates that the City will need to construct 36,979 square feet of additional space to maintain current levels of service for Municipal Facilities. By applying the average cost of \$500 per square foot, the estimated growth-related cost for Municipal Facilities is approximately \$18.5 million over the next ten years.

**Figure M3. 10-Year Municipal Facilities Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Type of Infrastructure		Level of Service		Demand Unit	Unit Cost / Sq. Ft.
Municipal Facilities	Residential	1.35	Square Feet	per persons	\$500
	Nonresidential	0.82		per jobs	

Growth-Related Need for Municipal Facilities					
Year	Population	Jobs	Residential Square Feet	Nonresidential Square Feet	Total Square Feet
Base 2024	65,517	62,988	88,450	51,947	140,397
Year 1 2025	67,242	64,647	90,780	53,315	144,095
Year 2 2026	68,968	66,306	93,109	54,683	147,793
Year 3 2027	70,694	67,965	95,439	56,052	151,491
Year 4 2028	72,419	69,624	97,769	57,420	155,189
Year 5 2029	74,145	71,283	100,098	58,788	158,887
Year 6 2030	75,871	72,942	102,428	60,156	162,584
Year 7 2031	77,596	74,601	104,758	61,524	166,282
Year 8 2032	79,322	76,260	107,088	62,893	169,980
Year 9 2033	81,048	77,919	109,417	64,261	173,678
Year 10 2034	82,773	79,578	111,747	65,629	177,376
<b>Ten-Year Increase</b>	<b>17,256</b>	<b>16,590</b>	<b>23,297</b>	<b>13,682</b>	<b>36,979</b>
<b>Projected Expenditure</b>			<b>\$11,648,387</b>	<b>\$6,841,116</b>	<b>\$18,489,503</b>

<b>Growth-Related Expenditure on Municipal Facilities</b>	<b>\$18,489,503</b>
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**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE MUNICIPAL FACILITIES IMPACT FEE**

Figure M4 shows the maximum supportable Municipal Facilities Impact Fee. Impact fees for Municipal Facilities are based on persons per housing unit for residential development and employees per development unit for nonresidential development. For residential development, the total cost per person is multiplied by the persons per housing unit to calculate the proposed fee. For nonresidential development, the total cost per job is multiplied by the jobs per development unit to calculate the proposed fee. The fees represent the highest amount supportable for each type of development, which represents new growth’s fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The City may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

**Figure M4. Maximum Supportable Municipal Facilities Impact Fee**

Fee Component	Cost per Person	Cost per Job
Municipal Facilities	\$675.02	\$412.36
Total	\$675.02	\$412.36

Residential Fees per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	Persons per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	0.75	\$506	\$0	\$506
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	0.97	\$655	\$0	\$655
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	1.23	\$830	\$0	\$830
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	1.52	\$1,026	\$0	\$1,026
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	1.91	\$1,289	\$0	\$1,289
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	2.32	\$1,566	\$0	\$1,566
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	2.64	\$1,782	\$0	\$1,782
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	2.91	\$1,964	\$0	\$1,964
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	3.14	\$2,120	\$0	\$2,120

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	Jobs per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	2.12	\$876	\$0	\$876
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	9.35	\$3,854	\$0	\$3,854
Office	1,000 SF	3.26	\$1,342	\$0	\$1,342
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	2.86	\$1,178	\$0	\$1,178
Industrial	1,000 SF	1.16	\$478	\$0	\$478
Warehousing	1,000 SF	0.34	\$140	\$0	\$140
Hotel/Lodging	Room	0.56	\$230	\$0	\$230
RV Park	Pad	0.05	\$21	\$0	\$21

1. See Land Use Assumptions

**REVENUE FROM MUNICIPAL FACILITIES IMPACT FEE**

Revenue from the Municipal Facilities Impact Fee is estimated in Figure M5. There is projected to be 8,180 new housing units and 6.6 million additional square feet of nonresidential space in Grand Junction by 2034. To determine the revenue from each development type, the fee is multiplied by the growth. Overall, the revenue from the impact fee covers 98 percent of the capital costs generated by projected growth in the City of Grand Junction.

**Figure M5. Estimated Revenue from Municipal Facilities Impact Fee**

**Infrastructure Costs for Municipal Facilities**

	Total Cost	Growth Cost
Municipal Facilities	\$18,489,503	\$18,489,503
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$18,489,503</b>	<b>\$18,489,503</b>

**Projected Development Impact Fee Revenue**

		Single-Family \$1,566 per unit	Multi-Family \$1,026 per unit	Retail/Comm. \$876 per 1,000 Sq Ft	Office \$1,342 per 1,000 Sq Ft	Inst./Public \$1,178 per 1,000 Sq Ft	Industrial \$478 per 1,000 Sq Ft	
Year		Housing Units		KSF	KSF	KSF	KSF	
Base	2024	23,347	8,140	10,242	7,639	7,366	7,275	
Year 1	2025	23,960	8,345	10,426	7,756	7,584	7,416	
Year 2	2026	24,573	8,550	10,610	7,872	7,802	7,557	
Year 3	2027	25,186	8,755	10,794	7,988	8,020	7,697	
Year 4	2028	25,799	8,960	10,978	8,105	8,239	7,838	
Year 5	2029	26,412	9,165	11,162	8,221	8,457	7,979	
Year 6	2030	27,025	9,370	11,346	8,337	8,675	8,120	
Year 7	2031	27,638	9,575	11,530	8,453	8,893	8,261	
Year 8	2032	28,251	9,780	11,714	8,570	9,111	8,401	
Year 9	2033	28,864	9,985	11,898	8,686	9,329	8,542	
Year 10	2034	29,477	10,190	12,082	8,802	9,548	8,683	
Ten-Year Increase		6,130	2,050	1,840	1,163	2,182	1,408	
Projected Revenue =>		\$9,599,580	\$2,103,300	\$1,611,953	\$1,560,349	\$2,569,813	\$672,866	
							<b>Projected Revenue =&gt;</b>	<b>\$18,117,861</b>
							<b>Total Expenditures =&gt;</b>	<b>\$18,489,503</b>
							<b>General Fund's Share =&gt;</b>	<b>\$371,642</b>

## PARKS & RECREATION IMPACT FEE

The Parks and Recreation Impact Fee is based on the incremental expansion methodology, and includes components for park land acquisition, open space land acquisition, and park improvements. By including a land park land component in the impact fee calculation, it is the City's intent to eliminate the current park land dedication requirement. The parks and recreation impact fee is derived from the product of persons per housing unit (by size of home) multiplied by the net cost per person.

### SERVICE AREA

Since Grand Junction Parks provide services to the larger population residing outside the City in the 201 Sewer Service Boundary, parks and recreation infrastructure standards are allocated 100 percent to residential development within this area to establish the current level of service.

### IMPACT FEE COMPONENTS

The Parks & Recreation Impact Fee is based on an inventory of existing City parks, current values of recreation improvements, and an inventory of current open space. The use of existing standards means there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure.

Discussions with City staff indicate the City's park system essentially serves residents who reside within the 201 Sewer Service Boundary. For purposes of determining level of service standards, this population base will be referred to as the "park population," which is larger than the existing population base of the City.

#### Park Land

Figure PR1 lists the current inventory of City parks included in the impact fee calculations. To calculate the current level of service, the existing park acreage, (545.28 acres) is divided by the current park population (114,972). This results in a level of service standard of 0.0047 acres of park land per person.

To determine the cost per acre for park land, the City of Grand Junction provided data on the value of park land acquired through the City's current dedication requirement. According to the sample data provided, the City acquired 205 acres with a value of \$30,240,255. This equates to a value of \$147,513. When this average cost per acre (\$147,513) is applied to the existing level of service standard of 0.0047 acres of park land per person, the cost per person is \$699.61.

**Figure PR1. Park Land Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Park Name	Park Type	Acreage
Burkey Park South	Undeveloped Park	9.8
Canyon View Park	Regional Park	115.1
Columbine Park	Community Park	12.4
Darla Jean Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.2
Dos Rios Park	Community Park	2.98
Duck Pond - Orchard Mesa	Small Neighborhood Park	4.8
Duck Pond - Ridges	Small Neighborhood Park	1.5
Eagle Rim Park	Large Neighborhood Park	11.4
Emerson Park	Community Park	2.5
Flint Ridge Park	Undeveloped Park	3.2
Founder's Colony Park	Undeveloped Park	4.4
Hawthorne Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.7
Honeycomb Park	Small Neighborhood Park	3.6
Horizon Park	Undeveloped Park	12.6
Las Colonias Park	Regional Park	33.6
Lincoln Park	Regional Park	32.9
Matchett Park	Undeveloped Park	207
Paradise Hills Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.8
Pineridge Park	Community Park	1.9
Riverside Park	Small Neighborhood Park	1.5
Rocket Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.7
Saccomano Park	Undeveloped Park	31.7
Shadow Lake Park	Small Neighborhood Park	5.8
Sherwood Park	Community Park	13.9
Spring Valley I Park	Small Neighborhood Park	3.1
Spring Valley II Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.5
Washington Park	Small Neighborhood Park	3
Whitman Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.5
Westlake Park	Large Neighborhood Park	11.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>545.28</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Park Population in 2024 (includes 201 Boundary)	114,972
Residential Share	100%
<b>LOS: Acres per Person</b>	<b>0.0047</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Cost per Acre	\$147,513
LOS: Acres per Person	0.0047
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$699.61</b>

Source: City of Grand Junction

**Open Space**

Figure PR2 lists the current inventory of City open space parcels (inventory excludes the Three Sisters Bike Park). To calculate the current level of service, the existing open space acreage (303.4 acres) is divided by the current park population (114,972). This results in a level of service standard of 0.0026 acres of open space land per person.

To determine the cost per acre for open space, the City of Grand Junction provided data on the value of park land acquired through the City’s current dedication requirement. According to the sample data provided, the City acquired 205 acres with a value of \$30,240,255. This equates to a value of \$147,513. When this average cost per acre (\$147,513) is applied to the existing level of service standard of 0.0026 acres of open space land per person, the cost per person is \$389.27.

**Figure PR2. Open Space Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Park Name	Acreage
Botanical Gardens Open Space	6.3
Las Colonias Park	32.4
Leach Creek Open Space	0.5
Ridges Open Space	173.9
South Rim Open Space	21.6
Kindred Reserve	37
Watson Island Open Space	31.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>303.4</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Park Population in 2024 (includes 201 Boundary)	114,972
Residential Share	100%
<b>LOS: Acres per Person</b>	<b>0.0026</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Cost per Acre	\$147,513
LOS: Acres per Person	0.0026
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$389.27</b>

Source: City of Grand Junction

**Park Improvements**

Figure PR3 lists the current inventory of City improvements included in the impact fee calculations. As shown in Figure PR3, the City currently has 694 different park improvements, with a replacement value of \$109.2 million. This equates to an average cost per improvement of \$157,464. To calculate the current level of service, the existing park improvements, (694) is divided by the current park population (114,972). This results in a level of service standard of 0.0060 park improvements per person.

As discussed above, the average cost per improvement is \$157,464. When the average cost per acre (\$157,464) is applied to the existing level of service standard of 0.0060 park improvements per person, the cost per person is \$950.49.



**Figure PR3. Park Improvements Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Description	Improvements	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Adventure Course	1	\$600,000	\$600,000
Aquatics, Indoor Lap Pool	1	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Aquatics, Outdoor Lap Pool	1	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
Aquatics, Spray Pad	2	\$1,050,000	\$2,100,000
Basketball Court, Lit	1	\$210,000	\$210,000
Basketball Court, Unlit	9	\$160,000	\$1,440,000
Basketball, Practice	4	\$127,000	\$508,000
Batting Cage	2	\$32,000	\$64,000
Bike Course	2	\$200,000	\$400,000
Diamond Field, Lit	8	\$880,000	\$7,040,000
Diamond Field, Unlit	2	\$450,000	\$900,000
Diamond Field, Complex	1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Disc Golf	3	\$110,000	\$330,000
Dog Park	4	\$500,000	\$2,000,000
Event Space	5	\$5,500	\$27,500
Fitness Course	2	\$15,000	\$30,000
Game Court	2	\$26,500	\$53,000
Garden, Display	100	\$10,000	\$1,000,000
Horseshoe Pits	15	\$3,000	\$45,000
Inline Hockey	1	\$250,000	\$250,000
Natural Area	17	\$400,000	\$6,800,000
Open Turf	350	\$42,500	\$14,875,000
Pickleball Court, Lit	20	\$165,000	\$3,300,000
Pickleball Court, Unlit	4	\$115,000	\$460,000
Picnic Ground (Tables & Grills)	12	\$2,600	\$31,200
Playground (Destination)	5	\$550,000	\$2,750,000
Playground (Local)	19	\$300,000	\$5,700,000
Public Art Installations	10	\$100,000	\$1,000,000
Rectangular Field, Complex	1	\$900,000	\$900,000
Rectangular Field, Large	5	\$500,000	\$2,500,000
Rectangular Field, Multiple	1	\$300,000	\$300,000
Rectangular Field, Small	2	\$100,000	\$200,000
Shelter/Pavillion - Large	28	\$130,000	\$3,640,000
Shelter/Pavillion - Small	12	\$60,000	\$720,000
Skate Park - Destination	1	\$3,200,000	\$3,200,000
Skate Park - Local	2	\$750,000	\$1,500,000
Trail, Multi-Use, Concrete	13	\$1,062,000	\$13,806,000
Trailhead	1	\$150,000	\$150,000
Tennis Court, Lit	12	\$300,000	\$3,600,000
Tennis Court, Unlit	6	\$175,000	\$1,050,000
Volleyball Court	4	\$50,000	\$200,000
Water Access, Developed	1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Water Access, General	2	\$1,300,000	\$2,600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>\$157,464</b>	<b>\$109,279,700</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Existing Improvements	694
Park Population in 2024 (includes 201 Boundary)	114,972
<b>LOS: Park Improvements per Person</b>	<b>0.0060</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Average Cost per Improvement*	\$157,464
LOS: Improvements per Person	0.0060
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$950.49</b>

\*Source: City of Grand Junction

**PROJECTION OF GROWTH-RELATED PARK INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS**

To estimate the 10-year growth needs for park land, the current level of service (0.0047 acres person) is applied to the projected park population growth. The 201 Sewer Service area is projected to increase by 20,514 residents over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure PR4, it is projected that the City will need to purchase 97.3 acres to accommodate the needs generated by new development. By applying the average cost per acre (\$147,513 per acre), the estimated growth-related expenditure is approximately \$14.3 million.

**Figure PR4. 10-Year Park Land Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Park Land Level-of-Service Standards			
Type	Level of Service	Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Park Land	0.0047 Acres	per person	\$147,513

Growth-Related Need for Park Land			
Year		Park Population	Acres
Base	2024	114,972	545.3
Year 1	2025	117,021	555.0
Year 2	2026	119,070	564.7
Year 3	2027	121,119	574.4
Year 4	2028	123,168	584.1
Year 5	2029	125,217	593.9
Year 6	2030	127,272	603.6
Year 7	2031	129,326	613.4
Year 8	2032	131,379	623.1
Year 9	2033	133,433	632.8
Year 10	2034	135,487	642.6
Ten-Year Increase		20,514	97.3

<b>Growth-Related Expenditure for Park Land</b>	<b>\$14,352,098</b>
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To estimate the 10-year growth needs for open space land acquisition, the current level of service (0.0026 acres person) is applied to the projected park population growth. The 201 Sewer Service area is projected to increase by 20,514 residents over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure PR5, it is projected that the City will need to purchase approximately 54 acres of open space land to accommodate the needs generated by new development. By applying the average cost per acre to acquire park land (\$147,513 per acre), the estimated growth-related expenditure is approximately \$7.9 million.

**Figure PR5. 10-Year Open Space Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Open Space Level-of-Service Standards			
Type	Level of Service	Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Open Space	0.0026 Acres	per person	\$147,513

Growth-Related Need for Open Space			
Year		Park Population	Acres
Base	2024	114,972	303.4
Year 1	2025	117,021	308.8
Year 2	2026	119,070	314.2
Year 3	2027	121,119	319.6
Year 4	2028	123,168	325.0
Year 5	2029	125,217	330.4
Year 6	2030	127,272	335.9
Year 7	2031	129,326	341.3
Year 8	2032	131,379	346.7
Year 9	2033	133,433	352.1
Year 10	2034	135,487	357.5
Ten-Year Increase		20,514	54.1

<b>Growth-Related Expenditure for Open Space</b>	<b>\$7,985,671</b>
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To estimate the 10-year growth needs for park improvements, the current level of service (0.0060 acres person) is applied to the projected park population growth. The 201 Sewer Service area is projected to increase by 20,514 residents over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure PR6, it is projected that the City will need to construct approximately 124 improvements on existing or future parks to accommodate the needs generated by new development. By applying the average cost per improvement (\$157,464 per improvement), the estimated growth-related expenditure is approximately \$19.4 million.

**Figure PR6. 10-Year Park Improvement Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Park Improvement Level-of-Service Standards			
Type	Level of Service	Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Park Improvements	0.0060 Improvements	per person	\$157,464

Growth-Related Need for Park Improvements			
Year		Park Population	Improvements
Base	2024	114,972	694.0
Year 1	2025	117,021	706.4
Year 2	2026	119,070	718.7
Year 3	2027	121,119	731.1
Year 4	2028	123,168	743.5
Year 5	2029	125,217	755.8
Year 6	2030	127,272	768.2
Year 7	2031	129,326	780.6
Year 8	2032	131,379	793.0
Year 9	2033	133,433	805.4
Year 10	2034	135,487	817.8
Ten-Year Increase		20,514	123.8

<b>Growth-Related Expenditure for Park Improvements</b>	<b>\$19,498,671</b>
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**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE PARKS & RECREATION IMPACT FEE**

Figure PR7 shows the cost factors for each component of the City of Grand Junction’s Parks and Recreation Impact Fee. Impact fees for parks and recreation are based on persons per housing unit and are only assessed against residential development. The fees for park improvements are calculated per person, so by multiplying the total cost per person by the housing unit size calculates the maximum supportable fee.

The fees represent the highest amount supportable for each type of housing unit, which represents new growth’s fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The City may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

**Figure PR7. Maximum Supportable Park & Recreation Impact Fee**

Fee Component	Cost per Person
Park Land	\$699.61
Open Space	\$389.27
Park Improvements	\$950.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,039.37</b>

Residential Fees per Development Unit								
Unit Size	Development Unit	Persons per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Park Land	Park Improv.	Open Space	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	0.75	\$525	\$713	\$292	<b>\$1,530</b>	\$988	\$542
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	0.97	\$679	\$922	\$378	<b>\$1,978</b>	\$988	\$990
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	1.23	\$861	\$1,169	\$479	<b>\$2,508</b>	\$988	\$1,520
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	1.52	\$1,063	\$1,445	\$592	<b>\$3,100</b>	\$1,468	\$1,632
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	1.91	\$1,336	\$1,815	\$744	<b>\$3,895</b>	\$1,468	\$2,427
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	2.32	\$1,623	\$2,205	\$903	<b>\$4,731</b>	\$1,468	\$3,263
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	2.64	\$1,847	\$2,509	\$1,028	<b>\$5,384</b>	\$1,468	\$3,916
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	2.91	\$2,036	\$2,766	\$1,133	<b>\$5,935</b>	\$1,468	\$4,467
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	3.14	\$2,197	\$2,985	\$1,222	<b>\$6,404</b>	\$988	\$5,416

1. See Land Use Assumptions

**REVENUE FROM PARKS & RECREATION IMPACT FEE**

Revenue from the City’s Parks & Recreation Impact Fee is estimated in Figure PR8. Demand for park improvements is driven by both City residents and current/future residents within the 201 Sewer Service Boundary. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate impact fee revenue for parks and recreation because it is not known when (and if) the projected housing units in the 201 Sewer Service Boundary will be annexed into the City of Grand Junction prior to their construction (which is the time the impact fee is paid). Therefore, the impact fee revenue projection is based on projected units in the City of Grand Junction over the next ten years. By multiplying the projected residential growth in the City by the impact fee amounts, we estimate projected impact fee revenue of approximately \$38.1 million. Projected expenditures total \$41.8 million.

**Figure PR8. Estimated Revenue from Parks & Recreation Impact Fee**

**Infrastructure Costs for Parks**

	Growth Cost
Park Land	\$14,352,098
Open Space	\$7,985,671
Park Improvements	\$19,498,671
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$41,836,440</b>

**Projected Development Impact Fee Revenue**

		Single-Family \$5,384 per unit	Multi-Family \$2,508 per unit
Year		Housing Units	Housing Units
Base	2024	23,347	8,140
Year 1	2025	23,960	8,345
Year 2	2026	24,573	8,550
Year 3	2027	25,186	8,755
Year 4	2028	25,799	8,960
Year 5	2029	26,412	9,165
Year 6	2030	27,025	9,370
Year 7	2031	27,638	9,575
Year 8	2032	28,251	9,780
Year 9	2033	28,864	9,985
Year 10	2034	29,477	10,190
Ten-Year Increase		6,130	2,050
Projected Revenue =>		\$33,003,552	\$5,142,274
		<b>Projected Revenue =&gt;</b>	<b>\$38,145,826</b>
		<b>Total Expenditures =&gt;</b>	<b>\$41,836,440</b>
		<b>General Fund's Share =&gt;</b>	<b>\$3,690,614</b>

## POLICE IMPACT FEE

The Police impact fees include components for future station space. The incremental expansion methodology is used for the Police impact fee. The Police Impact Fee is calculated on a per capita basis for residential development and a per vehicle trip basis for nonresidential development.

The residential police impact fees are calculated per housing unit. TischlerBise recommends using nonresidential vehicle trips as the best demand indicator for police facilities. Trip generation rates are used for nonresidential development because vehicle trips are highest for commercial/retail developments, such as shopping centers, and lowest for industrial development. Office and institutional trip rates fall between the other two categories. This ranking of trip rates is consistent with the relative demand for police services and facilities from nonresidential development. Other possible nonresidential demand indicators, such as employment or floor area, will not accurately reflect the demand for service. For example, if employees per thousand square feet were used as the demand indicator, police impact fees would be too high for office and institutional development because offices typically have more employees per 1,000 square feet than retail uses.

### SERVICE AREA

The City of Grand Junction provides Police services on a uniform basis throughout the City; therefore, there is a single service area for the Police impact fees.

### PROPORTIONATE SHARE FACTORS

Both residential and nonresidential developments increase the demand on police facilities. To calculate the proportional share between residential and nonresidential demand on police facilities, a functional population approach is used. The functional population approach allocates the cost of the facilities to residential and nonresidential development based on the activity of residents and workers in the City through the 24 hours in a day.

Residents that do not work are assigned 20 hours per day to residential development and four hours per day to nonresidential development (annualized averages). Residents that work in Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development and 10 hours to nonresidential development. Residents that work outside Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development. Inflow commuters are assigned 10 hours to nonresidential development. Based on 2021 functional population data (the latest available) for Grand Junction, the cost allocation for residential development is 63 percent while nonresidential development accounts for 37 percent of the demand for police facilities, see Figure P1.

**Figure P1. City of Grand Junction Functional Population**

Demand Units in 2021				
<b>Residential</b>				
Population	62,544		Demand Hours/Day	Person Hours
Residents Not Working	37,046		20	740,920
Employed Residents	25,498			
Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	14		238,728
Employed outside Grand Junction	8,446	14		118,244
Residential Subtotal				1,097,892
<b>Residential Share</b>				<b>63%</b>
<b>Nonresidential</b>				
Non-working Residents	37,046		4	148,184
Jobs Located in Grand Junction	49,018			
Residents Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	10		170,520
Nonresident Workers (Inflow Commuters)	31,966	10		319,660
Nonresidential Subtotal				638,364
<b>Nonresidential Share</b>				<b>37%</b>
Total				1,736,256

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (population), U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, Version 6.24.1 (employment).



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## IMPACT FEE COMPONENTS

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### Police Facilities

The Police impact fee is based on an inventory of existing citywide facilities and replacement costs. The use of existing standards means there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies. The floor area has been provided by the City of Grand Junction staff.

As shown in Figure P2, the City of Grand Junction Police Department is housed in the Public Safety Building. This facility occupies 63,863 square feet. Of that amount, 7,832 square feet is utilized by the Regional Communications Center, which serves both the City and County is subtracted, resulting in 56,031 square feet devoted exclusively to Police activities. To determine the residential level of service, the current Police space square footage (56,031) is multiplied by the residential proportionate share factor (63%) and divided by the current population (65,517) for a level of service standard of 0.539 square feet per person. The nonresidential level of service standard of 0.095 square feet per nonresidential vehicle trip was determined by multiplying the current facility square footage (56,031) by the nonresidential proportionate share factor (37%) and divided by the current average daily nonresidential vehicle trips (218,420).

As shown in Figure P2, the estimated replacement cost is \$625 per square foot. This cost is based on the estimated cost for construction of a future Police Annex prepared by the Blythe Group. When the residential (0.539 per person) and nonresidential (0.095 per vehicle trip) per square foot level of service standards are multiplied by the cost per square foot (\$625), the resulting cost per demand units are \$336.81 per person and \$59.32 per nonresidential vehicle trip.

**Figure P2. Police Station Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Facility	Square Feet
Police Station Building*	56,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,031</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Population in 2024	65,517
Nonresidential Vehicle Trips in 2024	218,420
Residential Share	63%
Nonresidential Share	37%
<b>LOS: Square Feet per Person</b>	<b>0.539</b>
<b>LOS: Square Feet per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>0.095</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Cost per Square Foot*	\$625
LOS: Square Feet per Person	0.539
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$336.74</b>
LOS: Square Feet per Vehicle Trip	0.095
<b>Cost per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>\$59.32</b>

Source: City of Grand Junction

\*Does not include the 7,832 square feet for the Regional Communications Center

**PROJECTION OF GROWTH-RELATED POLICE FACILITY NEEDS**

To estimate the demand for future Police station space, the current level of service (0.539 square feet per person and 0.095 square feet per nonresidential vehicle trip) is applied to the residential and nonresidential growth projected for the City of Grand Junction. As shown in Figure P3, the City is projected to increase by 17,256 residents and 42,895 nonresidential vehicle trips over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure P3, there is projected demand for 13,369 square feet of growth-related Police space to accommodate new development in the City at the present level of service. By applying the average cost per square foot (\$625), the total projected growth-related building space expenditure is approximately \$8.3 million.

**Figure P3. 10-Year Police Space Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Type of Infrastructure	Level of Service		Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Police Facilities	Residential	0.539	Square Feet	per Person
	Nonresidential	0.095		per Vehicle Trip
				\$625

Growth-Related Need for Police Facilities						
Year	Population	Nonresidential Vehicle Trips	Residential Square Feet	Nonresidential Square Feet	Total	
Base 2024	65,517	218,420	35,300	20,731	56,031	
Year 1 2025	67,242	222,710	36,229	21,139	57,368	
Year 2 2026	68,968	226,999	37,159	21,546	58,705	
Year 3 2027	70,694	231,289	38,089	21,953	60,042	
Year 4 2028	72,419	235,579	39,019	22,360	61,379	
Year 5 2029	74,145	239,868	39,948	22,767	62,715	
Year 6 2030	75,871	244,158	40,878	23,174	64,052	
Year 7 2031	77,596	248,447	41,808	23,581	65,389	
Year 8 2032	79,322	252,737	42,738	23,989	66,726	
Year 9 2033	81,048	257,026	43,667	24,396	68,063	
Year 10 2034	82,773	261,316	44,597	24,803	69,400	
<b>Ten-Year Increase</b>	<b>17,256</b>	<b>42,895</b>	<b>9,298</b>	<b>4,071</b>	<b>13,369</b>	
<b>Projected Expenditure</b>			<b>\$5,810,940</b>	<b>\$2,544,637</b>	<b>\$8,355,576</b>	
<b>Growth-Related Expenditure on Police Facilities</b>					<b>\$8,355,576</b>	

**PRINCIPAL PAYMENT CREDIT**

The City of Grand Junction has existing debt obligations for the construction of the present Public Safety Building at a cost of \$27.8 million. This total represents 80 percent of the 2010 Bonds. Figure P5 lists the remaining principal payment schedule for the bonds, which totals \$19.2 million.

The total remaining annual principal payment schedule is distributed to the equivalent residential and nonresidential share, City’s population and vehicle trip ends, to find the debt cost per attributed user. To account for the time value of money, annual payments are discounted using a net present value formula based on the applicable discount (5.0%) rate. This results in a credit of \$97.53 per person, and \$17.89 per nonresidential trip end.

**Figure P4. Principal Payment Credit**

Year	Principal Payment (80% of Bond)	Res. Share 63%	Population	Debt Cost per Capita	Nonres. Share 37%	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Debt Cost per Trip
2024	\$788,000	\$496,440	65,517	\$7.58	\$291,560	218,420	\$1.33
2025	\$792,000	\$498,960	67,242	\$7.42	\$293,040	222,710	\$1.32
2026	\$832,000	\$524,160	68,968	\$7.60	\$307,840	226,999	\$1.36
2027	\$872,000	\$549,360	70,694	\$7.77	\$322,640	231,289	\$1.39
2028	\$916,000	\$577,080	72,419	\$7.97	\$338,920	235,579	\$1.44
2029	\$960,000	\$604,800	74,145	\$8.16	\$355,200	239,868	\$1.48
2030	\$1,008,000	\$635,040	75,871	\$8.37	\$372,960	244,158	\$1.53
2031	\$1,060,000	\$667,800	77,596	\$8.61	\$392,200	248,447	\$1.58
2032	\$1,112,000	\$700,560	79,322	\$8.83	\$411,440	252,737	\$1.63
2033	\$1,168,000	\$735,840	81,048	\$9.08	\$432,160	257,026	\$1.68
2034	\$1,224,000	\$771,120	82,773	\$9.32	\$452,880	261,316	\$1.73
2035	\$1,288,000	\$811,440	84,499	\$9.60	\$476,560	265,605	\$1.79
2036	\$1,340,000	\$844,200	86,224	\$9.79	\$495,800	269,895	\$1.84
2037	\$1,392,000	\$876,960	87,950	\$9.97	\$515,040	274,184	\$1.88
2038	\$1,448,000	\$912,240	89,676	\$10.17	\$535,760	278,474	\$1.92
2039	\$1,504,000	\$947,520	91,401	\$10.37	\$556,480	282,763	\$1.97
2040	\$1,552,000	\$977,760	93,127	\$10.50	\$574,240	287,053	\$2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,256,000</b>	<b>\$12,131,280</b>		<b>\$151.11</b>	<b>\$7,124,720</b>		<b>\$27.87</b>

<b>Discount Rate</b>	<b>5.0%</b>		<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Net Present Value</b>	<b>\$97.53</b>		<b>\$17.89</b>

**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE POLICE IMPACT FEE**

Figure P5 shows the maximum supportable Police Impact Fee. Impact fees for Police are based on persons per housing unit for residential development and vehicle trips per development unit for nonresidential development. For residential development, the total cost per person is multiplied by the housing unit size to calculate the proposed fee. For nonresidential development, the total cost per vehicle trip is multiplied by the trips per development unit to calculate the proposed fee.

The fees represent the highest amount supportable for each type of development, which represents new growth’s fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The City may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

**Figure P5. Maximum Supportable Police Impact Fee**

Fee Component	Cost per Person	Cost per Trip
Police Facilities	\$336.74	\$59.32
Principal Payment Credit	(\$97.53)	(\$17.89)
Total	\$239.21	\$41.44

Residential Fees per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	Persons per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	0.75	\$179	\$233	(\$54)
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	0.97	\$232	\$233	(\$1)
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	1.23	\$294	\$233	\$61
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	1.52	\$364	\$356	\$8
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	1.91	\$457	\$356	\$101
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	2.32	\$555	\$356	\$199
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	2.64	\$632	\$356	\$276
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	2.91	\$696	\$356	\$340
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	3.14	\$751	\$356	\$395

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	Vehicle Trips per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	12.21	\$506	\$240	\$266
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	16.81	\$697	\$240	\$457
Office	1,000 SF	5.42	\$225	\$95	\$130
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	2.51	\$104	\$95	\$9
Industrial	1,000 SF	1.69	\$70	\$33	\$37
Warehousing	1,000 SF	0.86	\$36	\$17	\$19
Hotel/Lodging	Room	4.00	\$166	\$240	(\$74)
RV Park	Pad	1.35	\$56	\$233	(\$177)

1. See Land Use Assumptions

**REVENUE FROM POLICE IMPACT FEE**

Revenue from the Police Impact Fee is estimated in Figure P6. There is projected to be 8,180 new housing units and approximately 6.6 million square feet of additional nonresidential development in Grand Junction by 2034. To find the revenue from each development type, the fee is multiplied by the growth for each land use. Overall, the projected revenue from the Police impact fee totals approximately \$5.7 million and covers approximately 68% of the total expected expenditures. Impact fee revenue is less than the projected expenditures due to the required debt credit.

**Figure P6. Estimated Revenue from Police Impact Fee**

**Infrastructure Costs for Police Facilities**

	<b>Growth Cost</b>
Police Facilities	\$8,355,576
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$8,355,576</b>

**Projected Development Impact Fee Revenue**

		Single-Family \$555 per unit	Multi-Family \$364 per unit	Retail/Comm. \$506 per 1000 Sq Ft	Office \$225 per 1000 Sq Ft	Inst./Public \$104 per 1000 Sq Ft	Industrial \$70 per 1000 Sq Ft
<b>Year</b>		<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>KSF</b>	<b>KSF</b>	<b>KSF</b>	<b>KSF</b>
Base	2024	23,347	8,140	10,242	7,639	7,366	7,275
Year 1	2025	23,960	8,345	10,426	7,756	7,584	7,416
Year 2	2026	24,573	8,550	10,610	7,872	7,802	7,557
Year 3	2027	25,186	8,755	10,794	7,988	8,020	7,697
Year 4	2028	25,799	8,960	10,978	8,105	8,239	7,838
Year 5	2029	26,412	9,165	11,162	8,221	8,457	7,979
Year 6	2030	27,025	9,370	11,346	8,337	8,675	8,120
Year 7	2031	27,638	9,575	11,530	8,453	8,893	8,261
Year 8	2032	28,251	9,780	11,714	8,570	9,111	8,401
Year 9	2033	28,864	9,985	11,898	8,686	9,329	8,542
Year 10	2034	29,477	10,190	12,082	8,802	9,548	8,683
Ten-Year Increase		6,130	2,050	1,840	1,163	2,182	1,408
Projected Revenue =>		\$3,402,150	\$746,200	\$931,105	\$261,608	\$226,876	\$98,537
						<b>Projected Revenue =&gt;</b>	<b>\$5,666,476</b>
						<b>Total Expenditures =&gt;</b>	<b>\$8,355,576</b>
						<b>General Fund's Share =&gt;</b>	<b>\$2,689,100</b>

## TRANSPORTATION IMPACT FEE

The transportation impact fees include components for principal arterials, minor arterials, major collectors, minor collectors, and trails. The incremental expansion methodology is used for the transportation impact fee. The transportation impact fee is calculated on a per person mile traveled (PMT) basis for all development. Costs are allocated to both residential and nonresidential development using trip generation rates, trip adjustment factors, and trip length adjustment factors. Residential trip generation rates are customized to Grand Junction's residential development, as discussed in the following sections. Nonresidential trip generation rates are highest for retail/commercial development and lowest for industrial development, whereas trip rates for office and institutional development fall between the other two categories.

### SERVICE AREA

The City of Grand Junction provides a citywide transportation network; therefore, there is a single service area for the transportation impact fees.

### PROPORTIONATE SHARE FACTORS

Transportation impact fees should be proportionate to the cost of transportation infrastructure needed to accommodate new development. The transportation impact fees allocate the cost of transportation infrastructure between residential and nonresidential based on trip generation rates, trip adjustment factors, and trip lengths.

### VEHICLE TRIPS

Average weekday vehicle trips are used as a measure of demand by land use. Vehicle trips are estimated using average weekday vehicle trip ends from the reference book, *Trip Generation, 11<sup>th</sup> Edition*, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) in 2021. A vehicle trip end represents a vehicle entering or exiting a development (as if a traffic counter were placed across a driveway). To calculate the impact fees, trip generation rates are adjusted to avoid double counting each trip at both the origin and destination points. The basic trip adjustment factor is 50 percent. As discussed further below, the impact fee methodology includes additional adjustments to make the fees proportionate to the infrastructure demand for particular types of development.

### Residential Trip Generation Rates

As an alternative to simply using national average trip generation rates for residential development, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), TischlerBise calculates custom trip rates using local demographic data. Key inputs needed for the analysis, including average number of persons and vehicles available per housing unit, are available from American Community Survey (ACS) data.

### Vehicle Trip Ends by Bedroom Range

TischlerBise recommends a fee schedule where larger units pay higher impact fees than smaller units. Benefits of the proposed methodology include: 1) proportionate assessment of infrastructure demand using local demographic data, and 2) a progressive fee structure (i.e., smaller units pay less, and larger units pay more).

TischlerBise creates custom tabulations of demographic data by bedroom range from individual survey responses provided by the U.S. Census Bureau in files known as Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). PUMS files are only available for areas of at least 100,000 persons, and Grand Junction is in Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 2501. Shown in Figure T1, cells with yellow shading indicate the unweighted survey results, which yield the unadjusted number of persons and vehicles available per housing unit. Unadjusted persons per housing unit and vehicles per housing unit are adjusted to control totals in Grand Junction – 2.11 persons per housing unit and 1.68 vehicles per unit. The analysis multiplies adjusted persons per housing unit estimates by the ITE weighted average trip rate per person to estimate trip ends per housing unit based on persons. The analysis multiplies adjusted vehicles per housing unit estimates by the ITE weighted average trip rate per vehicle to estimate trip ends per housing unit based on vehicles. Finally, the analysis calculates average trip ends per housing unit using the average number of trip ends per person and per vehicle. Housing units with 0-1 bedrooms generate 3.61 vehicle trips ends per day and housing units with 5+ bedrooms generate 11.36 vehicle trip ends per day.

**Figure T1: Vehicle Trip Ends by Bedroom Range**

Bedroom Range	Persons <sup>1</sup>	Housing Units <sup>1</sup>	Vehicles Available <sup>1</sup>	Housing Mix	Unadjusted PPHU	Adjusted PPHU <sup>2</sup>	Unadjusted VPHU	Adjusted VPHU <sup>2</sup>
0-1	233	193	159	8%	1.21	1.18	0.82	0.73
2	814	496	743	21%	1.64	1.61	1.50	1.33
3	2,647	1,202	2,401	50%	2.20	2.16	2.00	1.78
4	1,089	396	938	17%	2.75	2.70	2.37	2.11
5+	340	96	259	4%	3.54	3.48	2.70	2.40
Total	5,123	2,383	4,500	100%	2.15	2.11	1.89	1.68

#### National Averages According to ITE

ITE Code	AWVTE per Person	AWVTE per Vehicle	AWVTE per HU	Local Housing Mix
210 SFD	2.65	6.36	9.43	75%
221 Apt	2.28	3.97	4.54	25%
Weighted Avg	2.56	5.75	8.19	100%

#### Recommended AWVTE per Housing Unit

Bedroom Range	AWVTE per HU Based on Persons <sup>3</sup>	AWVTE per HU Based on Vehicles <sup>4</sup>	AWVTE per Housing Unit <sup>5</sup>	
0-1	3.02	4.20	3.61	1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Colorado PUMA 2501. 2. Represents unadjusted PUMS values scaled to control totals for Grand Junction using 2018-2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates. 3. Adjusted persons per housing unit multiplied by ITE weighted average trip rate per person. 4. Adjusted vehicles available per housing unit multiplied by ITE weighted average trip rate per vehicle. 5. Average trip rates based on persons and vehicles per housing unit.
2	4.12	7.65	5.89	
3	5.53	10.24	7.89	
4	6.91	12.13	9.52	
5+	8.91	13.80	11.36	
Average	5.40	9.66	7.53	



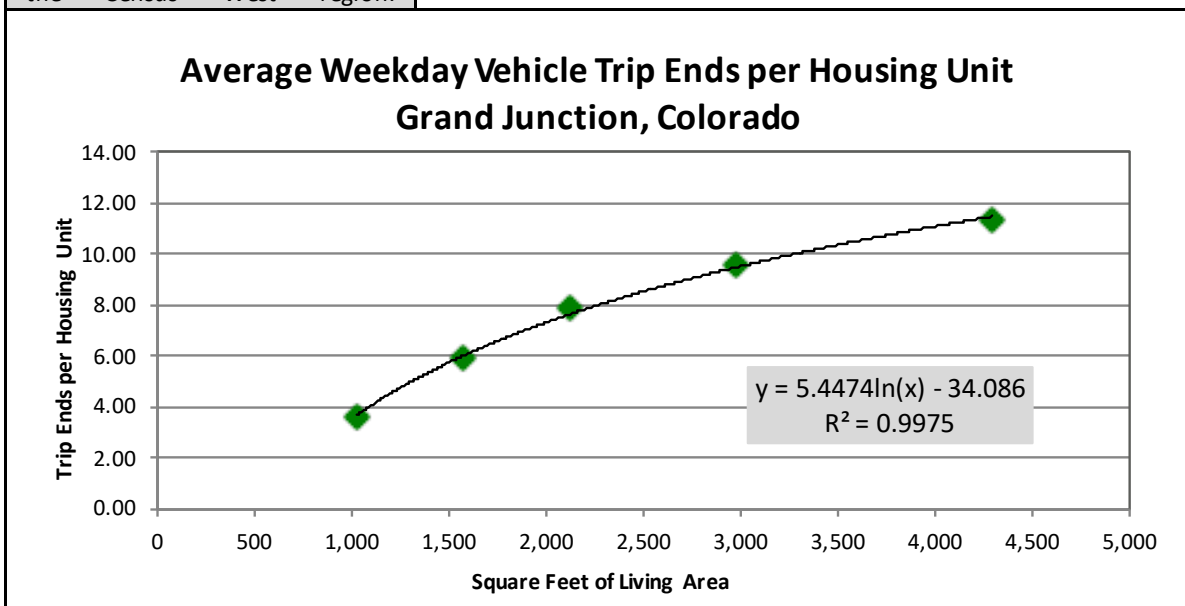
### Vehicle Trip Ends by Housing Size

To derive average weekday vehicle trip ends by dwelling size, Tischler Bise uses 2022 U.S. Census Bureau data for housing units constructed in the west region. Based on 2022 estimates, living areas range from 1,021 square feet for 0- to 1-bedroom housing units up to 4,292 square feet for 5+ bedroom housing units. Citywide average floor area and weekday vehicle trip ends, by bedroom range, are plotted in Figure T2 with a logarithmic trend line formula to derive trip ends by housing unit size. TischlerBise recommends a minimum size based on 850 square feet or less and a maximum size of 4,501 square feet or larger.

A medium-size unit with 2,501 to 3,000 square feet has a fitted-curve value of 9.05 vehicle trip ends on an average weekday – this is less than the national average of 9.43 vehicle trip ends per single-family unit. A small unit of 850 square feet or less generates 2.66 vehicle trip ends, and this represents 29 percent of demand from a medium-size unit. A large unit of 3,501 square feet or more generates 10.74 vehicle trip ends, and this represents 119 percent of demand from a medium-size unit. With a “one-size-fits-all” approach, small units pay more than their proportionate share while large units pay less than their proportionate share.

**Figure T2: Vehicle Trip Ends by Housing Size**

Average weekday vehicle trip ends per housing unit derived from 2018-2022 ACS 5-Year PUMS data for the area that includes Grand Junction. Unit size for 0-1 bedroom from the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau average for all multi-family units constructed in the Census West region. Unit size for all other bedrooms from the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau average for single-family units constructed in the Census West region.	Actual Averages per Housing Unit			Fitted-Curve Values	
	Bedrooms	Square Feet	Trip Ends	Sq Ft Range	Trip Ends
	0-1	1,021	3.61	850 or less	2.66
	2	1,573	5.89	851 to 1,000	3.41
	3	2,123	7.89	1,001 to 1,250	4.30
	4	2,974	9.52	1,251 to 1,500	5.28
	5+	4,292	11.36	1,501 to 2,000	6.59
				2,001 to 2,500	7.96
				2,501 to 3,000	9.05
				3,001 to 3,500	9.96
				3,501 or more	10.74



### Nonresidential Trip Generation Rates

For nonresidential development, TischlerBise uses trip generation rates published in Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11<sup>th</sup> Edition (2021). The prototype for industrial development is Industrial Park (ITE 130) which generates 3.37 average weekday vehicle trip ends per 1,000 square feet of floor area. Institutional/public development uses Hospital (ITE 610) and generates 10.77 average weekday vehicle trip ends per 1,000 square feet of floor area. For office & other services development, the proxy is General Office (ITE 710), and it generates 10.84 average weekday vehicle trip ends per 1,000 square feet of floor area. The prototype for commercial development is Shopping Center (ITE 820) which generates 37.01 average weekday vehicle trips per 1,000 square feet of floor area.

**Figure T3: Average Weekday Vehicle Trip Ends by Land Use**

ITE Code	Land Use / Size	Demand Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends Per Dmd Unit*	Wkdy Trip Ends Per Employee*	Emp Per Dmd Unit	Sq. Ft. Per Emp
110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	4.87	3.10	1.57	637
130	Industrial Park	1,000 Sq Ft	3.37	2.91	1.16	864
140	Manufacturing	1,000 Sq Ft	4.75	2.51	1.89	528
150	Warehousing	1,000 Sq Ft	1.71	5.05	0.34	2,953
310	Hotel	Room	7.99	14.34	0.56	n/a
416	Campground/RV Park**	Campsite	2.70	n/a	0.05	n/a
620	Nursing Home	Bed	3.06	3.31	0.92	n/a
610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	3.77	2.86	350
710	General Office (avg size)	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	3.33	3.26	307
720	Medical-Dental Office	1,000 Sq Ft	36.00	8.71	4.13	242
730	Government Office	1,000 Sq Ft	22.59	7.45	3.03	330
840	Auto Sales/Service	1,000 Sq Ft	27.84	11.20	2.49	402
430	Golf Course	Hole	30.38	3.74	1.47	680
444	Movie Theater	1,000 Sq Ft	78.09	53.12	1.47	680
820	Shopping Center (avg size)	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	17.42	2.12	471
912	Bank	1,000 Sq Ft	100.35	32.73	3.07	326
934	Fast Food	1,000 Sq Ft	50.94	5.45	9.35	107
945	Convenience Store w/Gas Sales	1,000 Sq Ft	624.20	241.21	2.59	386

\*Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021).

\*\*Employees per Demand Unit from National Association of RV Parks & Campgrounds (ARVC), "2023 Outdoor Hospitality Industry Benchmarking Report."

**Trip Rate Adjustments**

Trip generation rates require an adjustment factor to avoid double counting each trip at both the origin and destination points. Therefore, the basic trip adjustment factor is 50 percent. As discussed further in this section, the impact fee methodology includes additional adjustments to make the fees proportionate to the infrastructure demand for particular types of development.

**Commuter Trip Adjustment**

Residential development has a larger trip adjustment factor of 55 percent to account for commuters leaving Grand Junction for work. According to the 2009 National Household Travel Survey (see Table 30) weekday work trips are typically 31 percent of production trips (i.e., all out-bound trips, which are 50 percent of all trip ends). As shown in Figure T4, the U.S. Census Bureau’s OnTheMap web application indicates 33 percent of resident workers traveled outside of Grand Junction for work in 2021. In combination, these factors (0.31 x 0.50 x 0.33 = 0.05) support the additional five percent allocation of trips to residential development.

**Figure T4: Commuter Trip Adjustment**

Trip Adjustment Factor for Commuters	
Employed Residents	25,498
Residents Living and Working in Grand Junction	17,052
Residents Commuting Outside Grand Junction for Work	8,446
Percent Commuting out of Grand Junction	33%
Additional Production Trips <sup>1</sup>	5%
Standard Trip Rate Adjustment	50%
<b>Residential Trip Adjustment Factor</b>	<b>55%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application (v 6.24.1) and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2021.

1. According to the National Household Travel Survey (2009)\*, published in December 2011 (see Table 30), home-based work trips are typically 30.99 percent of “production” trips, in other words, out-bound trips (which are 50 percent of all trip ends). Also, LED OnTheMap data from 2021 indicate that 33 percent of Grand Junction’s workers travel outside the city for work. In combination, these factors (0.3099 x 0.50 x 0.33 = 0.05) account for 5 percent of additional production trips. The total adjustment factor for residential includes attraction trips (50 percent of trip ends) plus the journey-to-work commuting adjustment (5 percent of production trips) for a total of 55 percent. \*<http://hhts.ornl.gov/publications.shtml>; Summary of Travel Trends - Table "Daily Travel Statistics by Weekday vs. Weekend"

**Adjustment for Pass-By Trips**

For commercial development, the trip adjustment factor is less than 50 percent because this type of development attracts vehicles as they pass by on arterial and collector roads. For example, when someone stops at a convenience store on the way home from work, the convenience store is not the primary destination. For the average shopping center, ITE data indicate 34 percent of the vehicles that enter are passing by on their way to some other primary destination. The remaining 66 percent of attraction trips have the commercial site as their primary destination. Because attraction trips are half of all trips, the trip adjustment factor is 66 percent multiplied by 50 percent, or approximately 33 percent of the trip ends.

**Average Weekday Vehicle Trips**

Shown below in Figure T5, multiplying average weekday vehicle trip ends and trip adjustment factors (discussed on the previous page) by Grand Junction’s existing development units provides the average weekday vehicle trips generated by existing development. As shown below, existing development generates 359,836 vehicle trips on an average weekday.

**Figure T5: Average Weekday Vehicle Trips by Land Use**

Development Type	Dev Unit	ITE Code	Avg Wkday VTE	Trip Adjustment	2024 Dev Units	2024 Trips
Single Family	HU	210	9.43	55%	23,347	121,090
Multi-Family	HU	221	4.54	55%	8,140	20,326
Retail/Commercial	KSF	820	37.01	33%	10,242	125,090
Office	KSF	710	10.84	50%	7,639	41,406
Institutional/Public	KSF	610	10.77	50%	7,366	39,666
Industrial	KSF	130	3.37	50%	7,275	12,259
<b>Total</b>						<b>359,836</b>

**PERSON TRIPS**

Grand Junction is a unique community with residents and workers using varying modes of travel. In general, an impact fee study calculates future development’s impact on infrastructure. In suburban, greenfield communities that concentrate on roadway expansion to accommodate additional vehicles, a development’s impact is best estimated by calculating the additional vehicle trips or vehicle miles traveled (VMT) generated by the development. However, based on the urban environment and residents’ travel behaviors, a multimodal approach is necessary for the City of Grand Junction. This is also consistent with the capital improvements identified in Grand Junction’s Capital Improvement Plan and Grand Junction’s desire to serve all modes of travel. As such, the multimodal approach calculates person trips generated by the varying development types in the study.

**Person Trip Methodology**

According to the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), there are several elements necessary to calculate person trips. The following equation is provided in the ITE’s Trip Generation Handbook (2021):

$$\text{Person trips} = [(\text{vehicle occupancy}) \times (\text{vehicle trips})] + \text{transit trips} + \text{walk trips} + \text{bike trips}$$

To create a more streamlined approach, this study uses “walk / bike / scooter” as the sum of walk and bike trips. The Trip Generation Handbook outlines the general approach to calculating person trips:

1. **Estimate vehicle trip ends generated by development type.** This study uses the vehicle trip rates found in Figure T2 for residential development and Figure T3 for nonresidential development.
2. **Determine mode share and vehicle occupancy.** This study uses mode share and vehicle occupancy data for Mesa County provided by Grand Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization (GVMPO) as part of the 2024 Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) travel survey.
3. **Convert vehicle trips to person trips.** This conversion calculates the total person trips by combining the vehicle trip mode share and vehicle occupancy.

**Mode Share and Vehicle Occupancy**

Vehicle trip estimates, by mode, from the CDOT travel survey provide mode share and vehicle occupancy data used in this analysis. According to preliminary results for Mesa County, the vehicle mode share is 86.3 percent for residential trips, 94.7 percent for nonresidential commercial/retail trips, and 89.2 percent for other nonresidential trips. Additionally, the vehicle trips had an average vehicle occupancy of 1.21 passengers per residential trip, 1.25 passengers per nonresidential commercial/retail trip, and 1.20 passengers per other nonresidential trip.

**Figure T6: Mode Share**

Mode	Residential		Commercial/Retail		Other Nonresidential	
	Trips	Share	Trips	Share	Trips	Share
Vehicle	1,220	86.3%	412	94.7%	181	89.2%
Transit	12	0.9%	0	0.0%	10	4.9%
Walk/Bike/Scooter	181	12.8%	23	5.3%	12	5.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure T7: Vehicle Occupancy**

	Residential	Commercial/Retail	Other Nonresidential
Vehicle Occupants	1,474	515	217
Vehicle Trips	1,220	412	181
Vehicle Occupancy	1.21	1.25	1.20

Source: CDOT Travel Survey, Mesa County, 2024 (Preliminary Data)

**Calculation of Person Trip Ends**

The total person trip end rate for each land use can be calculated using the vehicle trip end rate, vehicle occupancy rate, and vehicle mode share. The following formula to calculate vehicle trip ends is provided in the ITE’s Trip Generation Handbook (2021):

$$\text{Vehicle trip ends} = [(\text{person trip ends}) \times (\text{vehicle mode share})] / (\text{vehicle occupancy})$$

To calculate average weekday person trip ends for each land use, the analysis inputs vehicle trip ends, vehicle occupancy, and vehicle mode share factors found in earlier sections. For example, a 2,700-square-foot housing unit generates 9.05 average weekday vehicle trip ends, has a vehicle occupancy rate is 1.21, and the vehicle mode share is 86.3 percent. Based on these factors, a 2,700-square-foot housing unit generates 12.69 average weekday person trip ends  $([9.05 \text{ vehicle trip ends} \times 1.21 \text{ occupancy rate}] / 86.3 \text{ percent vehicle mode share})$ . Figure T8 includes average weekday person trip ends for each land use.

**Figure T8: Average Weekday Person Trip Ends by Land Use**

Residential per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	Vehicle Trip Ends per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Vehicle Occupancy <sup>2</sup>	Vehicle Mode Share <sup>2</sup>	Person Trip Ends per Unit
850 or less	Dwelling	2.66	1.21	86.3%	3.73
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	3.41	1.21	86.3%	4.78
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	4.30	1.21	86.3%	6.03
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	5.28	1.21	86.3%	7.40
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	6.59	1.21	86.3%	9.24
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	7.96	1.21	86.3%	11.16
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	9.05	1.21	86.3%	12.69
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	9.96	1.21	86.3%	13.96
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	10.74	1.21	86.3%	15.06

Nonresidential per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	Vehicle Trip Ends per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Vehicle Occupancy <sup>2</sup>	Vehicle Mode Share <sup>2</sup>	Person Trip Ends per Unit
Retail/Commercial	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	1.25	94.7%	48.85
Convenience Commercial	1,000 Sq Ft	50.94	1.25	94.7%	67.24
Office	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	1.20	89.2%	14.58
Institutional/Public	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	1.20	89.2%	14.49
Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	3.37	1.20	89.2%	4.53
Warehousing	1,000 Sq Ft	1.71	1.20	89.2%	2.30
Hotel/Lodging	Room	7.99	1.20	89.2%	10.75
RV Park	Pad	2.70	1.20	89.2%	3.63

- 1. See Land Use Assumptions
- 2. CDOT Travel Survey, Mesa County, 2024 (Preliminary Data)

**Average Weekday Person Trips**

Shown below, multiplying average weekday person trip ends and trip adjustment factors by existing development units provides the average weekday person trips generated by existing development. As shown below, existing development generates 488,921 person trips on an average weekday.

**Figure T9: Average Weekday Person Trips by Land Use**

Development Type	Dev Unit	ITE Code	Avg Wkday PTE	Trip Adjustment	2024 Dev Units	2024 Person Trips
Single Family	HU	Custom	13.22	55%	23,347	169,757
Multi-Family	HU	Custom	6.37	55%	8,140	28,518
Retail/Commercial	KSF	820	48.85	33%	10,242	165,108
Office	KSF	710	14.58	50%	7,639	55,692
Institutional/Public	KSF	610	14.49	50%	7,366	53,367
Industrial	KSF	130	4.53	50%	7,275	16,478
<b>Total</b>						<b>488,921</b>

**PERSON MILES TRAVELED (PMT)**

The transportation impact fee is calculated on a per person mile traveled (PMT) basis for all development. Costs are allocated to both residential and nonresidential development using trip generation rates, trip adjustment factors, and trip length adjustment factors.

**Trip Length Weighting Factor**

The transportation impact fee methodology includes a percentage adjustment, or weighting factor, to account for trip length variation by type of land use. As documented in Table 3-1, Table 3-2, and Table 3-3 of the 2022 National Household Travel Survey, person trips from residential development are approximately 124 percent of the average trip length. The residential trip length adjustment factor includes data on home-based work trips, social, and recreational purposes. Conversely, shopping trips associated with commercial development are roughly 46 percent of the average trip length while other nonresidential development typically accounts for trips that are 61 percent of the average for all trips.

**Local Trip Lengths**

According to recent estimates, Grand Junction provides approximately 223.1 lane miles of arterials and collectors citywide. Using the capacity standards shown below, Grand Junction’s existing network provides 1,759,670 vehicle miles of capacity – the weighted average is 7,887 vehicles per lane.

**Figure T10: Existing Arterial and Collector Network**

Description	Lane Miles	Lane Cap	VMC
Principal Arterial	74.9	9,000	674,100
Minor Arterial	66.6	8,000	532,400
Major Collector	63.2	7,000	442,050
Minor Collector	18.5	6,000	111,120
Total	223.1	7,887	1,759,670

Source: City of Grand Junction

To derive the average utilization (i.e., average trip length expressed in miles) of the major streets, divide vehicle miles of capacity by person trips attracted to development in Grand Junction. As shown in Figure T9, citywide development currently attracts 488,921 average weekday person trips. Dividing 1,759,670 vehicle miles of capacity by existing average weekday person trips yields an unweighted-average trip length of approximately 3.599 miles. The calibration of average trip length includes the same adjustment factors used in the impact fee calculations (i.e., commuter trip adjustment, pass-by trip adjustment, and average trip length adjustment). With these refinements, the weighted-average trip length is 4.417 miles.

**Local Person Miles Traveled**

Shown below are the demand indicators for residential and nonresidential land uses related to person miles traveled (PMT).

**Figure T11: Average Weekday PMT by Land Use**

Residential Development						
Unit Size	Development Unit	Person Trip Ends per Unit	Trip Rate Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Average Trip Length (miles) <sup>2</sup>	Trip Length Adjustment <sup>3</sup>	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>
850 or less	Dwelling	3.73	55%	4.417	124%	11.24
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	4.78	55%	4.417	124%	14.40
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	6.03	55%	4.417	124%	18.16
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	7.40	55%	4.417	124%	22.29
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	9.24	55%	4.417	124%	27.83
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	11.16	55%	4.417	124%	33.62
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	12.69	55%	4.417	124%	38.23
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	13.96	55%	4.417	124%	42.05
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	15.06	55%	4.417	124%	45.37

Nonresidential Development						
Development Type	Development Unit	Person Trip Ends per Unit	Trip Rate Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Average Trip Length (miles) <sup>2</sup>	Trip Length Adjustment <sup>3</sup>	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>
Retail/Commercial	1,000 Sq Ft	48.85	33%	4.417	46%	32.75
Convenience Commercial	1,000 Sq Ft	67.24	33%	4.417	46%	45.08
Office	1,000 Sq Ft	14.58	50%	4.417	61%	19.64
Institutional/Public	1,000 Sq Ft	14.49	50%	4.417	61%	19.52
Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	4.53	50%	4.417	61%	6.10
Warehousing	1,000 Sq Ft	2.30	50%	4.417	61%	3.10
Hotel/Lodging	Room	10.75	50%	4.417	61%	14.48
RV Park	Pad	3.63	50%	4.417	61%	4.89

1. See Land Use Assumptions
2. TischlerBise calculation
3. National Household Travel Survey data, 2022; TischlerBise analysis



**IMPACT FEE COMPONENTS**

The transportation impact fee is based on Grand Junction’s existing inventory of arterials, collectors, and trails. The use of existing standards means there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure.

**Principal Arterial**

Grand Junction currently provides approximately 74.9 lane miles of principal arterials to existing development, and Grand Junction plans to construct additional principal arterials to serve future development. Grand Junction’s existing level of service is 0.4256 lane miles per 10,000 PMT (74.9 lane miles / (1,759,685 PMT / 10,000)), and the analysis uses the incremental expansion methodology to maintain the existing level of service for principal arterials.

Based on Engineering & Transportation Department estimates, the construction cost for principal arterials is \$2,051,280 per lane mile. The analysis uses this cost as a proxy for future growth-related principal arterial costs, and Grand Junction may use impact fees to construct principal arterials to serve future development. For principal arterials, the cost is \$87.31 per PMT (74.9 lane miles / 1,759,685 PMT X \$2,051,280 per lane mile).

**Figure T12: Principal Arterial Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Cost Factors	
Principal Arterial Cost per Mile	\$12,307,680
Lanes	6.0
Principal Arterial Cost per Lane Mile	\$2,051,280

Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards	
Existing Lane Miles	74.9
2024 PMT	1,759,685
Lane Miles per 10,000 PMT	0.4256
Cost per PMT	\$87.31

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**Minor Arterial**

Grand Junction currently provides approximately 66.6 lane miles of minor arterials to existing development, and Grand Junction plans to construct additional minor arterials to serve future development. Grand Junction’s existing level of service is 0.3782 lane miles per 10,000 PMT (66.6 lane miles / (1,759,685 PMT / 10,000)), and the analysis uses the incremental expansion methodology to maintain the existing level of service for minor arterials.

Based on Engineering & Transportation Department estimates, the construction cost for minor arterials is \$1,622,016 per lane mile. The analysis uses this cost as a proxy for future growth-related minor arterial costs, and Grand Junction may use impact fees to construct minor arterials to serve future development. For minor arterials, the cost is \$61.34 per PMT (66.6 lane miles / 1,759,685 PMT X \$1,622,016 per lane mile).

**Figure T13: Minor Arterial Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Cost Factors	
Minor Arterial Cost per Mile	\$8,110,080
Lanes	5.0
Minor Arterial Cost per Lane Mile	\$1,622,016

Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards	
Existing Lane Miles	66.6
2024 PMT	1,759,685
Lane Miles per 10,000 PMT	0.3782
Cost per PMT	\$61.34

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**Major Collector**

Grand Junction currently provides approximately 63.2 lane miles of major collectors to existing development, and Grand Junction plans to construct additional major collectors to serve future development. Grand Junction’s existing level of service is 0.3589 lane miles per 10,000 PMT (63.2 lane miles / (1,759,685 PMT / 10,000)), and the analysis uses the incremental expansion methodology to maintain the existing level of service for major collectors.

Based on Engineering & Transportation Department estimates, the construction cost for major collectors is \$1,830,400 per lane mile. The analysis uses this cost as a proxy for future growth-related major collector costs, and Grand Junction may use impact fees to construct major collectors to serve future development. For major collectors, the cost is \$65.69 per PMT (63.2 lane miles / 1,759,685 PMT X \$1,830,400 per lane mile).

**Figure T14: Major Collector Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Cost Factors	
Major Collector Cost per Mile	\$5,491,200
Lanes	3.0
Major Collector Cost per Lane Mile	\$1,830,400

Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards	
Existing Lane Miles	63.2
2024 PMT	1,759,685
Lane Miles per 10,000 PMT	0.3589
Cost per PMT	\$65.69

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**Minor Collector**

Grand Junction currently provides approximately 18.5 lane miles of minor collectors to existing development, and Grand Junction plans to construct additional minor collectors to serve future development. Grand Junction’s existing level of service is 0.1052 lane miles per 10,000 PMT (18.5 lane miles / (1,759,685 PMT / 10,000)), and the analysis uses the incremental expansion methodology to maintain the existing level of service for minor collectors.

Based on Engineering & Transportation Department estimates, the construction cost for minor collectors is \$1,911,360 per lane mile. The analysis uses this cost as a proxy for future growth-related minor collector costs, and Grand Junction may use impact fees to construct minor collectors to serve future development. For minor collectors, the cost is \$20.12 per PMT (18.5 lane miles / 1,759,685 PMT X \$1,911,360 per lane mile).

**Figure T15: Minor Collector Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Cost Factors	
Minor Collector Cost per Mile	\$3,822,720
Lanes	2.0
Minor Collector Cost per Lane Mile	\$1,911,360

Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards	
Existing Lane Miles	18.5
2024 PMT	1,759,685
Lane Miles per 10,000 PMT	0.1052
Cost per PMT	\$20.12

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**Trail**

Grand Junction currently provides approximately 28.26 miles of trails, also known as off-network active transportation corridors, to existing development, and Grand Junction plans to construct additional trails to serve future development. The total value of Grand Junction’s existing trails is \$67,230,152, and the analysis uses the weighted average of \$2,378,589 per mile (\$67,230,152 total value / 28.26 miles of existing trails) as a proxy for future growth-related trail costs.

**Figure T16: Trail Cost Factors**

Constructed Off-Network ATCs	Miles	Est. Construction Investment	Estimated ROW Value	Total Value
Riverfront Trail	13.77	\$14,537,861	\$14,537,861	\$29,075,722
Monument Trail	3.67	\$3,874,685	\$3,874,685	\$7,749,369
Audubon Trail	3.35	\$3,537,522	\$3,537,522	\$7,075,044
Leach Creek Trail	2.41	\$7,543,270	\$2,543,270	\$10,086,541
Eagle Rim Park	1.04	\$2,198,651	\$1,098,651	\$3,297,302
Price Ditch Trail	0.97	\$1,027,622	\$1,027,622	\$2,055,244
Highway 50 Trail	0.75	\$793,828	\$793,828	\$1,587,656
Colorado Mesa University	0.53	\$554,517	\$554,517	\$1,109,034
Independent Ranchman’s Trail	0.35	\$368,277	\$368,277	\$736,554
Main Street Bridge	0.30	\$1,600,000	\$314,931	\$1,914,931
Ridges Blvd Trail	0.28	\$449,195	\$299,195	\$748,391
GV Canal Trail	0.27	\$280,369	\$280,369	\$560,738
Ridge Dr Trail	0.20	\$212,577	\$212,577	\$425,154
Westlake Park Trail	0.16	\$171,981	\$171,981	\$343,962
Levi Ct to Horizon Drive	0.10	\$103,338	\$103,338	\$206,676
Little Bookcliff	0.04	\$46,460	\$46,460	\$92,920
Lincoln Park	0.08	\$82,456	\$82,456	\$164,913
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.26</b>	<b>\$37,382,610</b>	<b>\$29,847,541</b>	<b>\$67,230,152</b>

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

Grand Junction’s existing level of service is 0.1606 miles per 10,000 PMT (28.26 miles / (1,759,685 PMT / 10,000)), and the analysis uses the incremental expansion methodology to maintain the existing level of service. The analysis uses the weighted average of \$2,378,589 per mile as a proxy for future growth-related costs. The trail cost is \$38.21 per PMT (28.26 miles / 1,759,685 PMT X \$2,378,589 per mile).

**Figure T17: Trail Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Cost Factors	
Total Value	\$67,230,152
Existing Miles	28.3
Trail Cost per Mile	\$2,378,589

Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards	
Existing Miles	28.26
2024 PMT	1,759,685
Miles per 10,000 PMT	0.1606
Cost per PMT	\$38.21

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**PROJECTION OF GROWTH-RELATED TRANSPORTATION NEEDS**

As shown in the *Land Use Assumptions* document, projected development includes an additional 8,180 housing units and 6,592,000 square feet of nonresidential floor area over the next 10 years. Based on the trip generation factors discussed in this section, projected development generates an additional 417,742 PMT over the next 10 years. Shown below in Figure T18, Grand Junction needs to construct approximately 17.8 lane miles of principal arterials at a cost of \$39,741,374 (17.8 lane miles X \$2,235,034 per lane mile), 15.8 lane miles of minor arterials at a cost of \$36,172,343 (15.8 lane miles X \$2,289,558 per lane mile), 15.0 lane miles of major collectors at a cost of \$40,944,901 (15.0 lane miles X \$2,731,175 per lane mile), 4.4 lane miles of minor collectors at a cost of \$11,849,979 (4.4 lane miles X \$2,695,254 per lane mile), and 6.7 miles of trails at a cost of \$15,960,159 (6.7 miles X \$2,378,589 per mile) over the next 10 years to maintain the existing levels of service.

**Figure T18: 10-Year Transportation Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Development Type	Dev Unit	Avg Wkday PTE	Trip Adjustment	Trip Length Adjustment	2024 Dev Units	2024 PMT
Single Family	HU	13.22	55%	124%	23,347	929,775
Multi-Family	HU	6.37	55%	124%	8,140	156,198
Retail/Commercial	KSF	48.85	33%	46%	10,242	335,469
Office	KSF	14.58	50%	61%	7,639	150,054
Institutional/Public	KSF	14.49	50%	61%	7,366	143,790
Industrial	KSF	4.53	50%	61%	7,275	44,398
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,759,685</b>

Average Trip Length (miles)	4.417
Average Lane Capacity	7,887

Grand Junction, Colorado	Base	1	2	3	4	5	10	10-Year Increase
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2034	
Single Family Units	23,347	23,960	24,573	25,186	25,799	26,412	29,477	6,130
Mobile Home Units	8,140	8,345	8,550	8,755	8,960	9,165	10,190	2,050
Retail/Commercial KSF	10,242	10,426	10,610	10,794	10,978	11,162	12,082	1,840
Office KSF	7,639	7,756	7,872	7,988	8,105	8,221	8,802	1,163
Institutional/Public KSF	7,366	7,584	7,802	8,020	8,239	8,457	9,548	2,182
Industrial KSF	7,275	7,416	7,557	7,697	7,838	7,979	8,683	1,408
Single-Family Trips	169,757	174,215	178,672	183,129	187,586	192,043	214,329	44,571
Mobile Home Trips	28,518	29,237	29,955	30,673	31,391	32,110	35,701	7,182
Residential Trips	198,276	203,451	208,627	213,802	218,977	224,153	250,029	51,753
Retail/Commercial Trips	165,108	168,074	171,041	174,007	176,973	179,940	194,772	29,664
Office Trips	55,692	56,539	57,387	58,235	59,082	59,930	64,168	8,476
Institutional/Public Trips	53,367	54,947	56,528	58,108	59,689	61,269	69,172	15,805
Industrial Trips	16,478	16,797	17,116	17,435	17,754	18,072	19,667	3,188
Nonresidential Trips	290,645	296,358	302,071	307,785	313,498	319,211	347,778	57,133
<b>Total Person Trips</b>	<b>488,921</b>	<b>499,809</b>	<b>510,698</b>	<b>521,587</b>	<b>532,475</b>	<b>543,364</b>	<b>597,807</b>	<b>108,887</b>
<b>Total PMT</b>	<b>1,759,685</b>	<b>1,801,459</b>	<b>1,843,234</b>	<b>1,885,008</b>	<b>1,926,782</b>	<b>1,968,556</b>	<b>2,177,427</b>	<b>417,742</b>
Principal Arterial Lane Miles	74.9	76.7	78.5	80.2	82.0	83.8	92.7	17.8
Minor Arterial Lane Miles	66.6	68.1	69.7	71.3	72.9	74.4	82.3	15.8
Major Collector Lane Miles	63.2	64.6	66.1	67.6	69.1	70.6	78.1	15.0
Minor Collector Lane Miles	18.5	19.0	19.4	19.8	20.3	20.7	22.9	4.4
Trail Miles	28.3	28.9	29.6	30.3	30.9	31.6	35.0	6.7

**PRINCIPAL PAYMENT CREDIT**

The City of Grand Junction has outstanding and planned debt obligations of \$68,860,000 related to the construction of existing and future arterial and collector improvements. A credit is necessary since new development will pay the impact fee and will also contribute to future principal payments on the remaining debt through taxes. A credit is not necessary for future interest payments because the analysis excludes interest costs from the impact fee calculation. The analysis divides annual principal payments by projected PMT to determine the annual cost of principal payments per PMT. To account for the time value of money, the analysis calculates the net present value of future principal payments per PMT using the Series 2020B discount rate of 4.00 percent. The net present value of future principal payments related to existing debt is \$18.83 per PMT.

**Figure T19: Principal Payment Credit**

Year	2020A Principal	2020B Principal	2025A Principal	Total Principal	PMT	Payment per PMT
2024	\$2,040,000	\$0		\$2,040,000	1,759,685	\$1.16
2025	\$1,180,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,180,000	1,801,459	\$1.21
2026	\$1,200,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,200,000	1,843,234	\$1.19
2027	\$1,225,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,225,000	1,885,008	\$1.18
2028	\$535,000	\$725,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,260,000	1,926,782	\$1.17
2029	\$0	\$1,411,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,411,000	1,968,556	\$1.22
2030	\$0	\$1,411,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,411,000	2,010,330	\$1.20
2031	\$0	\$1,411,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,411,000	2,052,105	\$1.17
2032	\$0	\$1,411,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,411,000	2,093,879	\$1.15
2033	\$0	\$1,411,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,411,000	2,135,653	\$1.13
2034	\$0	\$1,724,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,724,000	2,177,427	\$1.25
2035	\$0	\$1,724,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,724,000	2,219,201	\$1.23
2036	\$0	\$1,724,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,724,000	2,260,976	\$1.20
2037	\$0	\$1,724,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,724,000	2,302,750	\$1.18
2038	\$0	\$1,724,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,724,000	2,344,524	\$1.16
2039	\$0	\$2,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,105,000	2,386,298	\$1.30
2040	\$0	\$2,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,105,000	2,428,072	\$1.28
2041	\$0	\$2,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,105,000	2,469,847	\$1.26
2042	\$0	\$2,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,105,000	2,511,621	\$1.24
2043	\$0	\$2,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,105,000	2,553,395	\$1.22
2044	\$0	\$2,572,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,572,000	2,591,409	\$1.38
2045	\$0	\$2,572,000		\$2,572,000	2,629,422	\$0.98
2046	\$0	\$2,572,000		\$2,572,000	2,667,436	\$0.96
2047	\$0	\$2,572,000		\$2,572,000	2,705,450	\$0.95
2048	\$0	\$2,572,000		\$2,572,000	2,743,464	\$0.94
2049	\$0	\$2,895,000		\$2,895,000	2,781,477	\$1.04
Total	\$6,180,000	\$42,680,000	\$20,000,000	\$68,860,000		\$30.36
					Interest Rate <sup>1</sup>	4.00%
					Credit per PMT	\$18.83

1. Transportation 2020B  
 Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE TRANSPORTATION IMPACT FEE**

Infrastructure components and cost factors for transportation impact fees are summarized in the upper portion of Figure T20. The cost per service unit is \$253.84 per PMT. Transportation impact fees for residential development are calculated per housing unit, based on unit size, and vary proportionately according to the number of PMT per housing unit. The fee of \$8,534 for a residential unit with 2,200 square feet is calculated using a cost per service unit of \$253.84 per PMT multiplied by 33.62 PMT per unit. Nonresidential impact fees are calculated per development unit and vary proportionately according to the number of PMT per development unit. The industrial fee of \$1,548 per development unit is calculated using a cost per service unit of \$253.84 per PMT multiplied by 6.10 PMT per development unit.

**Figure T20: Maximum Supportable Transportation Impact Fee**

Fee Component	Cost per PMT
Principal Arterial	\$87.31
Minor Arterial	\$61.34
Major Collector	\$65.69
Minor Collector	\$20.12
Trail	\$38.21
Debt Credit	(\$18.83)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$253.84</b>

Residential Fees per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	11.24	\$2,853	\$3,291	(\$438)
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	14.40	\$3,655	\$3,291	\$364
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	18.16	\$4,610	\$3,291	\$1,319
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	22.29	\$5,658	\$3,516	\$2,142
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	27.83	\$7,064	\$5,382	\$1,682
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	33.62	\$8,534	\$6,142	\$2,392
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	38.23	\$9,704	\$8,044	\$1,660
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	42.05	\$10,674	\$8,044	\$2,630
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	45.37	\$11,517	\$8,044	\$3,473

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	32.75	\$8,313	\$8,256	\$57
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	45.08	\$11,443	\$17,551	(\$6,108)
Office	1,000 SF	19.64	\$4,985	\$6,624	(\$1,639)
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	9.09	\$2,307	\$1,529	\$778
Industrial	1,000 SF	6.10	\$1,548	\$2,313	(\$765)
Warehousing	1,000 SF	3.10	\$787	\$1,025	(\$238)
Hotel/Lodging	Room	14.48	\$3,676	\$4,537	(\$861)
RV Park	Pad	4.89	\$1,241	\$3,651	(\$2,410)

1. See Land Use Assumptions



**REVENUE FROM TRANSPORTATION IMPACT FEES**

Projected fee revenue shown in Figure T21 is based on the development projections in the *Land Use Assumptions* document and the maximum supportable transportation impact fees. If development occurs faster than projected, the demand for infrastructure will increase along with impact fee revenue. If development occurs slower than projected, the demand for infrastructure will decrease and impact fee revenue will decrease at a similar rate. Projected impact fee revenue equals \$99,061,413 and projected expenditures equal \$113,904,408. Impact fee revenue is less than the projected expenditures due to the required debt credit.

**Figure T21: Estimated Revenue from Transportation Impact Fees**

Fee Component	Growth Share	Existing Share	Total
Principal Arterial	\$36,474,022	\$0	\$36,474,022
Minor Arterial	\$25,625,956	\$0	\$25,625,956
Major Collector	\$27,440,767	\$0	\$27,440,767
Minor Collector	\$8,403,503	\$0	\$8,403,503
Trail	\$15,960,159	\$0	\$15,960,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$113,904,408</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$113,904,408</b>

		Single-Family \$8,534 per unit	Multi-Family \$5,658 per unit	Retail/Comm. \$8,313 per 1,000 sq ft	Office \$4,985 per 1,000 sq ft	Inst./Public \$2,307 per 1,000 sq ft	Industrial \$1,548 per 1,000 sq ft
Year		Hsg Unit	Hsg Unit	KSF	KSF	KSF	KSF
Base	2024	23,347	8,140	10,242	7,639	7,366	7,275
Year 1	2025	23,960	8,345	10,426	7,756	7,584	7,416
Year 2	2026	24,573	8,550	10,610	7,872	7,802	7,557
Year 3	2027	25,186	8,755	10,794	7,988	8,020	7,697
Year 4	2028	25,799	8,960	10,978	8,105	8,239	7,838
Year 5	2029	26,412	9,165	11,162	8,221	8,457	7,979
Year 6	2030	27,025	9,370	11,346	8,337	8,675	8,120
Year 7	2031	27,638	9,575	11,530	8,453	8,893	8,261
Year 8	2032	28,251	9,780	11,714	8,570	9,111	8,401
Year 9	2033	28,864	9,985	11,898	8,686	9,329	8,542
Year 10	2034	29,477	10,190	12,082	8,802	9,548	8,683
10-Year Increase		6,130	2,050	1,840	1,163	2,182	1,408
Projected Revenue		\$56,194,724	\$12,459,519	\$16,432,242	\$6,226,557	\$5,407,013	\$2,341,357

Projected Revenue => **\$99,061,413**

Total Expenditures => **\$113,904,408**

General Fund's Share => **\$14,842,995**

## IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Impact fees should be periodically evaluated and updated to reflect recent data. City of Grand Junction will continue to adjust for inflation. If cost estimates or demand indicators change significantly, Grand Junction should update the fee calculations.

Colorado’s enabling legislation allows local governments to “waive an impact fee or other similar development charge on the development of low- or moderate-income housing, or affordable employee housing, as defined by the local government.”

### CREDITS AND REIMBURSEMENTS

A general requirement that is common to development impact fee methodologies is the evaluation of credits. A revenue credit may be necessary to avoid potential double payment situations arising from one-time development impact fees plus on-going payment of other revenues that may also fund growth-related capital improvements. The determination of revenue credits is dependent upon the development impact fee methodology used in the cost analysis and local government policies.

Policies and procedures related to site-specific credits should be addressed in the resolution or ordinance that establishes the development impact fees. Project-level improvements, required as part of the development approval process, are not eligible for credits against development impact fees. If a developer constructs a system improvement included in the fee calculations, it will be necessary to either reimburse the developer or provide a credit against the fees due from that particular development.

### SERVICE AREA

A development impact fee service area is a region in which a defined set of improvements provide benefit to an identifiable amount of new development. Within a service area, all new development types (single-family, commercial, etc.) are assessed at the same development impact fee rate. Land use assumptions and development impact fees are each defined in terms of this geography, so that capital facility demand, projects needed to meet that demand, and capital facility cost are all quantified in the same terms. Development impact fee revenue collected within a service area is required to be spent within that service area.

Implementation of a large number of small service areas is problematic. Administration is complicated and, because funds collected within the service area must be spent within that area multiple service areas may make it impossible to accumulate sufficient revenue to fund any projects within the time allowed.

As part of our analysis of the City and the type of facilities and improvements included in the development impact fee calculation, TischlerBise has determined that a citywide service area is appropriate for the City of Grand Junction for all impact fees with the exception of parks and recreation, which includes the 201 Service Area Boundary.

## APPENDIX A: LAND USE ASSUMPTIONS

### OVERVIEW

The City of Grand Junction, Colorado, retained TischlerBise to analyze the impacts of development on its capital facilities and to calculate impact fees based on that analysis. The population, housing unit, and job projections contained in this document provide the foundation for the impact fee study. To evaluate demand for growth-related infrastructure from various types of development, TischlerBise prepared documentation on demand indicators by type of housing unit, jobs and floor area by type of nonresidential development. These metrics (explained further below) are the demand indicators to be used in the impact fee study.

Impact fees are based on the need for growth-related capital improvements, and they must be proportionate to the type of land use. The demographic data and development projections are used to demonstrate proportionality and to anticipate the need for future infrastructure. Demographic data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, and data provided by Grand Junction and Mesa County Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO) staff, are used to calculate base year estimates and annual projections for a 10-year horizon. Impact fee studies typically look out five to ten years, with the expectation that fees will be updated every three to five years.

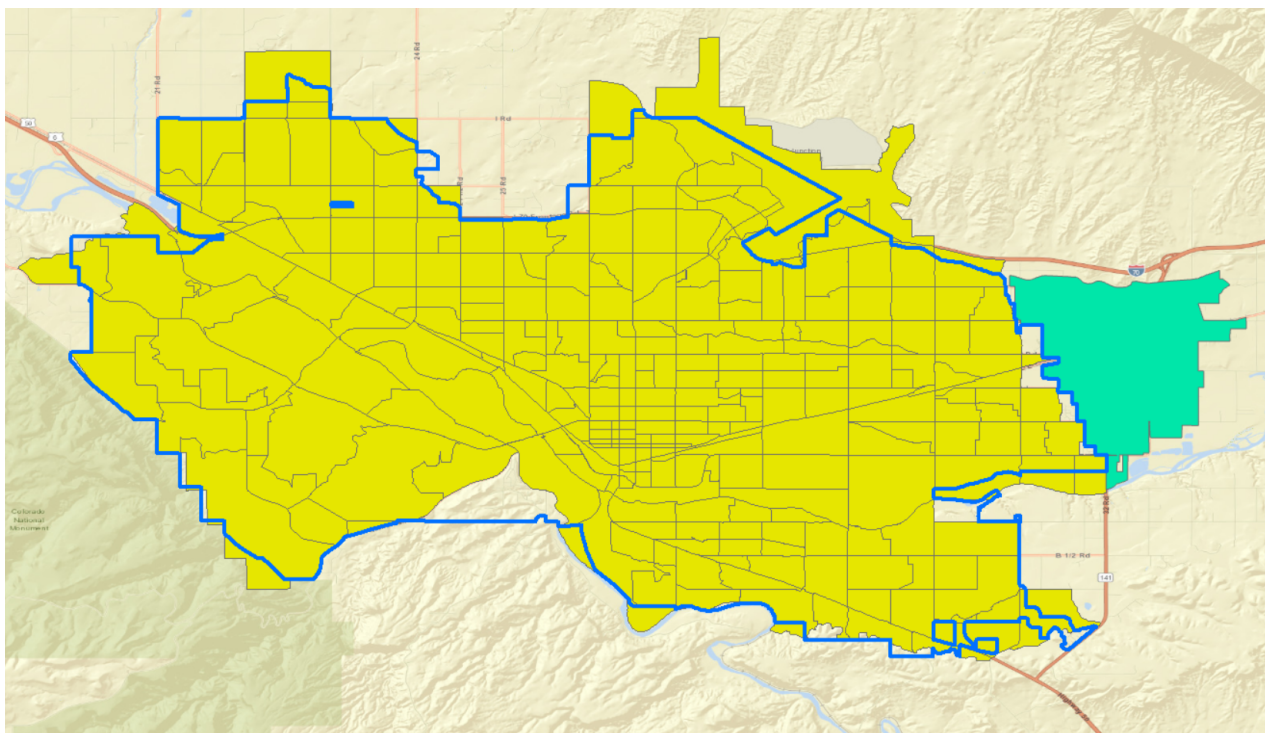
### SUMMARY OF GROWTH INDICATORS

Key development projections for Grand Junction's impact fee study are housing units and nonresidential floor area. These projections are used to estimate impact fee revenue and to indicate the anticipated need for growth-related infrastructure. The goal is to have reasonable projections without being overly concerned with precision, because impact fees methodologies are designed to reduce sensitivity to development projections in the determination of the proportionate-share fee amounts. If actual development is slower than projected, impact fee revenue will decline, but so will the need for growth-related infrastructure. In contrast, if development is faster than anticipated, Grand Junction will receive more impact fee revenue, but it will also need to accelerate infrastructure improvements to keep pace with the actual rate of development. Based on the assumptions outlined in the following sections, projected citywide development over the next ten years includes an average of 818 residential units per year and approximately 759,900 square feet of nonresidential floor area per year.

## RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Current estimates and future projections of residential development are detailed in this section, including population and housing units by type (e.g., single-family versus multi-family units). Due to differing development patterns both in and outside of City limits, TischlerBise reviewed base year population and housing unit estimates for the City of Grand Junction and specific TAZ boundaries from the Transportation Master Plan which are also associated with the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary. The task at hand is to provide baseline population and housing unit estimates for those areas of the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary which can reasonably be expected to be annexed into the City of Grand Junction over the next ten years. Figure A1 depicts the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary (light blue line) and TAZ areas (yellow) incorporated into the study population and housing estimates.

**Figure A1: Map of 201 Sewer Service Boundary and TAZ Areas**



Occupancy by Housing Type

In 2010 the U.S. Census Bureau transitioned from the traditional long-form questionnaire to the American Community Survey (ACS), which is less detailed and has smaller sample sizes. As a result, Census data now has more limitations than before. For example, data on detached housing units are now combined with attached single units (commonly known as townhouses). For impact fees in Grand Junction, "single-family" residential includes detached units and townhouses that share a common sidewall but are constructed on an individual parcel of land. The second residential category includes all multi-family structures with two or more units on an individual parcel of land.

According to the Census Bureau, a household is a housing unit that is occupied by year-round residents. Impact fees often use per capita standards and persons per housing unit, or persons per household, to derive proportionate-share fee amounts. When persons per housing unit are used in the fee calculations, infrastructure standards are derived using year-round population. When persons per household are used in the fee calculations, the impact fee methodology assumes all housing units will be occupied, this requiring seasonal or peak population to be used when deriving infrastructure standards.

To estimate population and employment for future years, the analysis applies growth assumptions derived from Grand Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization Mesa County TAZ Estimates, City GIS parcel data, and standards from the Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th edition. For the impact fee calculations, TischlerBise will rely on the above referenced as well as a variety of local and regional data sources including the 2018-2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates shown in Figure A2. Collectively, this information is used to indicate the relative number of persons per housing unit, by units in a residential structure, (2.28 PPHU Single-Family, 1.60 PPHU Multi-Family) and the housing mix (75% Single-Family, 25% Multi-Family) in Grand Junction. Because of the minimal seasonal population residing in the City, TischlerBise recommends Grand Junction impose impact fees for residential development according to the number of persons per housing unit.

Figure A2: Occupancy by Housing Type

Housing Type	Persons	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Housing Mix	Vacancy Rate
Single-Family Units <sup>1</sup>	50,729	21,230	2.39	22,266	2.28	74.60%	4.70%
Multi-Family Units <sup>2</sup>	12,095	6,850	1.77	7,572	1.60	25.40%	9.50%
RV Park	56	13	4.31	13	4.31	0.04%	0.00%
Total	62,880	28,093	2.24	29,851	2.11	100.00%	5.90%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 1. Includes detached, attached (i.e. townhouses), and mobile home units.
- 2. Includes dwellings in structures with two or more units.

**Occupancy by Bedroom Range**

Impact fees must be proportionate to the demand for infrastructure. Averages per housing unit have a strong, positive correlation to the number of bedrooms, so TischlerBise recommends a fee schedule where larger units pay proportionately higher impact fees. Benefits of the proposed methodology include 1) a proportionate assessment of infrastructure demand using local demographic data and 2) a progressive fee structure (i.e., smaller units pay less, and larger units pay more).

TischlerBise creates custom tabulations of demographic data by bedroom range using individual survey responses provided by the U.S. Census Bureau in files known as Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). PUMS files are only available for areas of at least 100,000 persons, and Grand Junction is in Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 2501.

Shown below in Figure A3, cells with yellow shading indicate the unweighted PUMS data used to calculate the unadjusted estimate of 2.15 persons per housing unit for PUMA 2501. Unadjusted persons per housing unit estimates are adjusted to match the control total of 2.11 persons per housing unit for Grand Junction shown in Figure A2. Adjusted persons per housing unit estimates range from 1.18 persons per housing unit for units with zero to one bedroom up to 3.48 persons per housing unit for units with five or more bedrooms.

**Figure A3: Occupancy by Bedroom Range**

Bedroom Range	Persons <sup>1</sup>	Housing Units <sup>1</sup>	Housing Mix	Unadjusted PPHU	Adjusted PPHU <sup>2</sup>
0-1	233	193	8%	1.21	1.18
2	814	496	21%	1.64	1.61
3	2,647	1,202	50%	2.20	2.16
4	1,089	396	17%	2.75	2.70
5+	340	96	4%	3.54	3.48
Total	5,123	2,383	100%	2.15	2.11

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Colorado PUMA 2501.

2. Represents unadjusted PUMS values scaled to control totals for Grand Junction using 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates.

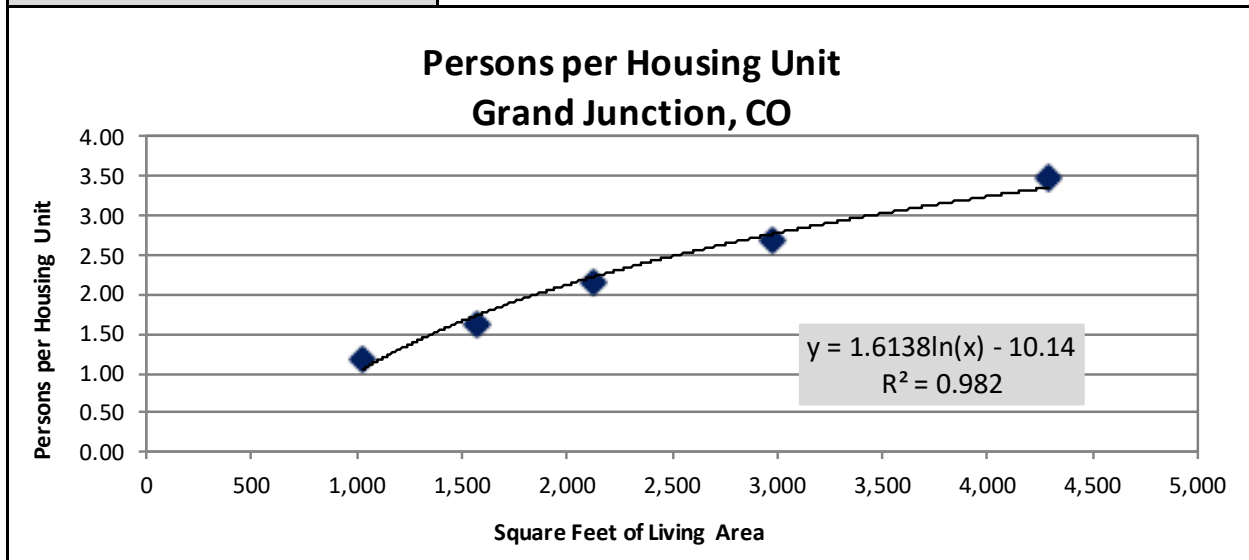
### Occupancy by Housing Unit Size

To estimate square feet of living area by bedroom range, TischlerBise uses 2022 U.S. Census Bureau data for housing units constructed in the west region. Based on 2022 estimates, average square feet of living area ranges from 1,021 square feet for housing units with zero to one bedroom up to 4,292 square feet for housing units with five or more bedrooms.

Average square feet of living area and persons per housing unit by bedroom range are plotted in Figure A4 with a logarithmic trend line derived from U.S. Census Bureau estimates discussed in the previous paragraph and adjusted persons per housing unit estimates shown in Figure A3. Using the trend line formula shown in Figure A4, TischlerBise calculates the number of persons per housing unit by square feet of living area. TischlerBise recommends a minimum size range of 850 square feet or less and a maximum size range of 3,501 square feet or more. Using these size ranges, occupancy in the minimum size range is 24 percent of the maximum size range (0.75 PPHU / 3.14 PPHU), 47 percent of the multi-family average shown in Figure A2 (0.75 PPHU / 1.60 PPHU), and 33 percent of the single-family average shown in Figure A2 (0.75 PPHU / 2.28 PPHU).

**Figure A4: Occupancy by Housing Unit Size**

Average persons per housing unit derived from 2018-2022 ACS PUMS data from Grand Junction. Unit size for 0-1 bedroom from the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau average for all multi-family units constructed in the Census West region. Unit size for all other bedrooms from the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau average for single-family units constructed in the Census West region.	Actual Averages per Housing Unit			Fitted-Curve Values	
	Bedrooms	Square Feet	Persons	Sq Ft Range	Persons
	0-1	1,021	1.18	850 or less	0.75
	2	1,573	1.61	851 to 1,000	0.97
	3	2,123	2.16	1,001 to 1,250	1.23
	4	2,974	2.70	1,251 to 1,500	1.52
	5+	4,292	3.48	1,501 to 2,000	1.91
				2,001 to 2,500	2.32
				2,501 to 3,000	2.64
				3,001 to 3,500	2.91
			3,501 or more	3.14	



**Recent Residential Construction**

The City of Grand Junction provided TischlerBise with recent City residential building permit activity, shown in Figure A5. Although not used to calculate the projections, it is worth noting a total of 2,341 single-family permits and 1,748 multi-family permits were issued in the City from 2019 through 2023. Permit distribution over this period was 57 percent single family and 43 percent multi-family. This ratio differs from the existing housing unit mix of 75 percent single-family units and 25 percent multi-family units shown in Figure A2.

**Figure A5: Recent Grand Junction Residential Permit Activity**

Year	Single Family	%	Multifamily	%	Total
2019-2023	2,341	57.3%	1,748	42.7%	4,089

Source: City of Grand Junction, CO Building Permit Data

**Current Population and Housing**

Population and housing unit estimates for the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary were compiled from data provided by MPO. TischlerBise applied the population, housing unit estimates found within the *Grand Valley 2040 Transportation Master Plan* in each TAZ to derive the number of existing housing units in the service area but outside of the City limits. The resulting estimates, shown in Figure A6, suggest approximately 15,453 housing units (46,940 units within the service area - 31,487 units within the City limits of Grand Junction) exist in the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary, outside of the City limits for which *impact fees will not be collected*. Deducting the estimated 2024 Grand Junction population from the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary TAZ area (114,972 - 65,517) results in an estimated population of 49,455 currently residing in the 201 Sewer Service Area, outside of city limits.

**Figure A6: 2024 Population and Housing Units**

2024 Residential Development			
Residential	City Limits	201 Service Area	Total
Population	65,517	49,455	114,972
Housing Units	31,487	15,453	46,940
PPHU	2.08	3.20	2.45



**Projected Population and Housing Units**

Figure A7 summarizes housing unit projections from 2024 to 2034 for the City of Grand Junction, as well as the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary. Growth in residential units is based on the past five-year average of 818 additional units annually. A total of 56,138 housing units, (9,198 net new units) are projected in the area (City and 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary) by 2034. Given historic housing dispersion throughout the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary and observed residential unit composition for the area, housing estimates were broken down between existing City limits and areas currently outside but within the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary. Approximately 75 percent of Grand Junction’s housing units are single-family units. City housing unit growth projections have mirrored this ratio, resulting in an additional 6,130 single-family units and 2,050 multi-family units by 2034. For areas outside current city limits but within the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary, 100 percent of the 1,018 new housing units have been attributed to single-family development reflecting the rural composition of the area. All totals shown in Figure A7 represent estimates as of January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

**Figure A7: Grand Junction Residential Development Projections**

	<i>5 year increment &gt;&gt;</i>							
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2034	10-Year
	Base Year	1	2	3	4	5	10	Increase
<b>POPULATION</b>								
Grand Junction	65,517	67,242	68,968	70,694	72,419	74,145	82,773	17,256
201 /Outside City	49,455	49,779	50,102	50,425	50,748	51,072	52,713	3,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,972</b>	<b>117,021</b>	<b>119,070</b>	<b>121,119</b>	<b>123,168</b>	<b>125,217</b>	<b>135,487</b>	<b>20,514</b>
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>								
GJ Single-Family	23,347	23,960	24,573	25,186	25,799	26,412	29,477	6,130
GJ Multi-Family	8,140	8,345	8,550	8,755	8,960	9,165	10,190	2,050
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>31,487</b>	<b>32,305</b>	<b>33,123</b>	<b>33,941</b>	<b>34,759</b>	<b>35,577</b>	<b>39,667</b>	<b>8,180</b>
<b>201 Bdry Single-Family</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>15,554</b>	<b>15,655</b>	<b>15,756</b>	<b>15,857</b>	<b>15,958</b>	<b>16,471</b>	<b>1,018</b>
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>46,940</b>	<b>47,859</b>	<b>48,778</b>	<b>49,697</b>	<b>50,616</b>	<b>51,535</b>	<b>56,138</b>	<b>9,198</b>

**NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

In addition to data on residential development, the calculation of impact fees requires data on nonresidential development. All land use assumptions and projected growth rates are consistent with socioeconomic data from the Grand Valley 2040 Regional Transportation Plan and the 2024 ESRI Business Summary Report for Grand Junction. TischlerBise uses the term “jobs” to refer to employment by place of work. In Figure A8, the nonresidential development prototypes were used by TischlerBise to derive nonresidential floor area and average weekday vehicle trips ends are shown.

**Employment Density Factors and Trip Generation Factors**

The prototype for future projections of commercial / retail development is an average-size Shopping Center (ITE 820). Commercial / retail development (i.e. retail and eating / drinking places) is assumed to average 471 square feet per job. For future industrial development, Industrial Park (ITE 130) is a reasonable proxy with an average of 864 square feet per job. For office / other service development, General Office (ITE 710) is the prototype for future office development, with an average of 307 square feet per job. And finally, Hospital (ITE 610) is the prototype for future institutional development, with an average of 350 square feet per job.

**Figure A8: Nonresidential Demand Indicators**

ITE Code	Land Use / Size	Demand Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends Per Dmd Unit*	Wkdy Trip Ends Per Employee*	Emp Per Dmd Unit	Sq. Ft. Per Emp
110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	4.87	3.10	1.57	637
130	Industrial Park	1,000 Sq Ft	3.37	2.91	1.16	864
140	Manufacturing	1,000 Sq Ft	4.75	2.51	1.89	528
150	Warehousing	1,000 Sq Ft	1.71	5.05	0.34	2,953
310	Hotel	Room	7.99	14.34	0.56	n/a
416	Campground/RV Park**	Campsite	2.70	n/a	0.05	n/a
620	Nursing Home	Bed	3.06	3.31	0.92	n/a
610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	3.77	2.86	350
710	General Office (avg size)	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	3.33	3.26	307
720	Medical-Dental Office	1,000 Sq Ft	36.00	8.71	4.13	242
730	Government Office	1,000 Sq Ft	22.59	7.45	3.03	330
840	Auto Sales/Service	1,000 Sq Ft	27.84	11.20	2.49	402
430	Golf Course	Hole	30.38	3.74	1.47	680
444	Movie Theater	1,000 Sq Ft	78.09	53.12	1.47	680
820	Shopping Center (avg size)	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	17.42	2.12	471
912	Bank	1,000 Sq Ft	100.35	32.73	3.07	326
934	Fast Food	1,000 Sq Ft	50.94	5.45	9.35	107
945	Convenience Store w/Gas Sales	1,000 Sq Ft	624.20	241.21	2.59	386

\*Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021).

\*\*Employees per Demand Unit from National Association of RV Parks & Campgrounds (ARVC), "2023 Outdoor Hospitality Industry Benchmarking Report."

**Nonresidential Floor Area**

TischlerBise utilized multiple data sources to forecast future nonresidential development in the study area. To project future employment, the analysis relies on the 2024 ratio of 0.96 jobs per person observed in the MPO’s employment data (96 jobs per 100 residents). TischlerBise utilized the ESRI employment estimate of 62,988 jobs in Grand Junction to derive a 2024 base, with jobs allocated to one of four nonresidential categories: Retail/Commercial, Office, Institutional/Public, or Industrial. Utilizing GIS parcel data from the MPO, base year nonresidential square footage equals approximately 32.5 million square feet – 10.2 million square feet of retail/commercial, 7.6 million square feet of office, 7.4 million square feet of institutional, and 7.3 million square feet of industrial.

**Figure A9: Grand Junction Nonresidential Floor Area and Employment Estimates 2024**

Industry Sector	2024 Jobs <sup>1</sup>	Share of Total Jobs	2024 Estimated Floor Area <sup>2</sup>
Retail/Commercial	14,843	24%	10,242,103
Office	14,370	23%	7,639,464
Institutional/Public	23,661	38%	7,366,028
Industrial	10,114	16%	7,275,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,988</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>32,522,730</b>

1. Esri Business Analyst Online, Business Summary, 2024  
 2. Grand Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization

**Projected Nonresidential Floor Area**

Once the 2024 employment data was derived for the City, employment growth projections were distributed according to observed 2024 MPO employment sector percentages for Grand Junction (24% Commercial/Retail, 23% Office, 38% Institutional, and 16% Industrial/Flex) (Figure A9). The analysis results in an increase of 16,590 jobs. To calculate growth of nonresidential floor area, TischlerBise applied ITE square feet per employee estimates shown in Figure A8 by estimated sector employment to derive net new annual growth. Projected nonresidential growth over the next ten years results in an increase of 6.59 million square feet. Totals shown below represent estimates as of January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

**Figure A10: Nonresidential Development Projections**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2034	10-Year Increase
	Base Year	1	2	3	4	5	10	
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE</b>								
GJ Retail/Commercial	14,843	15,234	15,625	16,016	16,407	16,798	18,752	3,909
GJ Office	14,370	14,748	15,127	15,505	15,884	16,262	18,155	3,785
GJ Institutional/Public	23,661	24,284	24,907	25,531	26,154	26,777	29,893	6,232
GJ Industrial	10,114	10,380	10,647	10,913	11,180	11,446	12,778	2,664
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>62,988</b>	<b>64,647</b>	<b>66,306</b>	<b>67,965</b>	<b>69,624</b>	<b>71,283</b>	<b>79,578</b>	<b>16,590</b>
<b>NONRES. FLOOR AREA (X 1,000 SF)</b>								
GJ Retail/Commercial	10,242	10,426	10,610	10,794	10,978	11,162	12,082	1,840
GJ Office	7,639	7,756	7,872	7,988	8,105	8,221	8,802	1,163
GJ Institutional/Public	7,366	7,584	7,802	8,020	8,239	8,457	9,548	2,182
GJ Industrial	7,275	7,416	7,557	7,697	7,838	7,979	8,683	1,408
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>32,523</b>	<b>33,182</b>	<b>33,841</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>35,160</b>	<b>35,819</b>	<b>39,115</b>	<b>6,592</b>

**DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS**

Figure A11 includes a summary of cumulative development projections used in the impact fee study. Base year estimates for 2024 are used in the impact fee calculations and *reflect the entirety of the City and Sewer Service 201 growth boundary*. Development projections are used to illustrate a possible future pace of demand for service units and cash flows resulting from revenues and expenditures associated with those demands. All totals represent estimates as of January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

**Figure A11: Development Projections Summary**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	10-Year Increase
	Base Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>POPULATION</b>												
Grand Junction	65,517	67,242	68,968	70,694	72,419	74,145	75,871	77,596	79,322	81,048	82,773	17,256
201 /Outside City	49,455	49,779	50,102	50,425	50,748	51,072	51,401	51,729	52,057	52,385	52,713	3,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,972</b>	<b>117,021</b>	<b>119,070</b>	<b>121,119</b>	<b>123,168</b>	<b>125,217</b>	<b>127,272</b>	<b>129,326</b>	<b>131,379</b>	<b>133,433</b>	<b>135,487</b>	<b>20,514</b>
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>												
GJ Single-Family	23,347	23,960	24,573	25,186	25,799	26,412	27,025	27,638	28,251	28,864	29,477	6,130
GJ Multi-Family	8,140	8,345	8,550	8,755	8,960	9,165	9,370	9,575	9,780	9,985	10,190	2,050
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>31,487</b>	<b>32,305</b>	<b>33,123</b>	<b>33,941</b>	<b>34,759</b>	<b>35,577</b>	<b>36,395</b>	<b>37,213</b>	<b>38,031</b>	<b>38,849</b>	<b>39,667</b>	<b>8,180</b>
<b>201 Bdry Single-Family</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>15,554</b>	<b>15,655</b>	<b>15,756</b>	<b>15,857</b>	<b>15,958</b>	<b>16,061</b>	<b>16,164</b>	<b>16,266</b>	<b>16,369</b>	<b>16,471</b>	<b>1,018</b>
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>46,940</b>	<b>47,859</b>	<b>48,778</b>	<b>49,697</b>	<b>50,616</b>	<b>51,535</b>	<b>52,456</b>	<b>53,377</b>	<b>54,297</b>	<b>55,218</b>	<b>56,138</b>	<b>9,198</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE</b>												
GJ Retail/Commercial	14,843	15,234	15,625	16,016	16,407	16,798	17,189	17,580	17,971	18,362	18,752	3,909
GJ Office	14,370	14,748	15,127	15,505	15,884	16,262	16,641	17,019	17,398	17,776	18,155	3,785
GJ Institutional/Public	23,661	24,284	24,907	25,531	26,154	26,777	27,400	28,023	28,647	29,270	29,893	6,232
GJ Industrial	10,114	10,380	10,647	10,913	11,180	11,446	11,712	11,979	12,245	12,512	12,778	2,664
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>62,988</b>	<b>64,647</b>	<b>66,306</b>	<b>67,965</b>	<b>69,624</b>	<b>71,283</b>	<b>72,942</b>	<b>74,601</b>	<b>76,260</b>	<b>77,919</b>	<b>79,578</b>	<b>16,590</b>
<b>NONRES. FLOOR AREA (X 1,000 SF)</b>												
GJ Retail/Commercial	10,242	10,426	10,610	10,794	10,978	11,162	11,346	11,530	11,714	11,898	12,082	1,840
GJ Office	7,639	7,756	7,872	7,988	8,105	8,221	8,337	8,453	8,570	8,686	8,802	1,163
GJ Institutional/Public	7,366	7,584	7,802	8,020	8,239	8,457	8,675	8,893	9,111	9,329	9,548	2,182
GJ Industrial	7,275	7,416	7,557	7,697	7,838	7,979	8,120	8,261	8,401	8,542	8,683	1,408
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>32,523</b>	<b>33,182</b>	<b>33,841</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>35,160</b>	<b>35,819</b>	<b>36,478</b>	<b>37,137</b>	<b>37,796</b>	<b>38,456</b>	<b>39,115</b>	<b>6,592</b>

## APPENDIX B: LAND USE DEFINITIONS

### RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

As discussed below, residential development categories are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Grand Junction will collect development fees from all new residential units. One-time development fees are determined by site capacity (i.e. number of residential units). This category also contains mobile homes and recreational vehicles

**Single-Family:** Single-Family detached is a one-unit structure detached from any other house, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Also included in the definition is Single family attached (townhouse), which is a one-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**202 Multi-Family:** 2+ units (duplexes and apartments) are units in structures containing two or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with “2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more apartments.”

**RV Park:** RV parks typically do not have large buildings, they may feature a park office, restrooms, showers, pools, fishing ponds, walking trails, laundry facilities, and sometimes small retail shops or a restaurant. The park is made up of individual sites for RVs, each with enough space for parking, a small outdoor area, and the necessary hookups. RV parks are typically located near highways, tourist areas, or natural attractions. Short-term stays or overnight visits generally result in more frequent turnover and higher trip generation. Long-term stays or seasonal residents might generate fewer trips on a daily basis, though the overall traffic may still be significant during the peak tourist season.

### NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The proposed general nonresidential development categories (defined below using 2017 ITE Land Use Code) can be used for all new construction within Grand Junction. Nonresidential development categories represent general groups of land uses that share similar average weekday vehicle trip generation rates and employment densities (i.e., jobs per thousand square feet of floor area).

**Land Use: 820 Shopping Center Description.** A shopping center is an integrated group of commercial establishments that is planned, developed, owned, and managed as a unit. A shopping center’s composition is related to its market area in terms of size, location, and type of store. A shopping center also provides on-site parking facilities sufficient to serve its own parking demands.

**Land Use: 934 Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window.** This type of land use is characterized by a fast-food restaurant with large drive-through surrounded by a small surface parking lot with access to one or more commercial roads. Establishments have large carry-out clientele, long hours of service (including 24-hour service). The restaurant does not provide table service, and a patron typically orders from a menu board and pays before receiving the meal. A typical stay is less than 30 minutes.

**Land Use: 710 General Office Building Description.** A general office building has a floor area of 5,000 square feet or greater and houses multiple tenants; it is a location where business affairs, commercial or industrial organizations, or professional persons or firms are conducted. An office building or buildings may contain a mixture of tenants including professional services, insurance companies, investment brokers, and tenant services, such as a bank or savings and loan institution, a restaurant, or cafeteria and service retail facilities.

**Land Use: 730 Government Office Building Description.** A government office building is an individual office building containing either the entire function or simply one agency of a city, state, federal, or other government unit. Government office buildings do not contain retail, manufacturing, or residential uses and can vary in size from a single story to several stories. They tend to have a large number of office workers, administrative staff, and may also accommodate meetings and public services.

**Land Use: 130 Industrial Park.** This type of land use involves areas dedicated to industrial activities, where multiple businesses or industrial tenants operate within a designated space. Industrial parks are typically characterized by large, often single-story buildings with high ceilings to accommodate manufacturing equipment, storage, and loading docks, located in areas where there is significant transportation access, such as near highways, railroads, or ports. Buildings may vary in size, and the park may include multiple separate buildings or be comprised of a few larger structures designed for specific industrial activities. The primary activities in these parks generally include manufacturing, assembly, processing, and warehousing. Unlike Light Industrial Parks (Land Use 110), Industrial Parks may accommodate a wider range of industries, including those with moderate to heavy manufacturing or production operations.

**Land Use: 150 Warehousing Description.** A warehouse is primarily devoted to the storage of materials, but it may also include office and maintenance areas. High-cube transload and short-term storage warehouse (Land Use 154), high-cube fulfillment center warehouse (Land Use 155), high-cube parcel hub warehouse (Land Use 156), and high-cube cold storage warehouse (Land Use 157) are related uses.

**Land Use: 310 Hotel.** Hotels usually consist of multiple floors of guest rooms, common areas, service facilities, and amenities. The design and size can vary from small boutique hotels with a few rooms to large, multi-story hotels with hundreds of rooms and expansive meeting and recreational spaces. The property may also have parking garages, loading docks, and amenities designed to serve both business and leisure travelers. Hotels are often located near highways, business districts, tourist attractions, or transportation hubs, such as airports or train stations, to accommodate the travel needs of guests. Some hotels may be part of larger commercial complexes, while others are standalone properties.

**Exhibit 1**

**Phased in Implementation Timeline: 3, 4, or 5 year (increase every 6 months)**

Unit Size	Development Unit	3-Year, 6-Step Increase	4-Year, 8-Step Increase	5-Year, 10-Step Increase
		* not including inflation	* not including inflation	* not including inflation
850 or less	Dwelling	\$121	\$90	\$72
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$836	\$305	\$244
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$1,594	\$559	\$448
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	\$1,347	\$497	\$397
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	\$2,466	\$874	\$699
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	\$3,258	\$1,175	\$940
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	\$3,236	\$1,249	\$999
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	\$4,009	\$1,510	\$1,208
3,501 or more	Dwelling	\$4,678	\$1,735	\$1,388
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$652	\$489	\$391
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	(\$82)	(\$62)	(\$49)
Office	1,000 SF	\$87	\$65	\$52
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$912	\$684	\$547
Industrial	1,000 SF	(\$17)	(\$13)	(\$10)
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$16	\$12	\$10
Hotel/Lodging <sup>1</sup>	Room	\$26	\$20	\$16
RV Park	Pad	(\$428)	(\$321)	(\$268)

**Exhibit 2**  
**Institutional Land Use**

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit						
Development Type	Development Unit	Fire	Parks and Recreation	Police	Transportation	Maximum Supportable
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$1,445	\$0	\$506	\$8,313	\$10,264
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$1,989	\$0	\$697	\$11,443	\$14,129
Office	1,000 SF	\$641	\$0	\$225	\$4,985	\$5,851
Institutional - Hospital	1,000 SF	\$638	\$0	\$223	\$4,955	\$5,816
Institutional - Church	1,000 SF	\$297	\$0	\$104	\$2,307	\$2,708
Institutional - Day Care	1,000 SF	\$1,859	\$1	\$651	\$14,459	\$16,970
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$200	\$0	\$70	\$1,548	\$1,818
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$102	\$0	\$36	\$787	\$925
Hotel/Lodging	Room	\$473	\$0	\$166	\$3,676	\$4,315
RV Park	Pad	\$160	\$0	\$56	\$1,241	\$1,457



**Exhibit 3**

**Cost for Lane Mile between 2004 standards and 2023 adopted TEDS Standards, and resulting fees utilizing 2004 standards**

Section	Previous TEDS Cost per mile*	Current TEDS Cost per mile*
Principal	\$ 12,307,680	\$ 13,410,205
Minor Arterial	\$ 8,110,080	\$ 11,447,791
Collector > 35 mph	\$ 5,491,200	\$ 8,193,526
Collector < 35 mph	\$ 5,491,200	\$ 6,982,361
Minor Collector	\$ 3,822,720	\$ 5,390,508
Local	\$ 3,250,234	\$ 3,583,712
Local no sidewalk	\$ 3,250,234	\$ 3,200,729

\*With Right-of-Way Included

Residential Fees per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable Fee	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	11.24	\$2,853	\$3,291	(\$438)
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	14.40	\$3,655	\$3,291	\$364
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	18.16	\$4,610	\$3,291	\$1,319
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	22.29	\$5,658	\$3,516	\$2,142
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	27.83	\$7,064	\$5,382	\$1,682
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	33.62	\$8,534	\$6,142	\$2,392
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	38.23	\$9,704	\$8,044	\$1,660
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	42.05	\$10,674	\$8,044	\$2,630
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	45.37	\$11,517	\$8,044	\$3,473

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable Fee	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	32.75	\$8,313	\$8,256	\$57
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	45.08	\$11,443	\$17,551	(\$6,108)
Office	1,000 SF	19.64	\$4,985	\$6,624	(\$1,639)
Institutional - Hospital	1,000 SF	19.52	\$4,955	\$1,529	\$3,426
Institutional - Church	1,000 SF	9.09	\$2,307	\$1,529	\$778
Institutional - Day Care	1,000 SF	56.96	\$14,459	\$1,529	\$12,930
Industrial	1,000 SF	6.10	\$1,548	\$2,313	(\$765)
Warehousing	1,000 SF	3.10	\$787	\$1,025	(\$238)
Hotel/Lodging	Room	14.48	\$3,676	\$4,537	(\$861)
RV Park	Pad	4.89	\$1,241	\$3,651	(\$2,410)

Transportation Fees with Standards from 2004					
Unit Size	Development Unit	2019 Max Supportable <sup>8</sup>	Current Fee (2025) <sup>9</sup>	2024 Max Supportable	Fee with Previous Standards
850 or less	Dwelling	\$4,570	\$3,516	\$3,750	\$2,853
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$4,570	\$3,516	\$4,805	\$3,655
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$4,570	\$3,516	\$6,059	\$4,610
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	\$6,763	\$5,382	\$7,437	\$5,658
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	\$6,763	\$5,382	\$9,285	\$7,064
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	\$6,763	\$6,142	\$11,217	\$8,534
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$12,755	\$9,704
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$14,030	\$10,674
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$15,138	\$11,517
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$8,240	\$8,256	\$10,927	\$8,313
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$15,842	\$17,551	\$15,041	\$11,443
Office	1,000 SF	\$6,685	\$6,624	\$6,553	\$4,985
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$1,688	\$1,629	\$6,513	\$4,955
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$2,078	\$2,313	\$2,035	\$1,548
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$1,075	\$1,025	\$1,034	\$878
Hotel/Lodging <sup>1, 3</sup>	Room	\$4,183	\$4,537	\$4,831	\$3,676
RV Park <sup>3</sup>	Pad	\$3,583	\$3,651	\$1,632	\$1,241

## Exhibit 4

### Fees collected 2019 to 2024

New World GL	Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	20024
105-790.4315_01	Open Space Development Fees_Land	460,346	296,277	491,567	670,006	499,974	469,085
105-790.4315_02	Open Space Development Fees_Unit	130,275	92,487	313,174	520,020	466,007	735,538
115-410-010.4315_04	Public Safety Impact Fee - Police	-	-	-	107,170	132,494	229,170
115-510.4315_05	Public Safety Impact Fee - Fire	-	-	-	246,620	308,869	524,083
207-330-140.4315	Transportation Capacity Development Fees	1,649,767	2,426,485	3,946,288	2,564,680	2,114,936	3,137,395

### Exhibit 5

<b>100% Fee Phased In</b>									
Current Rate	\$5,382.00	Total Increase	in 10 increments						
Recommended Rate	\$7,437.00	\$ 2,055.00	\$ 205.50						
	Annual	Semi Annual							
Assumed Inflation Rate	2.50%	1.25%							
<b>100% fee Annual Inflation</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>				
Rate	\$7,437.00	\$ 7,622.93	\$ 7,813.50	\$8,008.84	\$8,209.06				
<b>100% Fee Semi Annual Phase In</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 1.5</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 2.5</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 3.5</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 4.5</b>	<b>Year 5</b>
Rate	\$5,587.50	\$ 5,865.41	\$ 6,146.80	\$6,431.70	\$6,720.17	\$7,012.24	\$7,307.96	\$7,607.38	\$ 7,910.54
									\$ (298.52)
									-3.6% behind
<b>Phase in plus reduction of recommended fee</b>									
Current Rate	\$5,382.00	Total Increase	in 10 increments						
Recommended Rate	\$7,437.00								
75% Reduced Rate	\$5,577.75	\$ 195.75	\$ 19.58						
	Annual	Semi Annual							
Assumed Inflation Rate	2.50%	1.25%							
<b>Annual Phase In full Fee</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>				
Rate	\$7,437.00	\$ 7,622.93	\$ 7,813.50	\$8,008.84	\$8,209.06				
<b>Semi Annual Phase In</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 1.5</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 2.5</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 3.5</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 4.5</b>	<b>Year 5</b>
Rate	\$5,401.58	\$ 5,488.91	\$ 5,577.35	\$5,666.88	\$5,757.54	\$5,849.33	\$5,942.26	\$6,036.36	\$ 6,131.64
									\$(2,077.42)
									-25.3% behind

Exhibit 6

Common Sense Institute Average Home Price 2013 and 2023

C O U N T Y T R E N D

Average Home Prices and Hours Required to Pay Monthly Mortgage at the Average Wage Rate

	Average Home Price 2013	Average Home Price 2023	Hours Required to Pay Mortgage 2013	Hours Required to Pay Mortgage 2023
<b>Denver Metro</b>	\$258,025	\$605,739	42	114
Adams	\$182,177	\$485,670	29	91
Arapahoe	\$211,935	\$524,760	34	99
Boulder	\$323,021	\$725,102	51	139
Broomfield	\$283,539	\$634,234	46	119
Denver	\$235,123	\$560,073	38	105
Douglas	\$324,133	\$702,099	52	132
Jefferson	\$246,245	\$608,235	40	114
El Paso	\$203,418	\$445,569	43	102
Larimer	\$242,608	\$537,198	53	115
Mesa	\$181,800	\$387,749	43	103
Pueblo	\$115,484	\$286,925	31	90
Weld	\$185,973	\$484,531	39	106

OVERALL  
MEDIAN PRICE



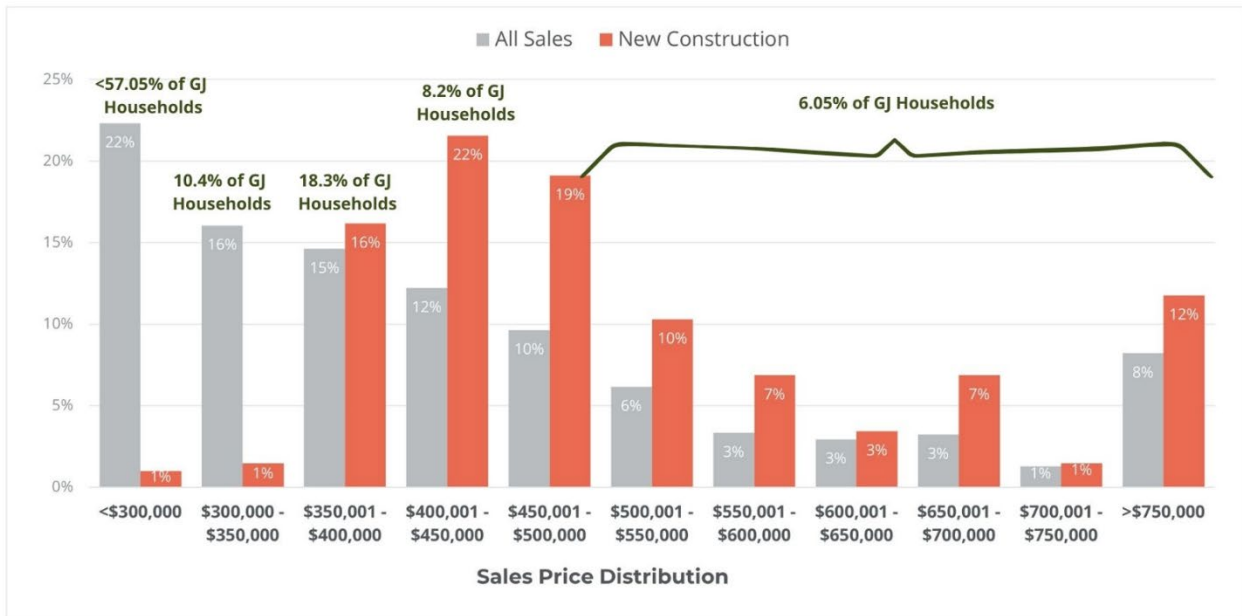
JAN 2025: \$397,500

UP 8%

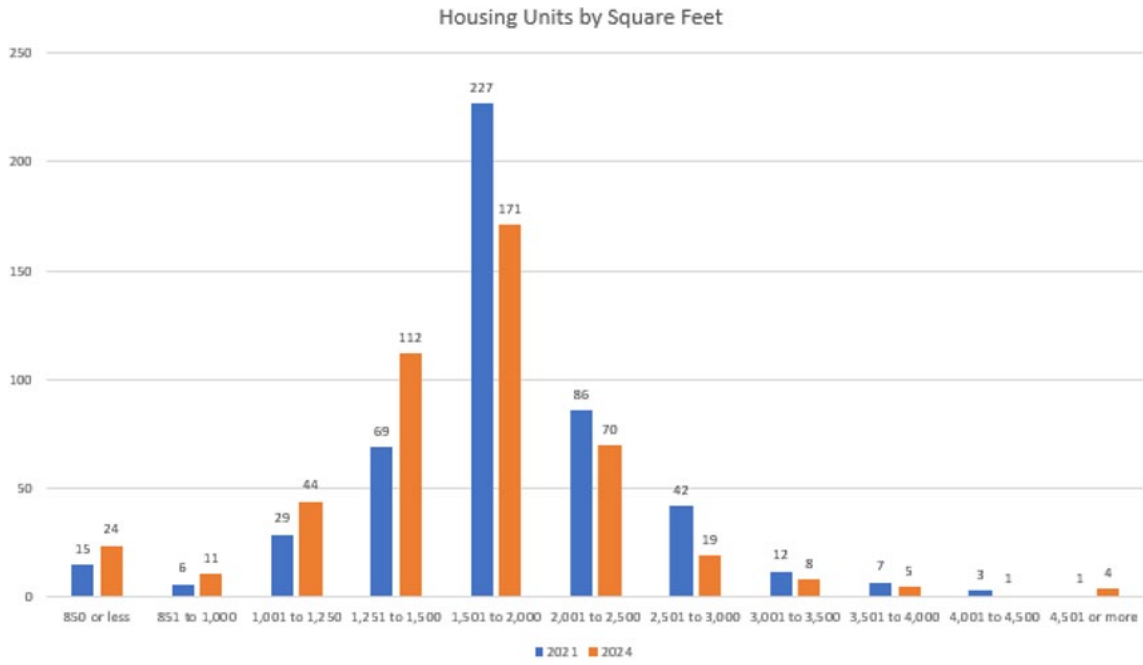
JAN 2024: \$369,000

### Exhibit 7

**Sales price distribution for New Construction and percentage of Grand Junction Households able to afford the purchase price**



## Exhibit 8



**CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO**

**ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTIONS 21.02 and 21.05 OF THE ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT CODE (TITLE 21 OF THE GRAND JUNCTION MUNICIPAL CODE) RELATED TO AND CONCERNING IMPACT FEES, FEE CREDITS AND DEDICATIONS**

Recitals

The City Council has duly considered the policy and pragmatic implications of updating and enacting land development fees and amending the Grand Junction Municipal Code (“GJMC”) regarding the same. The imposition and collection of development fees for the use and benefit of fire, police, transportation, and parks and recreation are known as and may be collectively referred to as “Impact Fees” or “Fees”.

The City Council having been duly advised and considered the matter finds that Fees are a necessary component of funding the capital costs of infrastructure required to maintain the current level of service for city residents and further finds that development should pay its proportionate share of the costs for fire, police, parks and recreation, and transportation infrastructure.

The City recently completed an updated Fee Study and pursuant to law the purpose and methodology for calculation and imposition of Fees was reviewed and confirmed. The Fee Study was presented to the City Council and by and with this reference is adopted and incorporated as if fully set forth.

The Fee Study found that development creates demand on capital facilities and that the City's current Fees do not support the Council policy that development should pay a proportionate share of the capital costs of fire, police, parks and recreational, and transportation infrastructure, and that updating and adopting Impact Fees as described in the Fee Study and this ordinance would be reasonably related to the overall cost of the services or improvements to be provided by the City and to defraying the impact reasonably found to be directly attributable to development. The City Council further finds and determines that the resources of the City are properly allocated to maintaining and improving streets and that further resources are needed to defray the capital facilities costs related to new development of those and other capital facilities as provided in the Study.

As the body vested with the jurisdiction to review and decide Impact Fees, the City Council by and with this Ordinance does find and affirm that it is in the public interest and will benefit the health safety and welfare of the City to continue the practice of collecting Fees for development related impacts on fire, police, transportation and parks and recreation, and that there is a need to increase the amount of the Impact Fees to reflect the cost of improvements that are reasonably attributable to new development, new residents and new business activities occurring in the City.



Furthermore, the City Council finds and affirms that certain land dedications and credits, because of their relationship to the levy and collection of Impact Fees, are within its jurisdiction and authority to determine and make amendments to the GJMC concerning the same.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION IN CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE RECITALS, CHAPTER 21.02 AND 21.05 OF THE GRAND JUNCTION MUNICIPAL CODE (“GJMC” OR “ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT CODE”) ARE AND SHALL BE AMENDED AS SHOWN (DELETIONS ARE IN STRIKETHROUGH AND ADDITIONS ARE UNDERLINED.)**

§ 21.05.020(c)(1)(iv). ROW Dedication. A developer shall dedicate to the City all rights-of-way and easements needed to serve the project. Dedications shall be at no cost to the City and shall not be eligible for impact fee credit(s). When a developer dedicates additional right-of-way as determined by the City to be necessary to construct a Collector or Arterial street adjacent to the project, or the right-of-way or easement for an Active Transportation Corridor (as described in 31.08.130 and as shown in 31.08.150, Appendix A, Figure 2), the Developer shall receive credit at fair market value for such dedication against the project’s Transportation Impact Fee. The credit shall not exceed the total Transportation Impact Fee for the project. If a dedication or a determination regarding a fee credit is claimed to exceed constitutional standards, the owner shall inform the City Attorney who, if he/she agrees, shall make a recommendation to the City Council to evaluate whether to pay or not additional value of such dedication, or to waive all or part of such required dedication.

§ 21.05.030 (a) Open Space Dedication or Payment of Fee In-Lieu.

(1) Applicability:

(i) The owner of any residential development, being developed in full or incrementally, of 10 or more lots or 10 or more dwelling units shall dedicate 10% of the gross acreage of the property or the equivalent of 10% of the value of the property as a fee in-lieu of dedication.

(A) The Director shall decide whether to dedicate land or to pay a fee in-lieu.

(B) If a land dedication is preferred by the City, the Director shall work with the applicant to determine an appropriate location on the property by considering the following:

a. The area proposed for dedication is not critical to the overall project design, as determined by the applicant. If this can be met, the land proposed for dedication shall meet some or all of the following criteria:

1. The proposed land can implement the design criteria of the PROS plan and can be maintained by the City;

2. Availability of sufficient flat surface to provide usable park or open space, or suitable open space is provided to preserve one of the following, if located on the site:

i. Unique landforms or natural areas;

ii. Fish or wildlife habitat;

iii. Cultural, historic, or archeological areas;

iv. Outdoor recreation areas; or

v. Unique vegetative areas and significant trees;

3. The area proposed for dedication is not inhibited by any easements or natural hazards that would compromise its intended purpose; and

4. The location of the dedication on the site is proximate to public access.

(ii) Private open space and/or a private recreational area(s) in any development, or an outdoor living area(s) required in a multifamily development, shall not satisfy this open space dedication requirement.

(2) Calculation of Fee In-Lieu.

(i) To calculate the fee in-lieu, the owner shall have the property appraised by a Colorado certified appraiser. The appraiser shall value the total acreage of the property notwithstanding the fact that the owner may develop or propose to develop the property in filings or phases. The applicant is responsible for all costs of the appraisal and report.

(ii) The Appraisal Report shall be in a Summary Appraisal Report form as prescribed by the most recent edition of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). The Appraisal Report shall be provided by the Applicant to the City, as a public record for the City to review, and if it accepts the Appraisal Report, determine fair market value of the property and to otherwise determine compliance with this section.

(3) Dedication and/or Fee Payment.

(i) If the land offered for dedicated has open space or recreational value, the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board shall provide a written recommendation. The City Council may accept the dedication of land so long as the land dedicated to the City is at least 10% of gross acreage or is found to provide adequate public benefit. If the dedication is less than 10% of the gross acreage, the owner shall have the gross acreage appraised per GJMC § 21.05.030(a)(2) to calculate the difference in value between the land dedication and value of the gross acreage. The owner shall pay the difference in calculation to equal the value of 10% of gross acreage.

(ii) For subdivisions, the land dedication or open space fee is required and payable at the time of platting. For any other project(s), the fee is due at the time of Planning Clearance.

§ 21.05.030(b)(2). Trail Construction for Open Space Transportation Impact Fee Credit. If a required Active Transportation Corridor is constructed in addition to the construction of required sidewalks, then the owner may request a credit or offset for the cost of construction of the trail(s) against the project's Transportation Impact Fee open space fee in-lieu in an amount not to exceed the total transportation open space fee. The amount of the credit or offset will be determined by the City using established and uniform cost for labor and materials for the specific type and width of the trail(s) constructed.

§21.02.070(5)(i)(C). Extension of Previously Issued Development Approval. If the fee payer is applying for an extension of a development approval issued prior to July 1, 2025 January 1,

2020, the impact fees required to be paid shall be the net increase between the impact fees applicable at the time of the current permit extension application and any impact fees previously paid pursuant to this section, and shall include any impact fees established subsequent to such prior payment.

§21.02.070(5)(i)(F). Prior Conditions and/or Agreements. Any person who prior to July 1, 2025 ~~January 1, 2020~~, has agreed in writing with the City, as a condition of permit approval, to pay an impact fee shall be responsible for the payment of the impact fees under the terms of such agreement, and the payment of the impact fees may be offset against any impact fees due pursuant to the terms of this section.

§21.02.070(5)(ii)(G). Complete Development Application Approved Prior to Effective Date of Chapter. For development for which a complete application for a Planning Clearance was approved prior to July 1, 2025, ~~January 1, 2020~~; and for nonresidential and multifamily development for which a complete application was submitted prior to July 1, 2025, ~~January 1, 2020~~, so long as construction commences by July 1, 2027, ~~January 1, 2022~~, the required fees shall be those in effect at time of submittal.

§21.02.070(5)(ii)(H). Replacing Existing Residential Unit with New Unit. Reconstruction, ~~expansion~~, alteration, or replacement of a previously existing residential unit that does not create any additional residential units.

§21.02.070(5)(iii)(A). Calculation of Amount of Impact Fees. Annual Adjustment of Impact Fees to Reflect Effects of Inflation. Impact fees shall be increased on July 1, 2025, and January 1, 2026, pursuant to and in accordance with Table 21.02-8 Impact Fee Schedule. ~~-adjusted annually and/or biannually consistent with the impact fee study.~~ Also, commencing on January 1, ~~2023~~ 2026, and on January 1st of each subsequent year, each impact fee amount set forth in the Impact Fee Schedule shall be adjusted for inflation, as follows:

§21.02.070(7)(i)(B). Establishment of Impact Fee Accounts. Impact fees shall be deposited into four ~~five~~ accounts (collectively, Impact Fee Accounts): transportation, parks and recreation, ~~capital facilities~~, fire capital facilities, and police capital facilities. ~~accounts.~~

§21.02.070(11)(i) Review. The impact fees described in this section and the administrative procedures of this section shall be reviewed periodically ~~at least once every five years by an independent consultant, as directed by the City Manager,~~ to ensure that i) the demand and cost assumptions underlying the impact fees are still valid, ii) the resulting impact fees do not exceed the actual costs of constructing capital facilities that are of the type for which the impact fees are paid and that are required to serve new impact-generating development, iii) the monies collected or to be collected in each impact account have been and are expected to be spent for capital facilities for which the impact fees were paid, and iv) the capital facilities for which the impact fees are to be used will benefit the new development paying the impact fees.

21.02.070(a)(12) Impact Fee Schedule - Fire, Police, Parks and Recreation, and Transportation.

**Remove Table:**

<b>Table 21.02-8: Impact Fee Schedule (2023) Fire, Police, Parks and Recreation and Transportation</b>					
		<b>Fire</b>	<b>Police</b>	<b>Parks and Recreation</b>	<b>Transportation</b>
<b>Single-Family</b>					
<1,250 square feet of living area	Dwelling	\$751	\$323	\$1,333	\$3,078
1,250 to 1,649 square feet of living area	Dwelling	\$751	\$323	\$1,333	\$4,711
1,650 to 2,299 square feet of living area	Dwelling	\$751	\$323	\$1,333	\$5,377
2,300 square feet or more of living area	Dwelling	\$751	\$323	\$1,333	\$7,042
<b>Manufactured Home in a Manufactured Housing Community</b>	Pad	\$751	\$323	\$1,333	\$3,196
<b>Multi-family</b>	Dwelling	\$494	\$212	\$897	\$2,881
<b>RV Park</b>	Pad	\$494	\$212	—	\$3,196
<b>Hotel/Lodging</b>	1,000 square feet	\$517	\$218	—	\$3,972 [1]
<b>Retail/Commercial</b>	1,000 square feet	\$517	\$218	—	\$7,227
<b>Convenience Commercial (Gas station/Drive Thru)</b>	1,000 square feet	\$517	\$218	—	\$15,364
<b>Office</b>	1,000 square feet	\$202	\$86	—	\$5,799
<b>Institutional/Public</b>	1,000 square feet	\$202	\$86	—	\$1,426
<b>Industrial</b>	1,000 square feet	\$70	\$30	—	\$2,025
<b>Warehousing</b>	1,000 square feet	\$36	\$15	—	\$921

**Notes:**

[1] Hotel/Lodging Transportation Fee calculated per Room.  
Fees will be increased annually for inflation.

**Replace with Table:**

Unit Size	Development Unit	Fire	Fire*	Police	Police*	Transportation	Transportation*	Parks	Parks*
		1-Jul-25	1-Jan-26	1-Jul-25	1-Jan-26	1-Jul-25	1-Jan-26	1-Jul-25	1-Jan-26
850 or less	Dwelling	\$523	\$501	\$224	\$215	\$3,633	\$3,750	\$1,263	\$1,538
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$596	\$648	\$256	\$278	\$4,161	\$4,805	\$1,489	\$1,989
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$683	\$822	\$293	\$352	\$4,788	\$6,059	\$1,756	\$2,523
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	\$922	\$1,016	\$396	\$435	\$6,410	\$7,437	\$2,293	\$3,117
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	\$1,052	\$1,276	\$452	\$547	\$7,334	\$9,285	\$2,693	\$3,917
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	\$1,189	\$1,550	\$510	\$664	\$8,680	\$11,217	\$3,113	\$4,758
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	\$1,296	\$1,764	\$556	\$756	\$10,400	\$12,755	\$3,441	\$5,414
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	\$1,386	\$1,944	\$595	\$833	\$11,037	\$14,030	\$3,718	\$5,968
3,501 or more	Dwelling	\$1,463	\$2,098	\$628	\$899	\$11,591	\$15,138	\$3,954	\$6,440
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$1,007	\$1,445	\$424	\$607	\$9,592	\$10,927		
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$1,279	\$1,989	\$538	\$836	\$16,296	\$15,041		
Office	1,000 SF	\$432	\$641	\$183	\$270	\$6,589	\$6,553		
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$430	\$638	\$182	\$268	\$4,071	\$6,513		
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$139	\$200	\$59	\$84	\$2,174	\$2,035		
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$71	\$102	\$30	\$43	\$1,030	\$1,034		
Hotel/Lodging <sup>1</sup>	Room	\$521	\$473	\$220	\$199	\$4,684	\$4,831		
RV Park	Pad	\$352	\$160	\$150	\$67	\$2,642	\$1,632		

\* Plus Inflation

**Severability.**

The officers of the City are hereby authorized and directed to take all action necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of this Ordinance.

If any section, paragraph, clause, or provision of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unenforceable, the invalidity or unenforceability of such section, paragraph, clause, or provision shall in no manner affect any remaining provisions of this Ordinance, the intent being that the same are severable.

**INTRODUCED** on first reading this 19<sup>th</sup> day of February 2025 and ordered published in pamphlet form.

**ADOPTED** on second reading this \_\_\_\_\_ day of March 2025 and ordered published in pamphlet form.

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Abram Herman  
 President of the City Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Selestina Sandoval  
 City Clerk

City of Grand Junction City Council  
 Staff Recommendation on Residential Impact Fees

Non-Residential Impact Fees																	
Development Type	Development Unit	Fire			Staff Recommend	Municipal Facilities			Staff Recommend	Police			Staff Recommend	Transportation			Staff Recommend
		2019 Max Supportable	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable		2019 Max Supportable	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable		2019 Max Supportable	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable		2019 Max Supportable <sup>2</sup>	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable	
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$489	\$569	\$1,445	\$1,445	\$467	\$0	\$876	\$0	\$206	\$240	\$607	\$607	\$8,240	\$8,256	\$10,927	\$10,927
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$489	\$569	\$1,989	\$1,989	\$467	\$0	\$3,854	\$0	\$206	\$240	\$836	\$836	\$15,842	\$17,551	\$15,041	\$15,041
Office	1,000 SF	\$191	\$222	\$641	\$641	\$598	\$0	\$1,342	\$0	\$81	\$95	\$270	\$270	\$6,685	\$6,624	\$6,553	\$6,553
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$191	\$222	\$638	\$638	\$598	\$0	\$1,178	\$0	\$81	\$95	\$268	\$268	\$1,688	\$1,629	\$6,513	\$6,513
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$66	\$77	\$200	\$200	\$234	\$0	\$478	\$0	\$28	\$33	\$84	\$84	\$2,078	\$2,313	\$2,035	\$2,035
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$34	\$40	\$102	\$102	\$69	\$0	\$140	\$0	\$14	\$17	\$43	\$43	\$1,075	\$1,025	\$1,034	\$1,034
Hotel/Lodging <sup>1,3</sup>	Room	\$489	\$569	\$473	\$473	\$220	\$0	\$230	\$0	\$206	\$240	\$199	\$199	\$4,183	\$4,537	\$4,831	\$4,831
RV Park <sup>3</sup>	Pad	462	\$544	\$160	\$160	\$20	\$0	\$21	\$0	\$198	\$233	\$67	\$67	\$3,583	\$3,651	\$1,632	\$1,632

TOTAL Non-Residential Impact Fees					Staff Recommendation		
Unit Size	Development Unit	2019 Max Supportable	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend	Increase (Decrease)	% Change from 2025
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$9,402	\$9,065	\$13,855	\$12,979	\$3,914	43%
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$17,004	\$18,360	\$21,720	\$17,866	(\$494)	-3%
Office	1,000 SF	\$7,555	\$6,941	\$8,806	\$7,464	\$523	8%
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$2,558	\$1,946	\$8,597	\$7,419	\$5,473	281%
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$2,406	\$2,423	\$2,797	\$2,319	(\$104)	-4%
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$1,192	\$1,082	\$1,319	\$1,179	\$97	9%
Hotel/Lodging <sup>1</sup>	Room	\$5,098	\$5,346	\$5,733	\$5,503	\$157	3%
RV Park	Pad	\$4,263	\$4,428	\$1,880	\$1,859	(\$2,569)	-58%

City of Grand Junction City Council  
 Staff Recommendation on Residential Impact Fees

Residential Impact Fees														
Unit Size	Development Unit	Fire				Municipal Facilities				Parks & Recreation				
		2019 Max Supportable <sup>1</sup>	Current Fee (2025) <sup>2</sup>	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend	2019 Max Supportable <sup>3</sup>	Current Fee (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend	2019 Max Supportable <sup>4</sup>	Current Fee (2025) <sup>5</sup>	Current Study Max Supportable	Current Study Max w/o 3 sisters	Staff Recommend
850 or less	Dwelling	\$467	\$544	\$501	\$501	\$516	\$0	\$506	\$0	\$1,055	\$988	\$1,824	\$1,538	\$1,538
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$467	\$544	\$648	\$648	\$516	\$0	\$655	\$0	\$1,055	\$988	\$2,358	\$1,989	\$1,989
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$467	\$544	\$822	\$822	\$516	\$0	\$830	\$0	\$1,055	\$988	\$2,991	\$2,523	\$2,523
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$1,016	\$1,016	\$785	\$0	\$1,026	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$3,696	\$3,117	\$3,117
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$1,276	\$1,276	\$785	\$0	\$1,289	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$4,644	\$3,917	\$3,917
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$1,550	\$1,550	\$785	\$0	\$1,566	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$5,641	\$4,758	\$4,758
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$1,764	\$1,764	\$785	\$0	\$1,782	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$6,419	\$5,414	\$5,414
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$1,944	\$1,944	\$785	\$0	\$1,964	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$7,075	\$5,968	\$5,968
3,501 to 4,000	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$2,098	\$2,098	\$785	\$0	\$2,120	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$7,634	\$6,440	\$6,440
4,001 to 4,500	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$2,232	\$2,098	\$785	\$0	\$2,255	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$8,121	\$6,850	\$6,440
4,501 or more	Dwelling	710	\$827	\$2,352	\$2,098	\$785	\$0	\$2,376	\$0	\$1,605	\$1,468	\$8,558	\$7,219	\$6,440

Residential Impact Fees (continued)									
Unit Size	Development Unit	Police				Transportation			
		2019 Max Supportable <sup>6</sup>	Current Fee (2025) <sup>7</sup>	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend	2019 Max Supportable <sup>8</sup>	Current Fee (2025) <sup>9</sup>	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend
850 or less	Dwelling	\$200	\$233	\$215	\$215	\$4,570	\$3,516	\$3,750	\$3,750
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$200	\$233	\$278	\$278	\$4,570	\$3,516	\$4,805	\$4,805
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$200	\$233	\$352	\$352	\$4,570	\$3,516	\$6,059	\$6,059
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$435	\$435	\$6,763	\$5,382	\$7,437	\$7,437
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$547	\$547	\$6,763	\$5,382	\$9,285	\$9,285
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$664	\$664	\$6,763	\$6,142	\$11,217	\$11,217
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$756	\$756	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$12,755	\$12,755
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$833	\$833	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$14,030	\$14,030
3,501 to 4,000	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$899	\$899	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$15,138	\$15,138
4,001 to 4,500	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$956	\$899	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$16,112	\$15,138
4,501 or more	Dwelling	\$305	\$356	\$1,008	\$899	\$6,763	\$8,044	\$16,956	\$15,138

TOTAL Residential Impact Fees							Staff Recommendation		
Unit Size	Development Unit	2019 Max Supportable	Current Fee (2025)	Land Dedication	Total Current Costs (2025)	Current Study Max Supportable	Staff Recommend	Increase (Decrease)	% Change from 2025
850 or less	Dwelling	\$6,808	\$5,281	\$1,063	\$6,344	\$6,796	\$6,004	(\$340)	-5%
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$6,808	\$5,281	\$1,063	\$6,344	\$8,744	\$7,720	\$1,376	22%
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$6,808	\$5,281	\$1,063	\$6,344	\$11,054	\$9,756	\$3,412	54%
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$8,033	\$1,063	\$9,096	\$13,610	\$12,005	\$2,909	32%
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$8,033	\$1,063	\$9,096	\$17,041	\$15,025	\$5,929	65%
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$8,793	\$1,063	\$9,856	\$20,638	\$18,189	\$8,333	85%
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$10,695	\$1,063	\$11,758	\$23,476	\$20,689	\$8,931	76%
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$10,695	\$1,063	\$11,758	\$25,846	\$22,775	\$11,017	94%
3,501 or more	Dwelling	\$10,168	\$10,695	\$1,063	\$11,758	\$27,889	\$24,575	\$12,817	109%

Majority of new home construction falls within these categories.



# Affordable Housing Linkage Fee Support Study

Prepared for:  
**City of Grand Junction, Colorado**

**DRAFT**  
December 13, 2024



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Grand Junction, Colorado, retained TischlerBise, Inc., to develop an Affordable Housing Linkage Fee Support Study. The purpose of this report is to define and analyze the linkage between nonresidential development<sup>1</sup> and the demand for affordable housing. Through the analysis of existing types of nonresidential development, income levels of employees, and the composition of worker households by size of household, this analysis determines the demand for affordable housing created by each type of nonresidential development. The study then determines nonresidential development’s share of the City’s cost to provide the demanded affordable housing as the affordable housing linkage fee.

Maximum supportable affordable housing linkage fees are shown in Figure 1 based on the assumptions included in this study. Based on the findings in the study, this is the maximum supportable fee amount (per 1,000 square feet) reflecting the nexus between the demand for affordable housing from different types of nonresidential development and the cost of housing in Grand Junction. Maximum supportable linkage fees *per job* are also provided and shown in Figure 2. Affordable housing linkage fees may be adopted at levels lower than the maximum supportable fees.

**Figure 1: Maximum Supportable Affordable Housing Linkage Fees by Land Use**

Household Income Level	Housing Prototype	Affordability Gap per Unit	Estimated City Funding % Share <sup>2</sup>	Linkage Fees Per 1,000 Sq. Ft. <sup>1</sup>								
				Retail / Commercial	Convenience Commercial	Office	Institutional	Industrial	Warehousing	Lodging		
50% AMI (Rental)	Rental	\$279,900	10%	\$27,990	\$2,323	\$10,216	\$252	\$1,777	\$42	\$0	\$1,008	
60% AMI (Rental)	Rental	\$263,900		\$26,390	\$2,718	\$12,007	\$620	\$106	\$53	\$13	\$1,227	
80% AMI (Owner)	Ownership	\$167,895		\$16,790	\$1,822	\$8,009	\$1,436	\$722	\$101	\$34	\$999	
100% AMI (Owner)	Ownership	\$111,994		\$11,199	\$745	\$3,281	\$1,025	\$482	\$90	\$28	\$0	
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$7,608</b>	<b>\$33,513</b>	<b>\$3,333</b>	<b>\$3,087</b>	<b>\$286</b>	<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$3,234</b>	
											<i>Per Lodging Room<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>\$1,940</i>
											<i>Per RV Park Site<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>\$174</i>

1. TischlerBise analysis (housing demand per 1,000 square feet of bulding area multiplied by affordability gap); assumes 35% worker households in Grand Junction.
2. See supporting figures.
3. Converted from square feet based on 600 square feet of gross building area per room for lodging.
4. RV Park jobs per site of .05 multiplied by Lodging land use fee per job (\$3,477). See Appendix B for further detail.

**Figure 2. Maximum Supportable Affordable Housing Linkage Fees per Job**

	Retail / Commercial	Convenience Commercial	Office	Institutional	Industrial	Warehousing	Lodging
Linkage Fee per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$7,608	\$33,513	\$3,333	\$3,087	\$286	\$75	\$3,234
Jobs per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	2.12	9.35	3.26	2.86	1.16	0.34	0.93
<b>Linkage Fee per Job</b>	<b>\$3,589</b>	<b>\$3,584</b>	<b>\$1,022</b>	<b>\$1,079</b>	<b>\$247</b>	<b>\$221</b>	<b>\$3,477</b>

<sup>1</sup> Given the nature of the Grand Junction economy—namely, that residential development does not generate significant permanent job creation, TischlerBise’s recommendation is to focus the linkage fee on nonresidential development and pursue other approaches for residential mitigation.

## METHODOLOGY

The linkage fee analysis is comprised of two parts: (1) Mitigation Determination and (2) Linkage Fee Calculation. The following two diagrams outline the process under each part.

Figure 3. Mitigation Determination

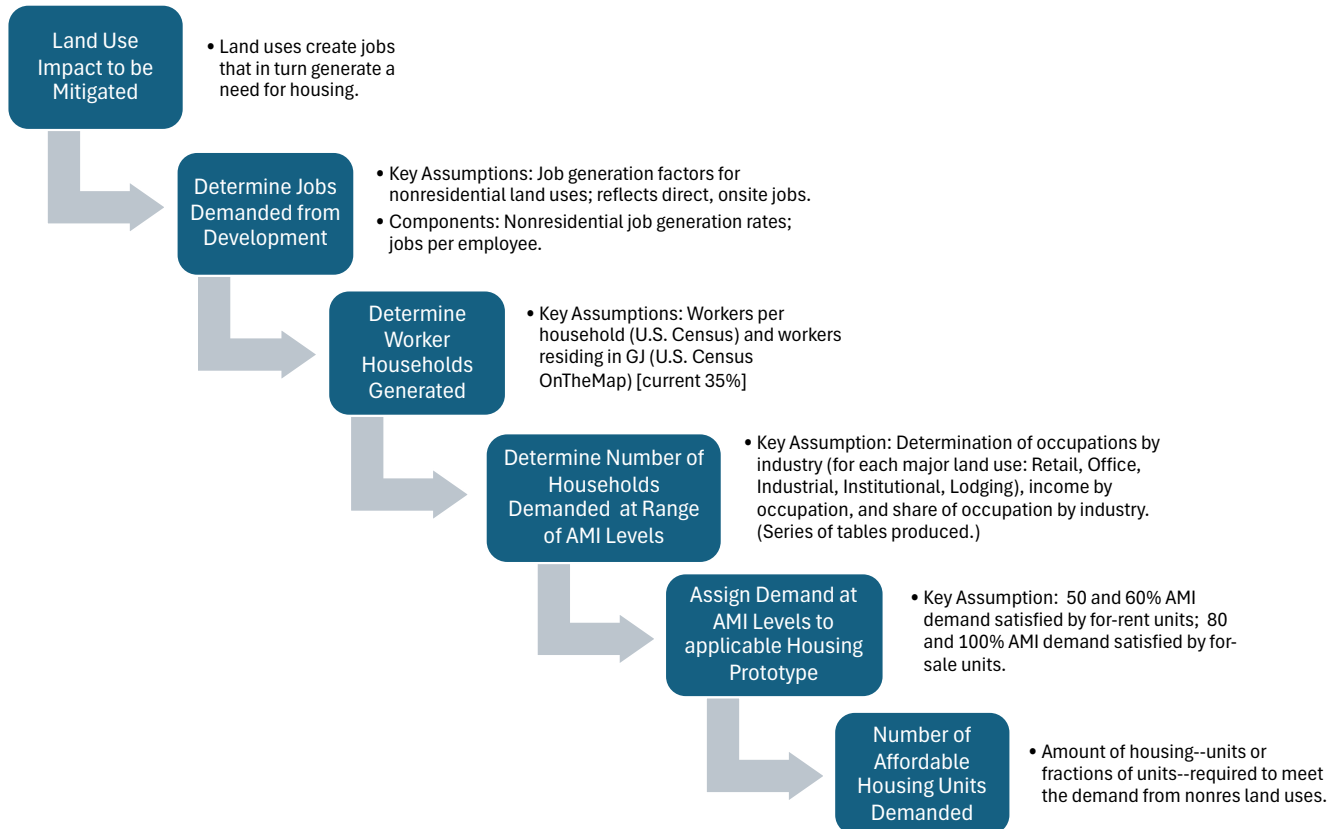
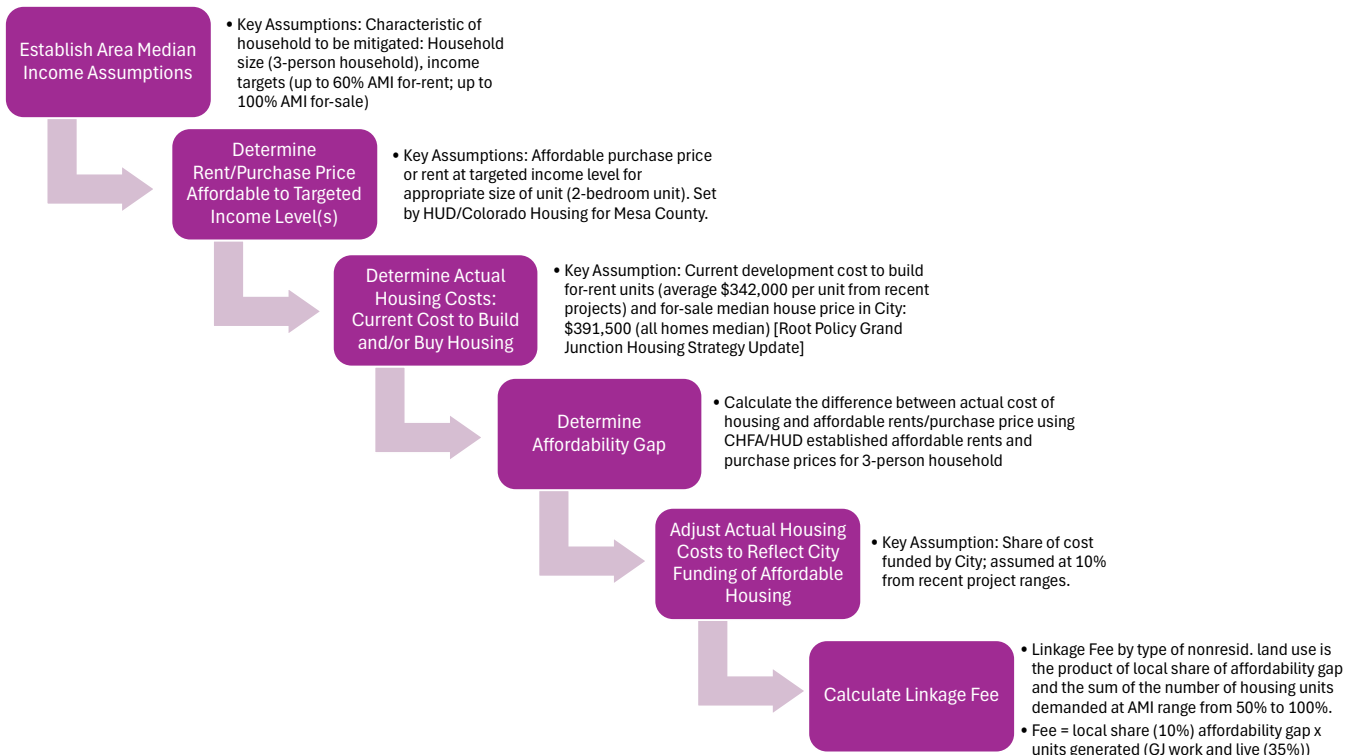


Figure 4. Linkage Fee Calculation



Each of the steps above is described in greater detail in the body of the report. The end point for the Affordable Housing Linkage Fee Support Study is the determination of demand for affordable housing units in the City of Grand Junction from different types of nonresidential development and to quantify the respective land use’s share of the cost to provide affordable housing. The following elements are included in the study along with a reference to the corresponding section of this report:

### Mitigation Determination

1. Jobs generated from different types of nonresidential development (Report section: “Building Types and Industries”);
2. Number of workers estimated to be generated due to that development (Report section: “Worker Households”);
3. Income level of the workers and worker households generated which entails determining the following:
  - a. Type of occupations of the workers generated (Report section: “Occupations”);
  - b. Average salaries of those workers (Report section: “Household Income”);

- c. Average household income by type and size of household; (Report section: “Household Income”);
- d. Number and share of worker households by each income level group (e.g., below median household income level) (Report section: “Households by Income Level”);
4. Adjustment for workers who both live and work in Grand Junction (thus accounting for those workers who live outside of the City) (Report section: “Commuter Adjustment”);
5. Share of the new worker households/number of affordable housing units demanded by each type of nonresidential building at each income level (Report section: “Housing Demand”);

### Linkage Fee Calculation

1. Types of housing units applicable to meet the needs of workers at different income levels (Report section: “Housing Prototypes”);
2. Cost per unit to construct two-bedroom affordable for-rent and median sale price of for-sale housing units (Report section: “Housing Costs”);
3. The difference between what households can afford to spend on housing costs and what it costs to produce or purchase housing in Grand Junction (Report section: “Affordability Gap”);
4. The maximum supportable cost per 1,000 square feet of nonresidential development needed to deliver affordable housing at targeted income levels and reflective of the City’s share of costs (Report section: “Maximum Supportable Affordable Housing Linkage Fees”).

It should be noted that throughout this report an **Industrial Building Prototype** is used to illustrate the methodology and calculations. The Appendix provides detailed data for all building prototypes.

A note on rounding: Calculations throughout this report are based on analysis conducted using Excel software. Results are discussed in the report using multiple decimal places (in most cases), which represent rounded figures. However, in some instances the analysis itself uses figures carried to their ultimate decimal places; therefore, the sums and products generated in the analysis may not equal the sums or products if the reader replicates the calculation with the factors shown in the report (due to the rounding of figures shown).



## BUILDING TYPES AND INDUSTRIES

---

This analysis uses seven building types to determine demand for affordable housing in Grand Junction, Colorado. The building types align with the Grand Junction Development Impact Fee update and include: retail/commercial; convenience commercial; office; institutional; industrial; warehousing; and lodging. Each building type consists of the following industries<sup>2</sup>:

1. **Retail / Commercial** includes retailers, food and drinking places, and personal services. Restaurants and other eating places, food and beverage stores, general merchandise stores, automobile dealers, and building material and supply stores account for the largest share of retail employment.
2. **Convenience Commercial** is a subset of the retail category; the prototype industry used for this analysis is a fast-food restaurant with large drive-through surrounded by a small surface parking lot with access to one or more commercial roads. Establishments have large carry-out clientele and can have long hours of service (including 24-hour service).
3. **Office** refers to a general office building housing multiple tenants including, but not limited to, professional services, insurance companies, investment brokers and tenant services such as banking, restaurants and service retail facilities.
4. **Institutional** includes hospitals, schools, and educational services.
5. **Industrial** refers to manufacturing facilities where the primary activity is the conversion of raw materials or parts into finished products. Size and type of activity may vary substantially from one facility to another. In addition to the actual production of goods, manufacturing facilities generally also have office, warehouse, research and associated functions.
6. **Warehousing** is a subset of industrial land use category which is primarily devoted to the storage of materials, but it may also include office and maintenance areas.
7. **Lodging** reflects hotels, motels, and places providing short-term sleeping accommodations and supporting facilities such as restaurants, cocktail lounges, meeting and banquet rooms or convention facilities, limited recreational facilities (pool, fitness room), and/or other retail and service shops. RV Park is included as a related land use.

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<sup>2</sup> Industry: The business activity of a person's employer or, if self-employed, of their company or business. Examples include a grocery store, hospital, bank, or aircraft manufacturer. Industries are classified by NAICS codes. *An industry includes people with different occupations who work for the same type of business.*

## Employment Factors

To estimate employment generated by nonresidential land uses, the study uses employee to building area (floor area) data published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE). The prototypes for each nonresidential land use along with the number of employees per 1,000 square feet of floor area are shown below in Figure 5.

**Figure 5: Employee and Building Area Ratios**

Land Use Type	ITE Code	Demand Unit	Employees per Demand Unit <sup>1</sup>
Retail/Commercial	820	1,000 SF	2.12
Convenience Commercial	934	1,000 SF	9.35
Office/Service	710	1,000 SF	3.26
Institutional	610	1,000 SF	2.86
Industrial	130	1,000 SF	1.16
Warehousing	150	1,000 SF	0.34
Hotel/Lodging	310	room	0.56
Hotel/Lodging <sup>2</sup>	310	1,000 SF	0.93
RV Park <sup>3</sup>	na	site	0.05

1. Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition, 2021 (unless otherwise specified)

2. Converted from per room factor assuming gross 600 sq.ft./room.

3. National Association of RV Parks & Campgrounds (ARVC), "2023 Outdoor Hospitality Industry Benchmarking Report."

## WORKER HOUSEHOLDS

To calculate the demand for housing units from each building type, employees must first be converted to worker households. This excludes all households without workers and provides an accurate estimate of the number of housing units needed for workers.

Workers per worker household is the product of (1) workers and (2) households with at least one employed person. This ratio is calculated with data from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2018-2022, 5-year estimates provided by the U.S. Census in files known as Public Microdata Samples (PUMS). This data is available for areas with populations of at least 100,000 and therefore available for the City of Grand Junction, Colorado.

Per U.S. Census data, Grand Junction housed 1.8 workers per worker household—this includes full-time and part-time workers. This reveals worker households in the City house more than one worker per worker household; therefore, an additional housing unit will not be needed for every new employee. To determine the number of housing units needed for each building type’s employees, the number of new employees generated by each building type is divided by 1.8.

**Figure 6: Worker Households**

**Grand Junction, CO**

Residents in Labor Force	33,631
Worker Households	18,937
<b>Workers per Household</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables.

## Commuter Analysis

Jobs located in Grand Junction are held by both city residents and non-residents. Therefore, an adjustment is made regarding the demand for housing from nonresidential development; namely to reflect the estimated share of workers who also live in the City of Grand Junction. Commuting data available from the U.S. Census Bureau’s online web application, OnTheMap, reveals that 35 percent of jobs in the City are held by City residents.

**Figure 7: Resident Workers**

Employed in Grand Junction	49,018
Employed and Living in Grand Junction	17,052
Share of GJ Workers Living in GJ	35.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Qtr Employment, 2nd Qtr of 2021).

Both factors are applied to jobs created by nonresidential buildings to determine the worker households (i.e., housing units) demanded by each land use type. To determine housing demand from an average size building, all building types are represented as a 20,000-square-foot building throughout this analysis.

**Figure 8: Employees and Households by Building Type**

		BUILDING/LAND USE TYPE						
		Retail / Commercial	Convenience Commercial	Office	Institutional	Industrial	Warehousing	Lodging
Employees per 1,000 SF <sup>1</sup>		2.12	9.35	3.26	2.86	1.16	0.34	0.93
Employees per 20,000 Sq. Ft.		42.4	187.0	65.2	57.2	23.2	6.8	18.6
Worker Households <sup>2</sup>	1.8	<b>23.6</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Resident Worker Households <sup>3</sup>	0.4	<b>8.3</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>

1. Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 2021. (Institutional is Hospital; Lodging assumes gross 600 sq.ft./room per TischlerBise data.)

2. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Public Use Microdata Areas 1001 (2010 PUMA) and 2501 (2020 PUMA).

3. Grand Junction residents working in city limits; U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap web application, 2021.

## OCCUPATIONS

The next step in the methodology is to determine the types of occupations<sup>3</sup> generated by each building type. To do this, U.S. Census ACS PUMS data is used. Included are occupation estimates classified by industry using the standard North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry codes. Results are shown below in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Occupation Distribution

	BUILDING/LAND USE TYPE						
	Retail / Commercial	Convenience Commercial	Office	Institutional	Industrial	Warehousing	Lodging
<b>Occupation Distribution by Building Type<sup>1</sup></b>							
Management Occupations	4.3%	4.3%	10.9%	4.1%	13.1%	13.1%	11.1%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	2.9%	2.9%	5.2%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.1%	0.1%	2.3%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.2%	3.7%	3.7%	2.0%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Legal Occupations	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.6%	0.6%	2.3%	61.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	3.3%	3.3%	1.3%	2.4%	0.2%	0.2%	8.2%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	1.6%	1.6%	15.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Protective Service Occupations	1.3%	1.3%	4.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	2.7%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	22.4%	22.4%	1.7%	3.2%	0.3%	0.3%	8.2%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	2.0%	2.0%	4.1%	5.6%	1.3%	1.3%	42.3%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	2.4%	2.4%	1.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	6.3%
Sales and Related Occupations	29.8%	29.8%	3.9%	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	9.5%	9.5%	15.9%	9.6%	10.4%	10.4%	12.0%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	20.6%	20.6%	0.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	3.1%	3.1%	4.6%	0.4%	4.5%	4.5%	1.9%
Production Occupations	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	0.0%	13.7%	13.7%	0.0%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	12.5%	12.5%	3.7%	0.8%	18.1%	18.1%	5.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Retail/Commercial and Convenience Commercial reflect the retail industry category; Industrial and Warehousing reflect the industrial industry category.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

<sup>3</sup> Occupation: A person's job or the type of work they do. Examples include a physical therapist, cashier, security guard, or electrician. The analysis uses "major group level" (per Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) (Bureau of Labor Statistics)).

The next step involves converting the occupation distribution to worker households by occupation. Using the estimate of worker households in Figure 8 and the occupation distribution shown in Figure 9, the number of worker households per occupation for each of the building types can be estimated. For example, as shown below in Figure 10, transportation and material moving occupations account for 2.34 households of the industrial building type’s 12.9 total worker households.

Figure 10: Households by Occupation

Households per 20,000 SF by Occupation and Building Type <sup>1</sup>	BUILDING/LAND USE TYPE						
	Retail /	Convenience					
	Commercial	Commercial	Office	Institutional	Industrial	Warehousing	Lodging
Management Occupations	1.00	4.42	3.93	1.31	1.70	0.50	1.14
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.69	3.04	1.87	0.70	0.26	0.08	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.03	0.13	0.82	0.69	0.20	0.06	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.07	0.48	0.14	0.21
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.11	0.50	0.52	0.69	0.09	0.03	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.14	0.61	0.82	19.44	0.06	0.02	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.79	3.46	0.47	0.77	0.03	0.01	0.84
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.38	1.67	5.42	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.01	0.05	3.73	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.31	1.39	1.45	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.28
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	5.29	23.29	0.61	1.03	0.04	0.01	0.84
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.47	2.05	1.48	1.78	0.17	0.05	4.36
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.57	2.50	0.59	0.35	0.01	0.00	0.64
Sales and Related Occupations	7.04	30.98	1.40	0.00	0.76	0.22	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	2.23	9.83	5.76	3.05	1.34	0.40	1.23
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.05	0.22	0.02	0.00	0.32	0.09	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.14	0.62	0.29	0.00	2.66	0.78	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.74	3.25	1.68	0.12	0.59	0.17	0.20
Production Occupations	0.67	2.94	1.06	0.00	1.77	0.52	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	2.94	12.96	1.34	0.27	2.34	0.69	0.55
<b>Total Worker Households</b>	<b>23.60</b>	<b>103.90</b>	<b>36.20</b>	<b>31.80</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>10.30</b>

1. TischlerBise calculation; based on data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

## Income by Occupation

Income data for occupations by industry are also available from the U.S. Census ACS PUMS data for Grand Junction. Incomes are first adjusted to 2022 dollars with the ACS inflation factor and then updated to 2024 dollars by applying the percent increase in wages from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) for Mesa County. (QCEW provides the most current data with the limitation that it is only available at the county level. See Figure 12.)

Incomes by occupations are shown below in Figure 11 for the Industrial building prototype.

Figure 11: Income by Occupation for Industrial Building Prototype

Occupation Distribution	Grand Junction 2024 Average Income <sup>1</sup>	Occup. as Share of Industrial Workers <sup>2</sup>	Average Income per HH (rounded)	Wrkr Households per 20,000 SF <sup>3</sup>
				Total Wrkr Households
Management Occupations	\$118,788	13.1%	\$15,620	1.70
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$99,567	2.0%	\$1,980	0.26
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$71,541	1.6%	\$1,130	0.20
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$91,155	3.7%	\$3,370	0.48
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$41,290	0.7%	\$300	0.09
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Legal Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$47,030	0.4%	\$210	0.06
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$18,816	0.2%	\$40	0.03
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	\$55,886	0.7%	\$390	0.09
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$17,079	0.3%	\$50	0.04
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$24,313	1.3%	\$320	0.17
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$37,507	0.1%	\$30	0.01
Sales and Related Occupations	\$99,314	5.9%	\$5,870	0.76
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$49,455	10.4%	\$5,160	1.34
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$31,547	2.5%	\$780	0.32
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$53,850	20.6%	\$11,110	2.66
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$80,049	4.5%	\$3,640	0.59
Production Occupations	\$49,947	13.7%	\$6,840	1.77
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$58,518	18.1%	\$10,600	2.34
<b>Weighted Average Annual Wage</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$67,440</b>	<b>12.90</b>

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

3. Worker Household estimate from U.S. Census data and ITE data.

**Figure 12: Income Adjustment to 2024 Dollars**

Q1 2022	\$968
Q1 2024	\$1,140
Net Increase	\$172
Percent Increase	17.8%

Source: Labor Market Information, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program for Mesa County (Average Weekly Wage, All Industries) accessed from Colorado Labor Market Information Gateway.

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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Estimating household income is a two-step process. This includes (1) determining household type and size (i.e., number of workers per household (with workers)) for each household size, and (2) estimating household income for each household type.

### Worker by Industry by Household Type and Size

Data from U.S. Census ACS 2018-2022 5-Year Estimates identifies the number of workers by industry in each category of household type/size. This data is used to determine income by industry and household type/size. Figure 13 provides the distribution of workers by industry in each household size category.



Figure 13. Workers by Industry by Household Type and Size

Workers by Industry in Each Household Type

	1-person	2-person	3-person	4+ person	Grand Total
Retail	2,553	5,370	3,480	5,693	17,096
Office	4,397	10,715	5,993	9,367	30,472
Industrial	2,335	6,234	3,324	6,322	18,215
Institutional	1,785	2,791	1,670	1,460	7,706
Lodging	70	301	223	190	784
Not Included	0	18	0	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,140</b>	<b>25,429</b>	<b>14,690</b>	<b>23,032</b>	<b>74,291</b>

% Workers by Industry in Each Household Type

Retail	14.9%	31.4%	20.4%	33.3%	100.0%
Office	14.4%	35.2%	19.7%	30.7%	100.0%
Industrial	12.8%	34.2%	18.2%	34.7%	100.0%
Institutional	23.2%	36.2%	21.7%	18.9%	100.0%
Lodging	8.9%	38.4%	28.4%	24.2%	100.0%
Not Included	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

TischlerBise then determined workers per worker household for each household type and summarized the median income by household size. Results are shown below in Figure 14. Knowing the number of workers in each household type is the basis for calculating household income.

Figure 14. Household Type and Size

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
Workers <sup>1</sup>	11,140	25,429	14,690	23,032	74,291
Worker Households <sup>1,2</sup>	8,807	15,948	7,021	9,938	41,714
Workers per Worker Household	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.8
Median Income (Grand Junction) <sup>3</sup>	\$66,000	\$75,400	\$84,800	\$94,200	

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for PUMAs 1001 (2010 PUMA) and 2501 (2020 PUMA).

2. Worker household is a household with at least one occupant in the labor force.

3. City of Grand Junction, Root Policy Research, and HUD 2024 income limits: "2024 Mesa County Area Median Income and Affordable Rents and Home Prices" in Grand Junction Housing Strategy Update 2024.

## Household Distribution by Type and Size

Determining the distribution of household types is the next step in the analysis. Because the number of workers or non-workers per household affects affordability, the study distributes households by the current share of household types.

Using data from the American Community Survey 2018-2022 5-year estimates, the number of worker households by each building type is estimated. This requires analyzing the ACS data and determining the share of each household type for each of the building types. The share of households by building type is applied to the corresponding estimate of households by occupation shown in Figure 10. Using the industrial building type as an example, Figure 15 shows the number of households by household type for each occupation. Notice the column on the right side of Figure 15 is identical to the industrial column in Figure 10. (Formula example: Management Occupations: 1.7 worker households (Figure 10) x 12.8% 1-person household (Figure 13) = 0.22

**Figure 15. Worker Households by Household Type and Size for an Industrial Building Prototype**

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft.<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	0.22	0.58	0.31	0.59	<b>1.70</b>
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.09	<b>0.26</b>
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.07	<b>0.20</b>
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.06	0.16	0.09	0.17	<b>0.48</b>
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	<b>0.09</b>
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	<b>0.06</b>
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.03</b>
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Protective Service Occupations	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	<b>0.09</b>
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.04</b>
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.06	<b>0.17</b>
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.01</b>
Sales and Related Occupations	0.10	0.26	0.14	0.26	<b>0.76</b>
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.17	0.46	0.25	0.47	<b>1.34</b>
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.11	<b>0.32</b>
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.34	0.91	0.49	0.92	<b>2.66</b>
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.20	<b>0.59</b>
Production Occupations	0.23	0.60	0.32	0.61	<b>1.77</b>
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.30	0.80	0.43	0.81	<b>2.34</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>12.90</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

## Household Income

The final step in estimating household income requires applying average compensation from Figure 11 to the number of workers per worker household from Figure 14. Shown in Figure 16 are estimates of household income by household type for industrial occupations.

Figure 16: Household Incomes by Type and Occupation for *Industrial Building Prototype*

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Average
<b>City of Grand Junction Avg. Household Income by Occupation per Household Size<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	\$154,425	\$190,061	\$249,455	\$273,213	\$213,819
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$129,437	\$159,308	\$209,091	\$229,005	\$179,221
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$93,003	\$114,465	\$150,236	\$164,544	\$128,774
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$118,501	\$145,847	\$191,425	\$209,656	\$164,078
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$53,676	\$66,063	\$86,708	\$94,966	\$74,321
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Legal Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	\$61,139	\$75,248	\$98,763	\$108,169	\$84,654
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$24,461	\$30,106	\$39,514	\$43,277	\$33,869
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protective Service Occupations	\$72,652	\$89,417	\$117,360	\$128,538	\$100,595
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$22,203	\$27,326	\$35,866	\$39,282	\$30,742
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$31,607	\$38,901	\$51,058	\$55,921	\$43,764
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$48,759	\$60,011	\$78,764	\$86,265	\$67,512
Sales and Related Occupations	\$129,108	\$158,902	\$208,559	\$228,422	\$178,765
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$64,291	\$79,128	\$103,855	\$113,746	\$89,019
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$41,011	\$50,475	\$66,248	\$72,557	\$56,784
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$70,005	\$86,160	\$113,085	\$123,855	\$96,930
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$104,064	\$128,079	\$168,103	\$184,113	\$144,089
Production Occupations	\$64,931	\$79,915	\$104,889	\$114,878	\$89,904
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$76,073	\$93,629	\$122,888	\$134,591	\$105,332

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

## Income Limits

Affordability, in this study, is defined using official household income limits produced by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for fiscal year 2024 for Mesa County. Area Median Income (AMI) for a 3-person household is \$84,800. As shown in Figure 17, income limits are based on the number of persons living in the household. Using these thresholds, it is possible to determine the number of households at each income level for each building type.

**Figure 17: Household Income Limits**

Household Income Level	% AMI	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person	4-Person	5-Person	6-Person
20% AMI	20%	\$13,200	\$15,080	\$16,960	\$18,840	\$20,360	\$21,860
30% AMI	30%	\$19,800	\$22,620	\$25,440	\$28,260	\$30,540	\$32,790
40% AMI	40%	\$26,400	\$30,160	\$33,920	\$37,680	\$40,720	\$43,720
45% AMI	45%	\$29,700	\$33,930	\$38,160	\$42,390	\$45,810	\$49,185
50% AMI	50%	\$33,000	\$37,700	\$42,400	\$47,100	\$50,900	\$54,650
55% AMI	55%	\$36,300	\$41,470	\$46,640	\$51,810	\$55,990	\$60,115
60% AMI	60%	\$39,600	\$45,240	\$50,880	\$56,520	\$61,080	\$65,580
70% AMI	70%	\$46,200	\$52,780	\$59,360	\$65,940	\$71,260	\$76,510
80% AMI	80%	\$52,800	\$60,320	\$67,840	\$75,360	\$81,440	\$87,440
100% AMI	100%	\$66,000	\$75,400	\$84,800	\$94,200	\$101,800	\$109,300
120% AMI	120%	\$79,200	\$90,480	\$101,760	\$113,040	\$122,160	\$131,160

Source: City of Grand Junction, Root Policy Research, and HUD 2024 income limits: "2024 Mesa County Area Median Income and Affordable Rents and Home Prices" in Grand Junction Housing Strategy Update 2024.

## Households by Income Level

Shown below in Figure 18 are the percent of worker households in the industrial building prototype below the area median income for each household size/type.

Figure 18: Percent of Median Income by Household Type and Occupation for Industrial Building Prototype

Area Median Income-->	\$66,000	\$75,400	\$84,800	\$94,200
	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person
Management Occupations	234%	252%	294%	290%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	196%	211%	247%	243%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	141%	152%	177%	175%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	180%	193%	226%	223%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	81%	88%	102%	101%
Community and Social Service Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Legal Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	93%	100%	116%	115%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	37%	40%	47%	46%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Healthcare Support Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Protective Service Occupations	110%	119%	138%	136%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	34%	36%	42%	42%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	48%	52%	60%	59%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	74%	80%	93%	92%
Sales and Related Occupations	196%	211%	246%	242%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	97%	105%	122%	121%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	62%	67%	78%	77%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	106%	114%	133%	131%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	158%	170%	198%	195%
Production Occupations	98%	106%	124%	122%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	115%	124%	145%	143%

Red indicates a value less than 100% (reflecting the median household income).

Based on the median incomes by household size and average incomes by occupation, the number of worker households generated by each nonresidential building type at each household income level (e.g., 50%, 60%, 80%, and 100% AMI) can be determined.

For example, worker households for the industrial building prototype of 20,000 square feet with household incomes between 60 and 80 percent of AMI are shown in Figure 19. The right column shows .35 households generated by the industrial building prototype falling within this income level. (See Appendix B for a series of tables for each nonresidential building type by household income level.)

Figure 19: 80% AMI Worker Households by Household Type and Occupation for Industrial Building Prototype

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.32
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.35</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 20 below includes the number of households by income level for each building prototype (top half), and the percentage of households by income level for each building type (bottom half). This represents the share of households by building prototype in comparison to the median income for Mesa County.

Figure 20: Worker Households by Income Level (per 20,000 sq. ft. building prototype)

	BUILDING/LAND USE TYPE (20,000 sq. ft. building)						
	Retail / Commercial	Convenience Commercial	Office	Institutional	Industrial	Warehousing	Lodging
	<b>Households by Income Level<sup>1</sup></b>						
50% AMI and Below	4.73	20.85	0.50	3.64	0.09	0.01	2.06
60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)	5.89	26.00	1.33	0.24	0.12	0.04	2.65
80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)	6.20	27.26	4.88	2.47	0.35	0.10	3.39
100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)	3.80	16.74	5.24	2.45	0.47	0.14	0.00
120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)	0.10	0.45	4.85	12.13	2.73	0.82	0.10
120%+ AMI	2.87	12.63	19.39	10.89	9.15	2.69	2.12
<b>Total Worker Households</b>	<b>23.59</b>	<b>103.93</b>	<b>36.19</b>	<b>31.82</b>	<b>12.91</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>10.32</b>
<b>Percentage of Households by Income Level<sup>1</sup></b>							
50% AMI and Below	20.1%	20.1%	1.4%	11.4%	0.7%	0.3%	20.0%
60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)	25.0%	25.0%	3.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	25.7%
80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)	26.3%	26.2%	13.5%	7.8%	2.7%	2.6%	32.9%
100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)	16.1%	16.1%	14.5%	7.7%	3.6%	3.7%	0.0%
120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)	0.4%	0.4%	13.4%	38.1%	21.2%	21.6%	1.0%
120%+ AMI	12.2%	12.2%	53.6%	34.2%	70.9%	70.8%	20.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

## Commuter Adjustment

As noted above, an adjustment is recommended for commuters living outside of Grand Junction but working within the city limits as it is unreasonable to assume all new workers will live in Grand Junction. Using commuting data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s online web application, OnTheMap, TischlerBise determined 65 percent of Grand Junction’s workers live outside the city. To preserve the existing relationship between commuters and non-commuters, households are reduced to 35 percent—the share of Grand Junction’s workers who live in the city.

Figure 21: Worker Households in Grand Junction by Income Level (per 20,000 sq. ft. building prototype)

	BUILDING/LAND USE TYPE (20,000 sq. ft. building)						
	Retail / Commercial	Convenience Commercial	Office	Institutional	Industrial	Warehousing	Lodging
	<b>Resident Workers (Local %)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>35.00%</b>					
<b>Households by Income Level<sup>2</sup></b>							
50% AMI and Below	1.66	7.30	0.18	1.27	0.03	0.00	0.72
60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)	2.06	9.10	0.47	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.93
80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)	2.17	9.54	1.71	0.86	0.12	0.04	1.19
100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)	1.33	5.86	1.83	0.86	0.16	0.05	0.00
120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)	0.04	0.16	1.70	4.25	0.96	0.29	0.04
120%+ AMI	1.00	4.42	6.79	3.81	3.20	0.94	0.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>36.38</b>	<b>12.68</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>3.62</b>

1. Grand Junction residents working in city limits; U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Qtr Employment, 2nd Qtr of 2021).

2. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

## HOUSING DEMAND

To determine the housing need per 1,000 square feet of building area (to be used in the linkage fee calculation), worker households generated per 20,000 square feet of building area, shown above in Figure 21, are converted to households per 1,000 square feet by dividing household estimates by 20. Figure 22 below includes estimates for households by income level and industry (adjusted for resident workers) for each additional 1,000 square feet of building floor area.

Figure 22: Housing Demand in Grand Junction per 1,000 Square Feet of Building Area

	BUILDING/LAND USE TYPE (per 1,000 sq. ft.)						
	Retail / Commercial	Convenience Commercial	Office	Institutional	Industrial	Warehousing	Lodging
<b>Housing Demand per 1,000 Sq. Ft. of Building Area<sup>1</sup></b>							
50% AMI and Below	0.0830	0.3650	0.0090	0.0635	0.0015	0.0000	0.0360
60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)	0.1030	0.4550	0.0235	0.0040	0.0020	0.0005	0.0465
80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)	0.1085	0.4770	0.0855	0.0430	0.0060	0.0020	0.0595
100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)	0.0665	0.2930	0.0915	0.0430	0.0080	0.0025	0.0000
120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)	0.0020	0.0080	0.0850	0.2125	0.0480	0.0145	0.0020
120%+ AMI	0.0500	0.2210	0.3395	0.1905	0.1600	0.0470	0.0370
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4130</b>	<b>1.8190</b>	<b>0.6340</b>	<b>0.5565</b>	<b>0.2255</b>	<b>0.0665</b>	<b>0.1810</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis. Adjusted for resident workers.

## HOUSING PROTOTYPES

The next step in the analysis is to determine the applicable types of housing units to meet the needs at each income level. The 2024 Grand Junction Housing Strategy Update and City staff provided direction on appropriate housing prototypes by income level per current City housing policy and programs.

- For 50% (50% and below) and 60% (over 50 to 60%) AMI, the analysis assumes a two-bedroom rental apartment.
- For 80% (over 60 to 80%) and 100% (over 80 to 100%) AMI, the housing prototype is a three-bedroom, owner-occupied, single family housing unit.
- The analysis **excludes** incomes at 120% AMI and above (over 100 to 120% and above), because current policies are not in place to offer housing assistance to these households with the linkage fee.



## HOUSING COSTS

Several multifamily rental development projects are used to derive an average development cost per unit to represent the cost to build affordable units in the City of Grand Junction. Mother Teresa’s Place and The Current are all affordable (60% AMI or less); The Terminal and Liberty Apartments have not yet begun construction and are planned to be partially affordable (90% AMI); and Market Street and Struthers are market rate.

For owner-occupied units, the analysis assumes a median sales price of \$391,500 from the 2024 median sale price for all housing units in Mesa County from the 2024 Grand Junction Housing Strategy Update.

**Figure 23: Multifamily Rental Unit Development Cost**

Project	Year	Total Development Cost	Number of Units	Cost per Unit
Mother Teresa's Place	2023	\$14,457,857	40	\$361,446
The Current	2024	\$26,393,832	54	\$488,775
The Terminal	2024 estimate	\$35,960,234	106	\$339,247
Liberty Apartments	2024 estimate	\$20,667,214	72	\$287,045
Market Street	2022	\$23,976,000	72	\$333,000
Struthers	2022	\$16,992,000	48	\$354,000
The Junction	2022	\$82,898,639	256	\$323,823
<b>Total / Weighted Average</b>		<b>\$221,345,776</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>\$341,583</b>
<b>Weighted Cost per Unit (Rounded)</b>				<b>\$342,000</b>

Source: City of Grand Junction (for City and other local projects); Grand Junction Housing Authority

## AFFORDABILITY GAP

The next step in the analysis is the difference between the cost of housing and the amount households can afford to pay for housing. This is known as the affordability gap. This analysis determines the affordability gap at 50%, 60%, 80% and 100% AMI income levels

As noted, the analysis uses a two-bedroom apartment for 50% and 60% AMI households. For rental prototypes, the affordability gap is the difference between the total development cost and private debt expense—debt supported by rental income.

For 80% and 100% AMI households, the analysis uses a three-bedroom single family housing unit. The affordability gap for ownership prototypes is the difference between the median sales price and the supported sales price based on 2024 Mesa County Area Median Income and Affordable Rents and Home Prices. See Figure 24.

Figure 24. Maximum Affordable Rents and Sale Prices

Housing Unit Size	MAXIMUM AFFORDABLE							
	Monthly Rent	Sales Price	Monthly Rent	Sales Price	Monthly Rent	Sales Price	Monthly Rent	Sales Price
	50% AMI		60% AMI		80% AMI		100% AMI	
1-Person [0 Bdrm]	\$825	\$108,770	\$990	\$130,524	\$1,320	\$174,032	\$1,650	\$217,540
2-Person [1 Bdrm]	\$943	\$124,261	\$1,131	\$149,114	\$1,508	\$198,818	\$1,885	\$248,523
3-Person [2 Bdrm]	\$1,060	\$139,753	\$1,272	\$167,703	\$1,696	\$223,605	\$2,120	\$279,506
4-Person [3 Bdrm]	\$1,178	\$155,244	\$1,413	\$186,293	\$1,884	\$248,391	\$2,355	\$310,489
5-Person [3-4 Bdrm]	\$1,273	\$167,769	\$1,527	\$201,323	\$2,036	\$268,431	\$2,545	\$335,539
6-Person [4 Bdrm]	\$1,366	\$180,130	\$1,640	\$216,156	\$2,186	\$288,207	\$2,733	\$360,259

Source: City of Grand Junction, Root Policy Research, and HUD 2024 income limits: "2024 Mesa County Area Median Income and Affordable Rents and Home Prices" in Grand Junction Housing Strategy Update 2024.

## Rental Prototype

To estimate maximum housing costs for rental prototypes, the analysis assumes 30 percent of household income used for housing costs—less utilities paid by the tenant. Shown below in Figure 25, the affordability gap analysis for rental prototypes includes annual rental income, vacancy loss, operating expenses, property taxes, and replacement reserves. Combined, these provide the net operating income used to support private debt. Assuming a debt coverage ratio of 1.2, net operating income at each AMI level is calculated as shown to support debt service on a 30-year loan. For 50% AMI households, the net operating income supports annual debt service of \$4,510—a present value of \$62,100 on a 30-year loan. In other words, this is the maximum amount the income groups can afford to spend (based on the guidelines), which produce a revenue stream for development of the property.

The revenue stream indicated above is insufficient to cover the development costs. Assuming a total development cost of \$342,000 per unit for the rental prototype, the affordability gap for 50% AMI households is \$279,900 per unit and for 60% AMI households, \$263,900 per unit.

Figure 25: Rental Prototype Affordability Gap

Affordability Gap: Rental Units (per Unit)		50% AMI (Rental)	60% AMI (Rental)
<u>Income Parameters</u>			
Mesa County 3-Person AMI <sup>1</sup>		\$84,800	\$84,800
Household Income (at Respective %AMI) <sup>1</sup>		\$42,400	\$50,880
<u>Affordable 2-Bedroom Unit</u>			
Maximum Monthly Rent <sup>2</sup>	30%	\$1,060	\$1,272
Utility Allowance <sup>1</sup>		(\$240)	(\$240)
Net Monthly Rent		\$820	\$1,032
<u>Operating Income</u>			
Annual Rental Income		\$9,840	\$12,384
Other Income		\$0	\$0
Annual Rental Income		\$9,840	\$12,384
<u>Operating Expenditures</u>			
Vacancy Loss <sup>3</sup>	5%	(\$492)	(\$619)
Operating Expenses <sup>4</sup>	40%	(\$3,936)	(\$4,954)
Total Expenditures		(\$4,428)	(\$5,573)
Net Operating Income (NOI) (Annual)		\$5,412	\$6,811
Supportable Debt Service <sup>5</sup>	1.2	(\$4,510)	(\$5,676)
Cash Flow After Debt		\$902	\$1,135
<u>Affordability Gap</u>			
Development Cost <sup>6</sup>		\$342,000	\$342,000
Total Development Cost		\$342,000	\$342,000
Supported Private Debt Expense <sup>7</sup>	6.00%	\$62,100	\$78,100
<b>Affordability Gap</b>		<b>(\$279,900)</b>	<b>(\$263,900)</b>

1. 2024 Income Limit and Maximum Rent Tables for Mesa County, Colorado, CHFA (HUD Effective Date April 1, 2024).
2. 2024 Income Limit and Maximum Rent Tables for Mesa County, Colorado, CHFA (HUD Effective Date April 1, 2024). (Based on 30% household income available for rent.)
3. Industry standard.
4. Estimated percent of rental income for operations, maintenance, taxes, insurance, and reserves.
5. Industry standard of debt coverage ratio of 1.2 applied to NOI.
6. City of Grand Junction and Grand Junction Housing Authority
7. Present value of supportable debt service (from above) for a 30-year loan; fall 2024 general apartment loan interest rate.

## Ownership Prototype

For ownership units, the analysis assumes the maximum affordable housing price as shown in Figure 24 and repeated in Figure 26. With a median sales price of \$391,500 for three-bedroom single family housing unit, the affordability gap for 80% AMI households is \$167,895 and \$111,994 for 100% AMI households.

Figure 26: Ownership Prototype Affordability Gap

Affordability Gap: Ownership Units	80% AMI (Owner)	100% AMI (Owner)
Mesa County 3-Person AMI <sup>1</sup>	\$84,800	\$84,800
Household Income (at Respective %AMI) <sup>1</sup>	\$67,840	\$84,800
<i>% of Median</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>100%</i>
<u>Affordable Sale Price</u>		
Affordable Home Price <sup>1</sup>	\$223,605	\$279,506
Median Purchase Price: All Homes <sup>2</sup>	\$391,500	\$391,500
<u>Affordability Gap</u>		
Median Sales Price: Mesa Co. 3-Bdrm SF House	\$391,500	\$391,500
Supported Sale Price	\$223,605	\$279,506
<b>Affordability Gap<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>(\$167,895)</b>	<b>(\$111,994)</b>

1. City of Grand Junction, Root Policy Research, and HUD 2024 income limits: "2024 Mesa County Area Median Income and Affordable Rents and Home Prices" in Grand Junction Housing Strategy Update 2024.

2. City of Grand Junction, Root Policy Research, and HUD 2024 income limits: "2024 Mesa County Area Median Income and Affordable Rents and Home Prices" in Grand Junction Housing Strategy Update 2024. Reflects detached and attached for-sale homes.

3. A negative figure shown in (parentheses), reflects the gap between the cost to purchase a house and the resources available; a positive figure indicates that the income assumed is sufficient to purchase a housing unit.

Figure 27 provides a summary of calculated affordability gaps, by housing prototype and income level.

**Figure 27: Summary of Assumptions and Affordability Gaps by Housing Prototype**

Income	Prototype	Bedrooms	Type	Housing Cost Affordable at Income Level
50% AMI (Rental)	Rental	2	Apartment	\$820 / Month
60% AMI (Rental)	Rental	2	Apartment	\$1,032 / Month
80% AMI (Owner)	Ownership	3	Single Family	\$223,605
100% AMI (Owner)	Ownership	3	Single Family	\$279,506

Income	Prototype	Development Cost <sup>1</sup>	Median Sales Price <sup>2</sup>	Supported Financing <sup>3</sup>	Affordability Gap <sup>4,5</sup>
50% AMI (Rental)	Rental	\$342,000		\$62,100	(\$279,900)
60% AMI (Rental)	Rental	\$342,000		\$78,100	(\$263,900)
80% AMI (Owner)	Ownership		\$391,500	\$223,605	(\$167,895)
100% AMI (Owner)	Ownership		\$391,500	\$279,506	(\$111,994)

1. City of Grand Junction and Grand Junction Housing Authority
2. City of Grand Junction, Root Policy Research, and HUD 2024 income limits: "2024 Mesa County Area Median Income and Affordable Rents and Home Prices" in Grand Junction Housing Strategy Update 2024. Reflects detached and attached for-sale homes.
3. See supporting figures in report.
4. Difference between Development Cost or Median Sales Price and Supported Financing.
5. A negative figure shown in (parentheses), reflects the gap between the cost of developing or purchasing a unit and the resources available; a positive figure indicates that the income assumed is sufficient.

## MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE AFFORDABLE HOUSING LINKAGE FEES

To calculate maximum supportable affordable housing linkage fees, housing demand per square foot of building area is multiplied by the affordability gap estimates. An additional adjustment is needed to account for the City’s share of funding for affordable housing projects. Based on recent City participation in affordable housing development projects, an estimate of 10 percent City funding is assumed in the affordable housing linkage fee calculation.

Figure 28 repeats the housing demand in the City of Grand Junction per 1,000 square feet by nonresidential building type (repeated from Figure 22).

**Figure 28: Housing Demand in Grand Junction per 1,000 Square Feet of Building Area**

Housing Demand per 1,000 Sq. Ft. of Building Area <sup>1</sup>	BUILDING/LAND USE TYPE (per 1,000 sq. ft.)						
	Retail / Commercial	Convenience Commercial	Office	Institutional	Industrial	Warehousing	Lodging
	50% AMI and Below	0.0830	0.3650	0.0090	0.0635	0.0015	0.0000
60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)	0.1030	0.4550	0.0235	0.0040	0.0020	0.0005	0.0465
80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)	0.1085	0.4770	0.0855	0.0430	0.0060	0.0020	0.0595
100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)	0.0665	0.2930	0.0915	0.0430	0.0080	0.0025	0.0000
120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)	0.0020	0.0080	0.0850	0.2125	0.0480	0.0145	0.0020
120%+ AMI	0.0500	0.2210	0.3395	0.1905	0.1600	0.0470	0.0370
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4130</b>	<b>1.8190</b>	<b>0.6340</b>	<b>0.5565</b>	<b>0.2255</b>	<b>0.0665</b>	<b>0.1810</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis. Adjusted for resident workers.

Because current City policy and this linkage fee does not intend to assist households with incomes above 100 percent of area median income, the fee schedule in Figure 29 excludes demand from this AMI level.

**Maximum supportable affordable housing linkage fees are shown in Figure 29.** Based on the findings in the study, this is the maximum supportable fee amount based on the nexus between demand for affordable housing and costs (to the City of Grand Junction) to provide housing in Grand Junction. Affordable housing linkage fees may be adopted at levels lower than the maximum supportable fees.

**Figure 29: Maximum Supportable Affordable Housing Linkage Fees by Land Use**

Household Income Level	Housing Prototype	Affordability Gap per Unit	Estimated City Funding % Share <sup>2</sup>	Linkage Fees Per 1,000 Sq. Ft. <sup>1</sup>						
				Retail / Commercial	Convenience Commercial	Office	Institutional	Industrial	Warehousing	Lodging
				10%						
50% AMI (Rental)	Rental	\$279,900	\$27,990	\$2,323	\$10,216	\$252	\$1,777	\$42	\$0	\$1,008
60% AMI (Rental)	Rental	\$263,900	\$26,390	\$2,718	\$12,007	\$620	\$106	\$53	\$13	\$1,227
80% AMI (Owner)	Ownership	\$167,895	\$16,790	\$1,822	\$8,009	\$1,436	\$722	\$101	\$34	\$999
100% AMI (Owner)	Ownership	\$111,994	\$11,199	\$745	\$3,281	\$1,025	\$482	\$90	\$28	\$0
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$7,608</b>	<b>\$33,513</b>	<b>\$3,333</b>	<b>\$3,087</b>	<b>\$286</b>	<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$3,234</b>
										<i>Per Lodging Room<sup>3</sup></i>
										<i>Per RV Park Site<sup>4</sup></i>
										\$1,940
										\$174

1. TischlerBise analysis (housing demand per 1,000 square feet of building area multiplied by affordability gap); assumes 35% worker households in Grand Junction.

2. See supporting figures.

3. Converted from square feet based on 600 square feet of gross building area per room for lodging.

4. RV Park jobs per site of .05 multiplied by Lodging land use fee per job (\$3,477). See Appendix C for further detail.

Figure 30 provides the affordable housing linkage fee *per job* for each land use prototype, calculated by dividing the linkage fee per 1,000 sq. ft. by the average jobs per 1,000 sq. ft. (E.g., Retail/Commercial is \$7,608 per 1,000 sq. ft. divided by 2.12 jobs per 1,000 sq. ft. = \$3,589 per job (rounded)).

**Figure 30. Maximum Supportable Affordable Housing Linkage Fees per Job**

	<b>Retail / Commercial</b>	<b>Convenience Commercial</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Institutional</b>	<b>Industrial</b>	<b>Warehousing</b>	<b>Lodging</b>
Linkage Fee per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$7,608	\$33,513	\$3,333	\$3,087	\$286	\$75	\$3,234
Jobs per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	2.12	9.35	3.26	2.86	1.16	0.34	0.93
<b>Linkage Fee per Job</b>	<b>\$3,589</b>	<b>\$3,584</b>	<b>\$1,022</b>	<b>\$1,079</b>	<b>\$247</b>	<b>\$221</b>	<b>\$3,477</b>

## APPENDIX A. GLOSSARY

**Workers:** Full and Part-time employees

**Worker Household:** Households with at least one worker

**Occupation:** A person's job or the type of work they do. Examples include a physical therapist, cashier, security guard, or electrician. The analysis uses “major group level” (per Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) (Bureau of Labor Statistics)).

**Industry:** The business activity of a person's employer or, if self-employed, of their company or business. Examples include a grocery store, hospital, bank, or aircraft manufacturer. Industries are classified by NAICS codes. *An industry includes people with different occupations who work for the same type of business.*

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics (<https://www.bls.gov/cps/definitions.htm>); U.S. Census (<https://www.census.gov/glossary/>)



**APPENDIX B: SUPPORTING DATA**

Nonresidential employee demand factor supporting data is provided below:

**Figure 31. Employee Factors**

ITE Code	Land Use Group	Demand Unit	Avg Wkdy Trip Ends Per Demand Unit <sup>1</sup>	Avg Wkdy Trip Ends Per Employee <sup>1</sup>	Employees Per Demand Unit	Square Feet Per Employee
130	Industrial Park	1,000 Sq Ft	3.37	2.91	1.16	864
150	Warehousing	1,000 Sq Ft	1.71	5.05	0.34	2,953
310	Hotel	room	7.99	14.34	0.56	na
310	Hotel (assume 600 sf per room)	1,000 Sq Ft			0.93	na
610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	3.77	2.86	350
710	General Office (avg size)	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	3.33	3.26	307
820	Shopping Center (avg size ~500ksf)	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	17.42	2.12	471
934	Fast Food	1,000 Sq Ft	50.94	5.45	9.35	107

1. *Trip Generation*, Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), 11th Edition (2021).

**Figure 32. RV Park Employee Factor**

**Median RV Park/Campground Profile**

Employees (Full- and Part-Time)	5
Number of Sites	92
Employees per Site	0.05

Figures reflect medians from the Industry Benchmarking Survey conducted by ARVC and Readex Research in 2023.

Source: National Association of RV Parks & Campgrounds (ARVC), "2023 Outdoor Hospitality Industry Benchmarking Report."

## APPENDIX C. BUILDING PROTOTYPE DETAIL

Included in the appendix are the following tables for each building prototype:

1. Income by Occupation
2. Household Distribution
3. Household Income
4. Percent of Median Income by Household Type and Occupation
5. Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level
  - a. 50% and Below
  - b. 60%
  - c. 80%
  - d. 100%
  - e. 120%
  - f. 120% and over

## RETAIL / COMMERCIAL

Figure 33: Income by Occupation for Retail/Commercial Building Prototype

Occupation Distribution	Grand Junction	Occup. as Share	Average Income per HH (rounded)	Wrkr Households per 20,000 SF <sup>3</sup>
	2024 Average Income <sup>1</sup>	of Retail Workers <sup>2</sup>		Total Wrkr Households
Management Occupations	\$63,532	4.3%	\$2,700	1.0
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$59,150	2.9%	\$1,730	0.7
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$68,170	0.1%	\$80	0.0
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$61,152	0.5%	\$300	0.1
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Legal Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$26,414	0.6%	\$150	0.1
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$23,504	3.3%	\$780	0.8
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$105,514	1.6%	\$1,700	0.4
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$67,287	0.0%	\$30	0.0
Protective Service Occupations	\$13,791	1.3%	\$180	0.3
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$20,805	22.4%	\$4,660	5.3
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$32,002	2.0%	\$630	0.5
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$17,318	2.4%	\$420	0.6
Sales and Related Occupations	\$34,081	29.8%	\$10,160	7.0
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$21,532	9.5%	\$2,040	2.2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$36,835	0.2%	\$80	0.0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$28,527	0.6%	\$170	0.1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$62,439	3.1%	\$1,950	0.7
Production Occupations	\$31,658	2.8%	\$900	0.7
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$27,032	12.5%	\$3,370	2.9
<b>Weighted Average Annual Wage</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$32,030</b>	<b>23.6</b>

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

3. Worker Household estimate from U.S. Census data and ITE data.

Figure 34: Household Distribution for Retail/Commercial Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft.<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	0.15	0.32	0.20	0.33	<b>1.00</b>
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.10	0.22	0.14	0.23	<b>0.69</b>
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.03</b>
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	<b>0.11</b>
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05	<b>0.14</b>
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupatio	0.12	0.25	0.16	0.26	<b>0.79</b>
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.13	<b>0.38</b>
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.01</b>
Protective Service Occupations	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.10	<b>0.31</b>
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.79	1.66	1.08	1.76	<b>5.29</b>
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupat	0.07	0.15	0.09	0.15	<b>0.47</b>
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.08	0.18	0.12	0.19	<b>0.57</b>
Sales and Related Occupations	1.05	2.21	1.43	2.34	<b>7.04</b>
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.33	0.70	0.45	0.74	<b>2.23</b>
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	<b>0.05</b>
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05	<b>0.14</b>
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.11	0.23	0.15	0.25	<b>0.74</b>
Production Occupations	0.10	0.21	0.14	0.22	<b>0.67</b>
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.44	0.92	0.60	0.98	<b>2.94</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>23.60</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 35: Household Income for Retail/Commercial Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Average
<b>City of Grand Junction Avg. Household Income by Occupation per Household Size<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	\$82,591	\$101,651	\$133,417	\$146,123	\$114,357
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$76,895	\$94,640	\$124,215	\$136,045	\$106,470
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$88,621	\$109,072	\$143,157	\$156,791	\$122,706
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$79,498	\$97,843	\$128,419	\$140,650	\$110,074
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Legal Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	\$34,338	\$42,262	\$55,468	\$60,751	\$47,544
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$30,556	\$37,607	\$49,359	\$54,060	\$42,308
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$137,168	\$168,822	\$221,579	\$242,681	\$189,924
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$87,473	\$107,659	\$141,302	\$154,759	\$121,116
Protective Service Occupations	\$17,929	\$22,066	\$28,962	\$31,720	\$24,824
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$27,046	\$33,287	\$43,690	\$47,851	\$37,448
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$41,603	\$51,203	\$67,205	\$73,605	\$57,604
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$22,514	\$27,710	\$36,369	\$39,832	\$31,173
Sales and Related Occupations	\$44,305	\$54,529	\$71,570	\$78,386	\$61,345
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$27,991	\$34,451	\$45,216	\$49,523	\$38,757
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$47,886	\$58,936	\$77,354	\$84,721	\$66,303
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$37,084	\$45,642	\$59,906	\$65,611	\$51,348
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$81,171	\$99,902	\$131,122	\$143,610	\$112,390
Production Occupations	\$41,155	\$50,652	\$66,481	\$72,813	\$56,984
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$35,141	\$43,251	\$56,767	\$62,173	\$48,657

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

Figure 36: Percent of Median Income by Household Type and Occupation for Retail/Commercial Building Prototype

Area Median Income-->	\$66,000	\$75,400	\$84,800	\$94,200
	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person
<b>Percent of Median Income by Occupation</b>				
Management Occupations	125%	135%	157%	155%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	117%	126%	146%	144%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	134%	145%	169%	166%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	120%	130%	151%	149%
Community and Social Service Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Legal Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	52%	56%	65%	64%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	46%	50%	58%	57%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	208%	224%	261%	258%
Healthcare Support Occupations	133%	143%	167%	164%
Protective Service Occupations	27%	29%	34%	34%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	41%	44%	52%	51%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	63%	68%	79%	78%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	34%	37%	43%	42%
Sales and Related Occupations	67%	72%	84%	83%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	42%	46%	53%	53%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	73%	78%	91%	90%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	56%	61%	71%	70%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	123%	132%	155%	152%
Production Occupations	62%	67%	78%	77%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	53%	57%	67%	66%

Red indicates a value less than 100% (reflecting the median household income).

Figure 37: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Retail/Commercial Building Prototype

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>50% AMI and Below</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.12	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.37
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.31
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.79	1.66	0.00	0.00	2.45
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.08	0.18	0.12	0.19	0.57
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.33	0.70	0.00	0.00	1.03
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>4.73</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.06
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.26	0.42
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	1.08	1.76	2.84
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.74	1.19
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.44	0.92	0.00	0.00	1.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>5.89</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 38: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Retail/Commercial Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.08
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.07	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.46
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	1.05	2.21	0.00	0.00	3.26
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.12
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.10	0.21	0.14	0.22	0.67
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.98	1.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>6.20</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	1.43	2.34	3.77
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>3.80</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.



Figure 39: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Retail/Commercial Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.10</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120%+ AMI</b>					
Management Occupations	0.15	0.32	0.20	0.33	1.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.22	0.14	0.23	0.59
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.12
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.39
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.11	0.23	0.15	0.25	0.74
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>2.87</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

## CONVENIENCE COMMERCIAL

Figure 40: Income by Occupation for Convenience Commercial Building Prototype

Occupation Distribution	Grand Junction	Occup. as Share	Average Income per HH (rounded)	Wrkr Households per 20,000 SF <sup>3</sup>
	2024 Average Income <sup>1</sup>	of Retail Workers <sup>2</sup>		Total Wrkr Households
				103.9
Management Occupations	\$63,532	4.3%	\$2,700	4.4
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$59,150	2.9%	\$1,730	3.0
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$68,170	0.1%	\$80	0.1
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$61,152	0.5%	\$300	0.5
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Legal Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$26,414	0.6%	\$150	0.6
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$23,504	3.3%	\$780	3.5
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$105,514	1.6%	\$1,700	1.7
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$67,287	0.0%	\$30	0.0
Protective Service Occupations	\$13,791	1.3%	\$180	1.4
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$20,805	22.4%	\$4,660	23.3
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$32,002	2.0%	\$630	2.0
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$17,318	2.4%	\$420	2.5
Sales and Related Occupations	\$34,081	29.8%	\$10,160	31.0
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$21,532	9.5%	\$2,040	9.8
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$36,835	0.2%	\$80	0.2
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$28,527	0.6%	\$170	0.6
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$62,439	3.1%	\$1,950	3.3
Production Occupations	\$31,658	2.8%	\$900	2.9
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$27,032	12.5%	\$3,370	13.0
<b>Weighted Average Annual Wage</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$32,030</b>	103.9

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

3. Worker Household estimate from U.S. Census data and ITE data.

Figure 41: Household Distribution for Convenience Commercial Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft.<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	0.66	1.39	0.90	1.47	4.42
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.45	0.96	0.62	1.01	3.04
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.13
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.08	0.16	0.10	0.17	0.50
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.09	0.19	0.12	0.20	0.61
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.52	1.09	0.70	1.15	3.46
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.25	0.52	0.34	0.56	1.67
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.05
Protective Service Occupations	0.21	0.44	0.28	0.46	1.39
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	3.48	7.32	4.74	7.76	23.29
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.31	0.64	0.42	0.68	2.05
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.37	0.78	0.51	0.83	2.50
Sales and Related Occupations	4.63	9.73	6.31	10.32	30.98
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	1.47	3.09	2.00	3.27	9.83
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.22
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.09	0.19	0.13	0.21	0.62
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.49	1.02	0.66	1.08	3.25
Production Occupations	0.44	0.92	0.60	0.98	2.94
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	1.94	4.07	2.64	4.32	12.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.54</b>	<b>32.64</b>	<b>21.15</b>	<b>34.60</b>	<b>103.90</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 42: Household Income for Convenience Commercial Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Average
<b>City of Grand Junction Avg. Household Income by Occupation per Household Size<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	\$82,591	\$101,651	\$133,417	\$146,123	\$114,357
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$76,895	\$94,640	\$124,215	\$136,045	\$106,470
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$88,621	\$109,072	\$143,157	\$156,791	\$122,706
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$79,498	\$97,843	\$128,419	\$140,650	\$110,074
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Legal Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	\$34,338	\$42,262	\$55,468	\$60,751	\$47,544
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$30,556	\$37,607	\$49,359	\$54,060	\$42,308
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$137,168	\$168,822	\$221,579	\$242,681	\$189,924
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$87,473	\$107,659	\$141,302	\$154,759	\$121,116
Protective Service Occupations	\$17,929	\$22,066	\$28,962	\$31,720	\$24,824
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$27,046	\$33,287	\$43,690	\$47,851	\$37,448
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$41,603	\$51,203	\$67,205	\$73,605	\$57,604
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$22,514	\$27,710	\$36,369	\$39,832	\$31,173
Sales and Related Occupations	\$44,305	\$54,529	\$71,570	\$78,386	\$61,345
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$27,991	\$34,451	\$45,216	\$49,523	\$38,757
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$47,886	\$58,936	\$77,354	\$84,721	\$66,303
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$37,084	\$45,642	\$59,906	\$65,611	\$51,348
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$81,171	\$99,902	\$131,122	\$143,610	\$112,390
Production Occupations	\$41,155	\$50,652	\$66,481	\$72,813	\$56,984
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$35,141	\$43,251	\$56,767	\$62,173	\$48,657

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

Figure 43: Percent of Median Income by Household Type and Occupation for Convenience Commercial Building Prototype

Area Median Income-->	\$66,000	\$75,400	\$84,800	\$94,200
	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person
<b>Percent of Median Income by Occupation</b>				
Management Occupations	125%	135%	157%	155%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	117%	126%	146%	144%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	134%	145%	169%	166%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	120%	130%	151%	149%
Community and Social Service Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Legal Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	52%	56%	65%	64%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	46%	50%	58%	57%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	208%	224%	261%	258%
Healthcare Support Occupations	133%	143%	167%	164%
Protective Service Occupations	27%	29%	34%	34%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	41%	44%	52%	51%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	63%	68%	79%	78%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	34%	37%	43%	42%
Sales and Related Occupations	67%	72%	84%	83%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	42%	46%	53%	53%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	73%	78%	91%	90%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	56%	61%	71%	70%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	123%	132%	155%	152%
Production Occupations	62%	67%	78%	77%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	53%	57%	67%	66%

Red indicates a value less than 100% (reflecting the median household income).

Figure 44: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Convenience Commercial Building Prototype

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>50% AMI and Below</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.52	1.09	0.00	0.00	1.61
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.21	0.44	0.28	0.46	1.39
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	3.48	7.32	0.00	0.00	10.80
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.37	0.78	0.51	0.83	2.49
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	1.47	3.09	0.00	0.00	4.56
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>20.85</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.09	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.28
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.70	1.15	1.85
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	4.74	7.76	12.50
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.27	5.27
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	1.94	4.07	0.00	0.00	6.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>12.18</b>	<b>26.00</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 45: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Convenience Commercial Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.20	0.32
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.31	0.64	0.42	0.68	2.05
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	4.63	9.73	0.00	0.00	14.36
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.10
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.19	0.13	0.21	0.53
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.44	0.92	0.60	0.98	2.94
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	2.64	4.32	6.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>27.26</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	6.31	10.32	16.63
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.11
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>16.74</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 46: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Convenience Commercial Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.45</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120%+ AMI</b>					
Management Occupations	0.66	1.39	0.90	1.47	4.42
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.96	0.62	1.01	2.59
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.13
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.08	0.16	0.10	0.17	0.51
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.25	0.52	0.34	0.56	1.67
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.06
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.49	1.02	0.66	1.08	3.25
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>12.63</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.



OFFICE

Figure 47: Income by Occupation for Office Building Prototype

Occupation Distribution	Grand Junction	Occup. as Share	Average Income per HH (rounded)	Wrkr Households per 20,000 SF <sup>3</sup>
	2024 Average Income <sup>1</sup>	of Office Workers <sup>2</sup>		Total Wrkr Households
Management Occupations	\$104,330	10.9%	\$11,330	3.9
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$82,054	5.2%	\$4,250	1.9
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$86,446	2.3%	\$1,960	0.8
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$92,723	2.5%	\$2,350	0.9
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$85,122	1.4%	\$1,230	0.5
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$58,664	4.0%	\$2,350	1.5
Legal Occupations	\$100,301	1.6%	\$1,570	0.6
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$28,029	2.3%	\$640	0.8
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$52,336	1.3%	\$680	0.5
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$102,635	15.0%	\$15,370	5.4
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$32,748	10.3%	\$3,370	3.7
Protective Service Occupations	\$68,268	4.0%	\$2,740	1.5
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$28,674	1.7%	\$480	0.6
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$25,169	4.1%	\$1,030	1.5
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$22,444	1.6%	\$360	0.6
Sales and Related Occupations	\$63,970	3.9%	\$2,470	1.4
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$44,884	15.9%	\$7,140	5.8
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$24,786	0.1%	\$20	0.0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$55,937	0.8%	\$440	0.3
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$54,482	4.6%	\$2,520	1.7
Production Occupations	\$44,073	2.9%	\$1,290	1.1
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$40,130	3.7%	\$1,490	1.3
<b>Weighted Average Annual Wage</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$65,080</b>	<b>36.2</b>

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

3. Worker Household estimate from U.S. Census data and ITE data.

Figure 48: Household Distribution for Office Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft.<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	0.57	1.38	0.77	1.21	<b>3.93</b>
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.27	0.66	0.37	0.58	<b>1.87</b>
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.12	0.29	0.16	0.25	<b>0.82</b>
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.13	0.32	0.18	0.28	<b>0.92</b>
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.08	0.18	0.10	0.16	<b>0.52</b>
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.21	0.51	0.29	0.45	<b>1.45</b>
Legal Occupations	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.17	<b>0.57</b>
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.12	0.29	0.16	0.25	<b>0.82</b>
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.07	0.16	0.09	0.14	<b>0.47</b>
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.78	1.91	1.07	1.67	<b>5.42</b>
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.54	1.31	0.73	1.15	<b>3.73</b>
Protective Service Occupations	0.21	0.51	0.29	0.45	<b>1.45</b>
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.09	0.21	0.12	0.19	<b>0.61</b>
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.21	0.52	0.29	0.46	<b>1.48</b>
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.08	0.21	0.12	0.18	<b>0.59</b>
Sales and Related Occupations	0.20	0.49	0.28	0.43	<b>1.40</b>
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.83	2.02	1.13	1.77	<b>5.76</b>
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	<b>0.02</b>
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.09	<b>0.29</b>
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.24	0.59	0.33	0.52	<b>1.68</b>
Production Occupations	0.15	0.37	0.21	0.33	<b>1.06</b>
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.19	0.47	0.26	0.41	<b>1.34</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>12.71</b>	<b>7.12</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>36.20</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 49: Household Income for Office Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Average
<b>City of Grand Junction Avg. Household Income by Occupation per Household Size<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	\$135,628	\$166,927	\$219,092	\$239,958	\$187,793
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$106,671	\$131,287	\$172,314	\$188,725	\$147,698
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$112,379	\$138,313	\$181,536	\$198,825	\$155,602
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$120,541	\$148,358	\$194,719	\$213,264	\$166,902
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$110,658	\$136,194	\$178,755	\$195,780	\$153,219
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$76,263	\$93,863	\$123,195	\$134,928	\$105,596
Legal Occupations	\$130,391	\$160,482	\$210,632	\$230,692	\$180,542
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	\$36,438	\$44,846	\$58,861	\$64,466	\$50,452
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$68,037	\$83,738	\$109,906	\$120,373	\$94,205
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$133,426	\$164,216	\$215,534	\$236,061	\$184,743
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$42,572	\$52,396	\$68,770	\$75,319	\$58,946
Protective Service Occupations	\$88,748	\$109,228	\$143,362	\$157,016	\$122,882
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$37,276	\$45,879	\$60,216	\$65,951	\$51,614
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$32,719	\$40,270	\$52,855	\$57,888	\$45,304
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$29,177	\$35,910	\$47,132	\$51,620	\$40,398
Sales and Related Occupations	\$83,161	\$102,353	\$134,338	\$147,132	\$115,147
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$58,349	\$71,814	\$94,256	\$103,233	\$80,791
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$32,222	\$39,657	\$52,050	\$57,007	\$44,615
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$72,718	\$89,500	\$117,468	\$128,656	\$100,687
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$70,826	\$87,171	\$114,412	\$125,308	\$98,067
Production Occupations	\$57,295	\$70,517	\$92,554	\$101,369	\$79,332
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$52,169	\$64,208	\$84,272	\$92,298	\$72,233

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

Figure 50: Percent of Median Income by Household Type and Occupation for Office Building Prototype

Area Median Income-->	\$66,000	\$75,400	\$84,800	\$94,200
	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person
<b>Percent of Median Income by Occupation</b>				
Management Occupations	205%	221%	258%	255%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	162%	174%	203%	200%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	170%	183%	214%	211%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	183%	197%	230%	226%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	168%	181%	211%	208%
Community and Social Service Occupations	116%	124%	145%	143%
Legal Occupations	198%	213%	248%	245%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	<b>55%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>68%</b>
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	103%	111%	130%	128%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	202%	218%	254%	251%
Healthcare Support Occupations	<b>65%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>80%</b>
Protective Service Occupations	134%	145%	169%	167%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	<b>56%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>70%</b>
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	<b>50%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>61%</b>
Personal Care and Service Occupations	<b>44%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>55%</b>
Sales and Related Occupations	126%	136%	158%	156%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	<b>88%</b>	<b>95%</b>	111%	110%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	<b>49%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>61%</b>
Construction and Extraction Occupations	110%	119%	139%	137%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	107%	116%	135%	133%
Production Occupations	<b>87%</b>	<b>94%</b>	109%	108%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	<b>79%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>98%</b>

Red indicates a value less than 100% (reflecting the median household income).

Figure 51: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Office Building Prototype

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>50% AMI and Below</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.08	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.29
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.12	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.41
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.18	0.30
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1.33</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 52: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Office Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.25	0.41
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.54	1.31	0.00	1.15	3.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.21	0.12	0.19	0.52
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.46	0.75
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>4.88</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.73
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.83	2.02	0.00	0.00	2.85
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.15	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.52
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.47	0.26	0.41	1.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>5.24</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 53: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Office Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.07	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.23
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.77	2.90
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.14
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.24	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.83
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.33	0.54
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>4.85</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120%+ AMI</b>					
Management Occupations	0.57	1.38	0.77	1.21	3.93
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.27	0.66	0.37	0.58	1.88
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.12	0.29	0.16	0.25	0.82
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.13	0.32	0.18	0.28	0.91
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.08	0.18	0.10	0.16	0.52
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.51	0.29	0.45	1.25
Legal Occupations	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.17	0.56
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.14	0.23
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.78	1.91	1.07	1.67	5.43
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.21	0.51	0.29	0.45	1.46
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.20	0.49	0.28	0.43	1.40
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.09	0.15
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.52	0.85
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>19.39</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

## INSTITUTIONAL

Figure 54: Income by Occupation for Institutional Building Prototype

Occupation Distribution	Grand Junction	Occup. as Share	Average Income per HH (rounded)	Households per 20,000 SF <sup>3</sup>
	2024 Average Income <sup>1</sup>	of Institutional Workers <sup>2</sup>		Total Wrkr Households
Management Occupations	\$94,030	4.1%	\$3,870	31.8
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$38,596	2.2%	\$850	0.7
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$86,600	2.2%	\$1,880	0.7
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$6,148	0.2%	\$10	0.1
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$81,029	2.2%	\$1,750	0.7
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$42,109	3.1%	\$1,290	1.0
Legal Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$52,056	61.1%	\$31,820	19.4
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$35,645	2.4%	\$860	0.8
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$84,220	0.6%	\$520	0.2
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$46,638	0.7%	\$310	0.2
Protective Service Occupations	\$18,879	0.5%	\$90	0.1
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$28,616	3.2%	\$930	1.0
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$35,862	5.6%	\$2,010	1.8
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$4,691	1.1%	\$50	0.4
Sales and Related Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$18,652	9.6%	\$1,790	3.1
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$70,817	0.4%	\$280	0.1
Production Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$41,384	0.8%	\$350	0.3
<b>Weighted Average Annual Wage</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$48,660</b>	<b>31.8</b>

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

3. Worker Household estimate from U.S. Census data and ITE data.



Figure 55: Household Distribution for Institutional Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft.<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	0.30	0.47	0.28	0.25	1.31
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.16	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.70
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.16	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.69
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.07
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.16	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.69
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.23	0.35	0.21	0.18	0.97
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	4.50	7.04	4.21	3.68	19.44
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.18	0.28	0.17	0.15	0.77
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.20
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.21
Protective Service Occupations	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.15
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.24	0.37	0.22	0.20	1.03
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.41	0.65	0.39	0.34	1.78
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.08	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.35
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.71	1.11	0.66	0.58	3.05
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.12
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>11.52</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>31.80</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 56: Household Income for Institutional Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Average
<b>City of Grand Junction Avg. Household Income by Occupation per Household Size<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	\$122,239	\$150,448	\$197,463	\$216,269	\$169,254
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$50,175	\$61,754	\$81,053	\$88,772	\$69,474
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$112,581	\$138,561	\$181,861	\$199,181	\$155,881
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$7,993	\$9,838	\$12,912	\$14,141	\$11,067
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$105,338	\$129,647	\$170,162	\$186,368	\$145,853
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$54,742	\$67,374	\$88,429	\$96,851	\$75,796
Legal Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	\$67,672	\$83,289	\$109,317	\$119,728	\$93,700
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$46,338	\$57,031	\$74,854	\$81,983	\$64,160
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$109,485	\$134,751	\$176,861	\$193,705	\$151,595
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$60,629	\$74,621	\$97,940	\$107,267	\$83,948
Protective Service Occupations	\$24,543	\$30,206	\$39,646	\$43,421	\$33,982
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$37,200	\$45,785	\$60,093	\$65,816	\$51,508
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$46,621	\$57,380	\$75,311	\$82,483	\$64,552
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$6,099	\$7,506	\$9,852	\$10,790	\$8,444
Sales and Related Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$24,248	\$29,843	\$39,169	\$42,899	\$33,573
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$92,062	\$113,307	\$148,715	\$162,879	\$127,470
Production Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$53,800	\$66,215	\$86,907	\$95,184	\$74,492

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

Figure 57: Percent of Median Income by Household Type and Occupation for Institutional Building Prototype

Area Median Income-->	\$66,000	\$75,400	\$84,800	\$94,200
	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person
<b>Percent of Median Income by Occupation</b>				
Management Occupations	185%	200%	233%	230%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	<b>76%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>94%</b>
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	171%	184%	214%	211%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	160%	172%	201%	198%
Community and Social Service Occupations	<b>83%</b>	<b>89%</b>	104%	103%
Legal Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	103%	110%	129%	127%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	<b>70%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>87%</b>
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	166%	179%	209%	206%
Healthcare Support Occupations	<b>92%</b>	<b>99%</b>	115%	114%
Protective Service Occupations	<b>37%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>46%</b>
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	<b>56%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>70%</b>
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	<b>71%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>88%</b>
Personal Care and Service Occupations	9%	10%	<b>12%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Sales and Related Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	<b>37%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	139%	150%	175%	173%
Production Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	<b>82%</b>	<b>88%</b>	102%	101%

Red indicates a value less than 100% (reflecting the median household income).

Figure 58: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Institutional Building Prototype

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>50% AMI and Below</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.08
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.14
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.08	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.36
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.71	1.11	0.66	0.58	3.06
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>3.64</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.24</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 59: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Institutional Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.18	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.46
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.37	0.22	0.20	0.79
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.41	0.65	0.00	0.00	1.06
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>2.47</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.53
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.23	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.58
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.15	0.32
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.13
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.34	0.73
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.06	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>2.45</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 60: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Institutional Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.18	0.39
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	4.50	7.04	0.00	0.00	11.54
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.09
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>12.13</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120%+ AMI</b>					
Management Occupations	0.30	0.47	0.28	0.25	1.30
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.16	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.69
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.16	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.69
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	4.21	3.68	7.89
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.20
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.12
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>10.89</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

## INDUSTRIAL

Figure 61: Income by Occupation for Industrial Building Prototype

Occupation Distribution	Grand Junction	Occup. as Share	Average Income per HH (rounded)	Wrkr Households per 20,000 SF <sup>3</sup>
	2024 Average Income <sup>1</sup>	of Industrial Workers <sup>2</sup>		Total Wrkr Households
Management Occupations	\$118,788	13.1%	\$15,620	12.90
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$99,567	2.0%	\$1,980	0.26
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$71,541	1.6%	\$1,130	0.20
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$91,155	3.7%	\$3,370	0.48
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$41,290	0.7%	\$300	0.09
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Legal Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$47,030	0.4%	\$210	0.06
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$18,816	0.2%	\$40	0.03
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	\$55,886	0.7%	\$390	0.09
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$17,079	0.3%	\$50	0.04
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$24,313	1.3%	\$320	0.17
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$37,507	0.1%	\$30	0.01
Sales and Related Occupations	\$99,314	5.9%	\$5,870	0.76
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$49,455	10.4%	\$5,160	1.34
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$31,547	2.5%	\$780	0.32
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$53,850	20.6%	\$11,110	2.66
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$80,049	4.5%	\$3,640	0.59
Production Occupations	\$49,947	13.7%	\$6,840	1.77
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$58,518	18.1%	\$10,600	2.34
<b>Weighted Average Annual Wage</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$67,440</b>	<b>12.90</b>

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

3. Worker Household estimate from U.S. Census data and ITE data.

Figure 62: Household Distribution for Industrial Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft.<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	0.22	0.58	0.31	0.59	<b>1.70</b>
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.09	<b>0.26</b>
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.07	<b>0.20</b>
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.06	0.16	0.09	0.17	<b>0.48</b>
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	<b>0.09</b>
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	<b>0.06</b>
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.03</b>
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Protective Service Occupations	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	<b>0.09</b>
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.04</b>
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.06	<b>0.17</b>
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.01</b>
Sales and Related Occupations	0.10	0.26	0.14	0.26	<b>0.76</b>
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.17	0.46	0.25	0.47	<b>1.34</b>
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.11	<b>0.32</b>
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.34	0.91	0.49	0.92	<b>2.66</b>
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.20	<b>0.59</b>
Production Occupations	0.23	0.60	0.32	0.61	<b>1.77</b>
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.30	0.80	0.43	0.81	<b>2.34</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>12.90</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.



Figure 63: Household Income for Industrial Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Average
<b>City of Grand Junction Avg. Household Income by Occupation per Household Size<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	\$154,425	\$190,061	\$249,455	\$273,213	\$213,819
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$129,437	\$159,308	\$209,091	\$229,005	\$179,221
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$93,003	\$114,465	\$150,236	\$164,544	\$128,774
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$118,501	\$145,847	\$191,425	\$209,656	\$164,078
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$53,676	\$66,063	\$86,708	\$94,966	\$74,321
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Legal Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	\$61,139	\$75,248	\$98,763	\$108,169	\$84,654
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$24,461	\$30,106	\$39,514	\$43,277	\$33,869
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protective Service Occupations	\$72,652	\$89,417	\$117,360	\$128,538	\$100,595
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$22,203	\$27,326	\$35,866	\$39,282	\$30,742
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$31,607	\$38,901	\$51,058	\$55,921	\$43,764
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$48,759	\$60,011	\$78,764	\$86,265	\$67,512
Sales and Related Occupations	\$129,108	\$158,902	\$208,559	\$228,422	\$178,765
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$64,291	\$79,128	\$103,855	\$113,746	\$89,019
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$41,011	\$50,475	\$66,248	\$72,557	\$56,784
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$70,005	\$86,160	\$113,085	\$123,855	\$96,930
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$104,064	\$128,079	\$168,103	\$184,113	\$144,089
Production Occupations	\$64,931	\$79,915	\$104,889	\$114,878	\$89,904
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$76,073	\$93,629	\$122,888	\$134,591	\$105,332

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

Figure 64: Percent of Median Income by Household Type and Occupation for Industrial Building Prototype

Area Median Income-->	\$66,000	\$75,400	\$84,800	\$94,200
	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person
<b>Percent of Median Income by Occupation</b>				
Management Occupations	234%	252%	294%	290%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	196%	211%	247%	243%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	141%	152%	177%	175%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	180%	193%	226%	223%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	<b>81%</b>	<b>88%</b>	102%	101%
Community and Social Service Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Legal Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	<b>93%</b>	<b>100%</b>	116%	115%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	<b>37%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>46%</b>
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Healthcare Support Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Protective Service Occupations	110%	119%	138%	136%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	<b>34%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>42%</b>
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>59%</b>
Personal Care and Service Occupations	<b>74%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>92%</b>
Sales and Related Occupations	196%	211%	246%	242%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	<b>97%</b>	105%	122%	121%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	<b>62%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>77%</b>
Construction and Extraction Occupations	106%	114%	133%	131%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	158%	170%	198%	195%
Production Occupations	<b>98%</b>	106%	124%	122%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	115%	124%	145%	143%

Red indicates a value less than 100% (reflecting the median household income).

Figure 65: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Industrial Building Prototype

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>50% AMI and Below</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.09</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.12
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.12</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 66: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Industrial Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.32
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.35</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.47</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 67: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Industrial Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.05
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.46
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.34	0.91	0.00	0.00	1.25
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.60
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>2.73</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120%+ AMI</b>					
Management Occupations	0.22	0.58	0.31	0.59	1.70
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.26
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.21
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.06	0.16	0.09	0.17	0.48
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.05
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.10	0.26	0.14	0.26	0.76
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.47	0.72
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.92	1.41
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.59
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.61	0.93
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.80	0.43	0.81	2.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>9.15</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

## WAREHOUSING

Figure 68: Income by Occupation for Warehousing Building Prototype

Occupation Distribution	Grand Junction	Occup. as Share	Average Income per HH (rounded)	Wrkr Households per 20,000 SF <sup>3</sup>
	2024 Average Income <sup>1</sup>	of Industrial Workers <sup>2</sup>		Total Wrkr Households
Management Occupations	\$118,788	13.1%	\$15,620	3.80
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$99,567	2.0%	\$1,980	0.08
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$71,541	1.6%	\$1,130	0.06
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$91,155	3.7%	\$3,370	0.14
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$41,290	0.7%	\$300	0.03
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Legal Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$47,030	0.4%	\$210	0.02
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$18,816	0.2%	\$40	0.01
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	\$55,886	0.7%	\$390	0.03
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$17,079	0.3%	\$50	0.01
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$24,313	1.3%	\$320	0.05
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$37,507	0.1%	\$30	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	\$99,314	5.9%	\$5,870	0.22
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$49,455	10.4%	\$5,160	0.40
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$31,547	2.5%	\$780	0.09
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$53,850	20.6%	\$11,110	0.78
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$80,049	4.5%	\$3,640	0.17
Production Occupations	\$49,947	13.7%	\$6,840	0.52
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$58,518	18.1%	\$10,600	0.69
<b>Weighted Average Annual Wage</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$67,440</b>	<b>3.80</b>

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

3. Worker Household estimate from U.S. Census data and ITE data.

Figure 69: Household Distribution for Warehousing Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft.<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	0.06	0.17	0.09	0.17	<b>0.50</b>
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	<b>0.08</b>
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	<b>0.06</b>
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.05	<b>0.14</b>
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.03</b>
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	<b>0.02</b>
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.01</b>
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	<b>0.03</b>
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.01</b>
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	<b>0.05</b>
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Sales and Related Occupations	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.08	<b>0.22</b>
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.05	0.14	0.07	0.14	<b>0.40</b>
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	<b>0.09</b>
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.10	0.27	0.14	0.27	<b>0.78</b>
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.06	<b>0.17</b>
Production Occupations	0.07	0.18	0.09	0.18	<b>0.52</b>
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.09	0.24	0.13	0.24	<b>0.69</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>3.80</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 70: Household Income for Warehousing Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Average
<b>City of Grand Junction Avg. Household Income by Occupation per Household Size<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	\$154,425	\$190,061	\$249,455	\$273,213	\$213,819
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$129,437	\$159,308	\$209,091	\$229,005	\$179,221
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$93,003	\$114,465	\$150,236	\$164,544	\$128,774
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$118,501	\$145,847	\$191,425	\$209,656	\$164,078
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$53,676	\$66,063	\$86,708	\$94,966	\$74,321
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Legal Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	\$61,139	\$75,248	\$98,763	\$108,169	\$84,654
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$24,461	\$30,106	\$39,514	\$43,277	\$33,869
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protective Service Occupations	\$72,652	\$89,417	\$117,360	\$128,538	\$100,595
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$22,203	\$27,326	\$35,866	\$39,282	\$30,742
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$31,607	\$38,901	\$51,058	\$55,921	\$43,764
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$48,759	\$60,011	\$78,764	\$86,265	\$67,512
Sales and Related Occupations	\$129,108	\$158,902	\$208,559	\$228,422	\$178,765
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$64,291	\$79,128	\$103,855	\$113,746	\$89,019
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$41,011	\$50,475	\$66,248	\$72,557	\$56,784
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$70,005	\$86,160	\$113,085	\$123,855	\$96,930
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$104,064	\$128,079	\$168,103	\$184,113	\$144,089
Production Occupations	\$64,931	\$79,915	\$104,889	\$114,878	\$89,904
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$76,073	\$93,629	\$122,888	\$134,591	\$105,332

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

Figure 71: Percent of Median Income by Household Type and Occupation for Warehousing Building Prototype

Area Median Income-->	\$66,000	\$75,400	\$84,800	\$94,200
	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person
<b>Percent of Median Income by Occupation</b>				
Management Occupations	234%	252%	294%	290%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	196%	211%	247%	243%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	141%	152%	177%	175%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	180%	193%	226%	223%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	81%	88%	102%	101%
Community and Social Service Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Legal Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	93%	100%	116%	115%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	37%	40%	47%	46%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Healthcare Support Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Protective Service Occupations	110%	119%	138%	136%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	34%	36%	42%	42%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	48%	52%	60%	59%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	74%	80%	93%	92%
Sales and Related Occupations	196%	211%	246%	242%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	97%	105%	122%	121%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	62%	67%	78%	77%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	106%	114%	133%	131%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	158%	170%	198%	195%
Production Occupations	98%	106%	124%	122%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	115%	124%	145%	143%

Red indicates a value less than 100% (reflecting the median household income).



Figure 72: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Warehousing Building Prototype

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>50% AMI and Below</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.04</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 73: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Warehousing Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.09
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.10</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.14</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 74: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Warehousing Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.10	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.37
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.82</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120%+ AMI</b>					
Management Occupations	0.06	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.49
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.08
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.06
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.15
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.23
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.14	0.21
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.27	0.41
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.17
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.27
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.24	0.13	0.24	0.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>2.69</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

## LODGING

Figure 75: Income by Occupation for Lodging Building Prototype

Occupation Distribution	Grand Junction	Occup. as Share	Average Income per HH (rounded)	Wrkr Households per 20,000 SF <sup>3</sup>
	2024 Average Income <sup>1</sup>	of Lodging Workers <sup>2</sup>		Total Wrkr Households
Management Occupations	\$159,478	11.1%	\$17,700	10.3
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$55,883	2.0%	\$1,140	0.2
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Legal Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$27,258	8.2%	\$2,230	0.8
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Protective Service Occupations	\$15,737	2.7%	\$420	0.3
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$17,901	8.2%	\$1,460	0.8
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$25,123	42.3%	\$10,640	4.4
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$114,771	6.3%	\$7,170	0.6
Sales and Related Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$26,548	12.0%	\$3,180	1.2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$104,367	1.9%	\$2,000	0.2
Production Occupations	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$3,934	5.4%	\$210	0.6
<b>Weighted Average Annual Wage</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$46,150</b>	<b>10.3</b>

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary].

3. Worker Household estimate from U.S. Census data and ITE data.

Figure 76: Household Distribution for Lodging Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft.<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	0.10	0.44	0.33	0.28	1.14
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.21
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.08	0.32	0.24	0.20	0.84
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.02	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.28
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.08	0.32	0.24	0.20	0.84
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.39	1.67	1.24	1.06	4.36
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.06	0.25	0.18	0.16	0.64
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.11	0.47	0.35	0.30	1.23
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.20
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.05	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>10.30</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 77: Household Income for Lodging Building Prototype

	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Average
<b>City of Grand Junction Avg. Household Income by Occupation per Household Size<sup>1</sup></b>					
Management Occupations	\$207,322	\$255,165	\$334,904	\$366,800	\$287,061
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$72,647	\$89,412	\$117,353	\$128,530	\$100,589
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Legal Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$35,436	\$43,613	\$57,242	\$62,694	\$49,065
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protective Service Occupations	\$20,458	\$25,179	\$33,048	\$36,195	\$28,327
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$23,271	\$28,641	\$37,592	\$41,172	\$32,221
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$32,660	\$40,197	\$52,758	\$57,783	\$45,221
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$149,202	\$183,634	\$241,019	\$263,973	\$206,588
Sales and Related Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$34,512	\$42,476	\$55,750	\$61,060	\$47,786
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$135,677	\$166,987	\$219,170	\$240,043	\$187,860
Production Occupations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$5,115	\$6,295	\$8,262	\$9,049	\$7,082

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Grand Junction City Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 1001 [2010 PUMA boundary] and 2501 [2020 PUMA boundary]. ACS income adjusted to constant 2022 dollars with ACS data. Average incomes adjusted to 2024 dollars using QCEW percent wage increase in Mesa County from 2022 to 2024.

Figure 78: Percent of Median Income by Household Type and Occupation for Lodging Building Prototype

Area Median Income-->	\$66,000	\$75,400	\$84,800	\$94,200
	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person
<b>Percent of Median Income by Occupation</b>				
Management Occupations	314%	338%	395%	389%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	110%	119%	138%	136%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Community and Social Service Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Legal Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	<b>54%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>67%</b>
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Healthcare Support Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Protective Service Occupations	<b>31%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	<b>35%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>44%</b>
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	<b>49%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>61%</b>
Personal Care and Service Occupations	226%	244%	284%	280%
Sales and Related Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	<b>52%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>65%</b>
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	206%	221%	258%	255%
Production Occupations	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	8%	8%	10%	10%

**Red** indicates a value less than 100% (reflecting the median household income).

Figure 79: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Lodging Building Prototype

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>50% AMI and Below</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.02	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.28
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.08	0.32	0.24	0.20	0.84
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.05	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>2.06</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>60% AMI (Over 50 to 60% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.08	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.40
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	1.67
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.11	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.58
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.65</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.



Figure 80: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Lodging Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>80% AMI (Over 60 to 80% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.20	0.44
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	1.24	1.06	2.30
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.30	0.65
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>3.39</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>100% AMI (Over 80 to 100% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Figure 81: Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. by AMI Level for Lodging Building Prototype (continued)

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120% AMI (Over 100 to 120% AMI)</b>					
Management Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.10
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.10</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

Worker Households per 20,000 sq. ft. <sup>1</sup>	1 person	2 person	3 person	4+ person	Total
<b>120%+ AMI</b>					
Management Occupations	0.10	0.44	0.33	0.28	1.15
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.11
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community and Social Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protective Service Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Care and Service Occupations	0.06	0.25	0.18	0.16	0.65
Sales and Related Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction and Extraction Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.21
Production Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>2.12</b>

1. U.S. Census, ACS 2018-22 (PUMS for Grand Junction); TischlerBise analysis.

# ***Draft* 2025 Impact Fee Study**

*Prepared for:*

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February 6, 2025

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Impact fees are one-time payments for new development's proportionate share of the capital cost of infrastructure. The following study addresses the City of Grand Junction's Municipal Facilities, Fire, Police, Multimodal Transportation, and Parks & Recreation facilities. Impact fees do have limitations and should not be regarded as the total solution for infrastructure funding. Rather, they are one component of a comprehensive funding strategy to ensure provision of adequate public facilities. Impact fees may only be used for capital improvements or debt service for growth-related infrastructure. They may not be used for operations, maintenance, replacement of infrastructure, or correcting existing deficiencies. Although Colorado is a "home-rule" state and home-rule municipalities were already collecting "impact fees" under their home-rule authority granted in the Colorado Constitution, the Colorado Legislature passed enabling legislation in 2001, as discussed further below.

### COLORADO IMPACT FEE ENABLING LEGISLATION

For local governments, the first step in evaluating funding options for facility improvements is to determine basic options and requirements established by state law. Some states have more conservative legal parameters that basically restrict local government to specifically authorized actions. In contrast, "home-rule" states grant local governments broader powers that may or may not be precluded or preempted by state statutes depending on the circumstances and on the state's particular laws. Home rule municipalities in Colorado have the authority to impose impact fees based on both their home rule power granted in the Colorado Constitution and the impact fee enabling legislation enacted in 2001 by the Colorado General Assembly.

Impact fees are one-time payments imposed on new development that must be used solely to fund growth-related capital projects, typically called "system improvements". An impact fee represents new growth's proportionate share of capital facility needs. In contrast to project-level improvements, impact fees fund infrastructure that will benefit multiple development projects, or even the entire service area, as long as there is a reasonable relationship between the new development and the need for the growth-related infrastructure.

According to Colorado Revised Statute Section 29-20-104.5, impact fees must be legislatively adopted at a level no greater than necessary to defray impacts generally applicable to a broad class of property. The purpose of impact fees is to defray capital costs directly related to proposed development. The statutes of other states allow impact fee schedules to include administrative costs related to impact fees and the preparation of capital improvement plans, but this is not specifically authorized in Colorado's statute. Impact fees do have limitations and should not be regarded as the total solution for infrastructure funding. Rather, they are one component of a comprehensive portfolio to ensure adequate provision of public facilities. Because system improvements are larger and costlier, they may require bond financing and/or funding from other revenue sources. To be funded by impact fees, Section 29-20-104.5 requires that the capital improvements must have a useful life of at least five years. By law, impact fees can only be used for capital improvements, not operating or maintenance costs. Also, impact fees cannot be used to repair or correct existing deficiencies in existing infrastructure.

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## **ADDITIONAL LEGAL GUIDELINES**

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Both state and federal courts have recognized the imposition of impact fees on development as a legitimate form of land use regulation, provided the fees meet standards intended to protect against regulatory takings. Land use regulations, development exactions, and impact fees are subject to the Fifth Amendment prohibition on taking of private property for public use without just compensation. To comply with the Fifth Amendment, development regulations must be shown to substantially advance a legitimate governmental interest. In the case of impact fees, that interest is the protection of public health, safety, and welfare by ensuring development is not detrimental to the quality of essential public services. The means to this end is also important, requiring both procedural and substantive due process. The process followed to receive community input (i.e. stakeholder meetings, work sessions, and public hearings) provides opportunities for comments and refinements to the impact fees.

There is little federal case law specifically dealing with impact fees, although other rulings on other types of exactions (e.g., land dedication requirements) are relevant. In one of the most important exaction cases, the U. S. Supreme Court found that a government agency imposing exactions on development must demonstrate an “essential nexus” between the exaction and the interest being protected (see *Nollan v. California Coastal Commission*, 1987). In a more recent case (*Dolan v. City of Tigard, OR*, 1994), the Court ruled that an exaction also must be “roughly proportional” to the burden created by development.

There are three reasonable relationship requirements for impact fees that are closely related to “rational nexus” or “reasonable relationship” requirements enunciated by a number of state courts. Although the term “dual rational nexus” is often used to characterize the standard by which courts evaluate the validity of impact fees under the U.S. Constitution, TischlerBise prefers a more rigorous formulation that recognizes three elements: “need,” “benefit,” and “proportionality.” The dual rational nexus test explicitly addresses only the first two, although proportionality is reasonably implied, and was specifically mentioned by the U.S. Supreme Court in the *Dolan* case. Individual elements of the nexus standard are discussed further in the following paragraphs.

All new development in a community creates additional demands on some, or all, public facilities provided by local government. If the capacity of facilities is not increased to satisfy that additional demand, the quality or availability of public services for the entire community will deteriorate. Impact fees may be used to cover the cost of development-related facilities, but only to the extent that the need for facilities is a consequence of development that is subject to the fees. The *Nollan* decision reinforced the principle that development exactions may be used only to mitigate conditions created by the developments upon which they are imposed. That principle likely applies to impact fees. In this study, the impact of development on infrastructure needs is analyzed in terms of quantifiable relationships between various types of development and the demand for specific facilities, based on applicable level-of-service standards.

The requirement that exactions be proportional to the impacts of development was clearly stated by the U.S. Supreme Court in the *Dolan* case and is logically necessary to establish a proper nexus. Proportionality is established through the procedures used to identify development-related facility costs, and in the methods used to calculate impact fees for various types of facilities and categories of development. The



demand for facilities is measured in terms of relevant and measurable attributes of development (e.g. persons per household).

A sufficient benefit relationship requires that impact fee revenues be segregated from other funds and expended only on the facilities for which the fees were charged. The calculation of impact fees should also assume that they will be expended in a timely manner and the facilities funded by the fees must serve the development paying the fees. However, nothing in the U.S. Constitution or the state enabling legislation requires that facilities funded with fee revenues be available exclusively to development paying the fees. In other words, benefit may extend to a general area including multiple real estate developments. Procedures for the earmarking and expenditure of fee revenues are discussed near the end of this study. All of these procedural as well as substantive issues are intended to ensure that new development benefits from the impact fees they are required to pay. The authority and procedures to implement impact fees is separate from and complementary to the authority to require improvements.

**DEVELOPMENT FEE METHODS AND COST COMPONENTS**

Figure 1 summarizes service areas, methodologies, and infrastructure cost components for each development fee.

**Figure 1. Summary of City of Grand Junction Impact Fees**

Fee Category	Service Area	Incremental Expansion	Plan-Based	Cost Recovery	Cost Allocation
Fire	Citywide	Facilities, Apparatus	N/A	N/A	Population & Vehicle Trips
Municipal Facilities	Citywide	Municipal Facilities	N/A	N/A	Population & Jobs
Parks and Recreation	201 Service Bdry	Park Land, Open Space, Park Improvements	N/A	N/A	Population
Police	Citywide	Facilities	N/A	N/A	Population & Vehicle Trips
Transportation	Citywide	Principal Arterial, Minor Arterial, Major Collector, Minor Collector, Trail	N/A	N/A	Person Miles Traveled (PMT)

Please note, calculations throughout this report are based on an analysis conducted using MS Excel software. Results are discussed in the memo using one- and two-digit places (in most cases). Figures are typically either truncated or rounded. In some instances, the analysis itself uses figures carried to their ultimate decimal places; therefore, the sums and products generated in the analysis may not equal the sum or product if the reader replicates the calculation with the factors shown in the report (due to the rounding of figures shown, not in the analysis).

**CURRENT IMPACT FEES**

Figure 2 provides a schedule of Grand Junction’s current impact fees.

**Figure 2. Current Impact Fees**

Residential Fees per Development Unit							
Development Type	Development Unit	Fire	Municipal Facilities	Parks and Recreation	Police	Transportation	Current Fees
Single <1,250 sq ft	Dwelling	\$827	\$0	\$1,468	\$356	\$3,516	\$6,167
Single 1,250 - 1,649 sq ft	Dwelling	\$827	\$0	\$1,468	\$356	\$5,382	\$8,033
Single 1,650 - 2,299 sq ft	Dwelling	\$827	\$0	\$1,468	\$356	\$6,142	\$8,793
Single 2,300 or more sq ft	Dwelling	\$827	\$0	\$1,468	\$356	\$8,044	\$10,695
Mobile Home	Pad	\$827	\$0	\$1,468	\$356	\$3,651	\$6,302
Multi-Family	Dwelling	\$544	\$0	\$988	\$233	\$3,291	\$5,056

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit							
Development Type	Development Unit	Fire	Municipal Facilities	Parks and Recreation	Police	Transportation	Current Fees
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$569	\$0	\$0	\$240	\$8,256	\$9,065
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$569	\$0	\$0	\$240	\$17,551	\$18,360
Office	1,000 SF	\$222	\$0	\$0	\$95	\$6,624	\$6,941
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$222	\$0	\$0	\$95	\$1,529	\$1,846
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$77	\$0	\$0	\$33	\$2,313	\$2,423
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$40	\$0	\$0	\$17	\$1,025	\$1,082
Hotel/Lodging	1,000 SF	\$569	\$0	\$0	\$240	\$0	\$809
Hotel/Lodging	Room	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,537	\$4,537
RV Park	Pad	\$544	\$0	\$0	\$233	\$3,651	\$4,428

**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE IMPACT FEES**

Figure 3 provides a schedule of the maximum supportable impact fees. The fees represent the highest amount supportable for each type of residential and nonresidential unit, which represents new growth’s fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The City may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

**Figure 3. Maximum Supportable Impact Fees**

Residential Fees per Development Unit							
Unit Size	Development Unit	Fire	Municipal Facilities	Parks and Recreation	Police	Transportation	Maximum Supportable
850 or less	Dwelling	\$501	\$506	\$1,530	\$179	\$3,681	\$6,397
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	\$648	\$655	\$1,978	\$232	\$4,716	\$8,229
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	\$822	\$830	\$2,508	\$294	\$5,947	\$10,401
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	\$1,016	\$1,026	\$3,100	\$364	\$7,300	\$12,806
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	\$1,276	\$1,289	\$3,895	\$457	\$9,114	\$16,031
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	\$1,550	\$1,566	\$4,731	\$555	\$11,010	\$19,412
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	\$1,764	\$1,782	\$5,384	\$632	\$12,520	\$22,082
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	\$1,944	\$1,964	\$5,935	\$696	\$13,771	\$24,310
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	\$2,098	\$2,120	\$6,404	\$751	\$14,858	\$26,231

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit							
Development Type	Development Unit	Fire	Municipal Facilities	Parks and Recreation	Police	Transportation	Maximum Supportable
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	\$1,445	\$876	\$0	\$506	\$10,725	\$13,552
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	\$1,989	\$3,854	\$0	\$697	\$14,763	\$21,303
Office	1,000 SF	\$641	\$1,342	\$0	\$225	\$6,432	\$8,640
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	\$638	\$1,178	\$0	\$223	\$6,392	\$8,431
Industrial	1,000 SF	\$200	\$478	\$0	\$70	\$1,998	\$2,746
Warehousing	1,000 SF	\$102	\$140	\$0	\$36	\$1,015	\$1,293
Hotel/Lodging	Room	\$473	\$230	\$0	\$166	\$4,742	\$5,611
RV Park	Pad	\$160	\$21	\$0	\$56	\$1,601	\$1,838

## GENERAL METHODS FOR IMPACT FEES

There are three general methods for calculating impact fees. The choice of a particular method depends primarily on the timing of infrastructure construction (past, concurrent, or future) and service characteristics of the facility type being addressed. Each method has advantages and disadvantages in a particular situation and can be used simultaneously for different cost components.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the process of calculating impact fees involves two main steps: (1) determining the cost of development-related capital improvements and (2) allocating those costs equitably to various types of development. In practice, though, the calculation of impact fees can become quite complicated because of the many variables involved in defining the relationship between development and the need for facilities within the designated service area. The following paragraphs discuss three basic methods for calculating impact fees and how those methods can be applied to City of Grand Junction.

**Cost Recovery Method (Past Improvements)** The rationale for recoupment, or cost recovery, is that new development is paying for its share of the useful life and remaining capacity of facilities already built, or land already purchased, from which new growth will benefit. This methodology is often used for utility systems that must provide adequate capacity before new development can take place.

**Incremental Expansion Method (Concurrent Improvements)** The incremental expansion method documents current level-of-service (LOS) standards for each type of public facility, using both quantitative and qualitative measures. This approach assumes there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies or surplus capacity in infrastructure. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure. Revenue will be used to expand or provide additional facilities, as needed, to accommodate new development. An incremental expansion cost method is best suited for public facilities that will be expanded in regular increments to keep pace with development.

**Plan-Based Method (Future Improvements)** The plan-based method allocates costs for a specified set of improvements to a specified amount of development. Improvements are typically identified in a long-range facility plan and development potential is identified by a land use plan. There are two basic options for determining the cost per demand unit: (1) total cost of a public facility can be divided by total demand units (average cost), or (2) the growth-share of the public facility cost can be divided by the net increase in demand units over the planning timeframe (marginal cost).

### EVALUATION OF CREDITS

Regardless of the methodology, a consideration of “credits” is integral to the development of a legally defensible impact fee methodology. There are two types of “credits” with specific characteristics, both of which should be addressed in impact fee studies and ordinances. The first is a revenue credit due to possible double payment situations, which could occur when other revenues may contribute to the capital costs of infrastructure covered by the impact fee. This type of credit is integrated into the Fire and Police impact fee calculations, thus reducing the fee amount. The second is a site-specific credit or developer reimbursement for construction of system improvements. This type of credit is addressed in the administration and implementation of the development impact fee program.

## FIRE IMPACT FEE

The Fire impact fees include components for station space and apparatus. The incremental expansion methodology is used for both fee components. The Fire impact fee is calculated on a per capita basis for residential development and a per vehicle trip basis for nonresidential development.

The residential fire impact fees are calculated per housing unit. Because the Grand Junction Fire Department also provides emergency medical services and these calls represent the largest percentage of calls to which the Department responds, TischlerBise recommends using nonresidential vehicle trips as the best demand indicator for fire facilities and apparatus, as the trip rates will reflect the presence of people at nonresidential land uses. For example, vehicle trips are highest for commercial/retail developments, such as shopping centers, and lowest for industrial development. Office and institutional trip rates fall between the other two categories. This ranking of trip rates is consistent with the relative demand for fire and emergency medical services and facilities from nonresidential development. Other possible nonresidential demand indicators, such as employment or floor area, will not accurately reflect the demand for service. For example, if employees per thousand square feet were used as the demand indicator, fire impact fees would be too high for office and institutional development because offices typically have more employees per 1,000 square feet than retail uses.

### SERVICE AREA

The Grand Junction Fire Department serves an area greater than the City of Grand Junction. Because of this, that portion of the demand cannot be attributed to City residents and businesses, or the impact fees will be disproportionate to demand. Therefore, we asked the Grand Junction Fire Department to conduct an analysis of calls for service inside and outside the City in to determine the amount of activity directed toward residents and businesses inside the City limits. As shown in Figure F1, over the last two calendar years, the City of Grand Junction Fire Department has responded to slightly over 42,000 incidents. Of that total, 83 percent of the incidents were inside the City limits.

Figure F1. Fire and EMS Incident Data for Two-Year Period

Location	Incidents	%
Inside the City	34,918	83%
Incidents outside the City	7,152	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,070</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Grand Junction Fire Department

**PROPORTIONATE SHARE FACTORS**

Both residential and nonresidential developments increase the demand on Fire facilities and vehicles. To calculate the proportional share between residential and nonresidential demand on Fire facilities and vehicles, a functional population approach is used. The functional population approach allocates the cost of the facilities to residential and nonresidential development based on the activity of residents and workers in the City through the 24 hours in a day.

Residents that do not work are assigned 20 hours per day to residential development and four hours per day to nonresidential development (annualized averages). Residents that work in Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development and 10 hours to nonresidential development. Residents that work outside Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development. Inflow commuters are assigned 10 hours to nonresidential development. Based on 2021 functional population data (the latest year available) for Grand Junction, the cost allocation for residential development is 63 percent while nonresidential development accounts for 37 percent of the demand for Fire infrastructure, see Figure F2.

**Figure F2. City of Grand Junction Functional Population**

Demand Units in 2021				
		Population	Demand Hours/Day	Person Hours
<b>Residential</b>				
	Population	62,544		
	Residents Not Working	37,046	20	740,920
	Employed Residents	25,498		
	Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	14	238,728
	Employed outside Grand Junction	8,446	14	118,244
	<b>Residential Subtotal</b>			<b>1,097,892</b>
			<b>Residential Share</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>Nonresidential</b>				
	Non-working Residents	37,046	4	148,184
	Jobs Located in Grand Junction	49,018		
	Residents Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	10	170,520
	Nonresident Workers (Inflow Commuters)	31,966	10	319,660
	<b>Nonresidential Subtotal</b>			<b>638,364</b>
			<b>Nonresidential Share</b>	<b>37%</b>
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,736,256</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (population), U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, Version 6.24.1 (employment).

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## IMPACT FEE COMPONENTS

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### Fire Facilities

The incremental expansion component of the Fire impact fee is based on an inventory of existing Citywide facilities. It is important to note the existing inventory includes Station No. 7, which is under construction now and will be open around the time of the impact fee adoption. Therefore, the level of service standards are based on the projected 2025 demand units. The use of existing standards means there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies. The floor area has been provided by the City of Grand Junction staff.

As shown in Figure F3, the Fire Department occupies 99,277 square feet in 10 different facilities. To determine the level of service factors for the impact fee calculation, the amount of facility square footage (99,277) is multiplied by the percentage of activity directed inside the City limits (83%) and then by the functional population split for the City of Grand Junction (found in Figure F2) is used to allocate the square footage and corresponding replacement cost of the fire stations in Figure F3. For example, of the 99,277 square feet of fire space in the City, 82,400 square feet is directed toward City of Grand Junction (99,277 multiplied by 83%). Of this 82,400 impact fee eligible square footage, 51,912 square feet is allocated to residential growth and 30,488 square feet is allocated to nonresidential development.

The allocated square feet of the Grand Junction fire stations are divided by the 2025 residential and nonresidential demand units (population and nonresidential vehicle trips). The result is the current level of service for fire stations in the City. Specifically, there is 0.772 square feet of fire station space per capita and 0.137 square feet per nonresidential vehicle trip.

To estimate the replacement cost of the fire stations, the average cost of \$725 per square foot is used. This figure is based on the recent Station No. 7 construction cost. To find the cost per person or cost per nonresidential vehicle trip, the level of service standards is applied to the cost per square foot for fire stations. For example, the residential cost per person is \$559.71 (0.772 square feet per person x \$725 per square foot = \$559.71 per person).

**Figure F3. Fire Facilities Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Description	Square Feet
Fire Administration Building	14,576
Fire Station No. 1	13,331
Fire Station No. 2	8,461
Fire Station No. 3	10,500
Fire Station No. 4	9,335
Fire Station No. 5 Annex	1,916
Fire Station No. 5	7,291
Fire Station No. 6	10,500
Fire Station No. 7	10,500
Fire Station No. 8	10,500
Fire Training Center	2,367
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,277</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Percentage of Activity in City of Grand Junction	83%
Population in 2025	67,242
Nonresidential Vehicle Trips in 2025	222,710
Residential Share	63%
Nonresidential Share	37%
<b>LOS: Sq. Ft. per Person</b>	<b>0.772</b>
<b>LOS: Sq. Ft. per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>0.137</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Cost per Square Foot*	\$725
LOS: Square Feet per Person	0.772
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$559.71</b>
LOS: Square Feet per Vehicle Trip	0.137
<b>Cost per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>\$99.25</b>

\*Source: City of Grand Junction. Based on Station 7 Cost



## Fire Apparatus

The second component of the Fire impact fee is fire apparatus. Similar to the station component, the current inventory includes apparatus that will be owned by the City when Station No. 7 opens in 2025. Therefore, the level of service standards are based on the projected 2025 demand units. The City's current inventory of apparatus is contained in Figure F4, which consists of 51 pieces with a total replacement value of \$17 million, or an average cost of \$334,922 per piece of apparatus. Similar to the facilities component, the apparatus inventory is compared to the percentage of activity directed inside the City of Grand Junction and then allocated based on the proportionate share factors shown in Figure F2. For example, of the 51 pieces of apparatus in the City, approximately 42 pieces of the inventory are directed toward City of Grand Junction (51 pieces of apparatus multiplied by 83%). Of the 42 pieces of impact fee eligible apparatus, approximately 27 pieces are allocated to residential growth and approximately 16 pieces are allocated to nonresidential growth. These allocations are divided by the demand units (population for residential development and nonresidential vehicle trips for nonresidential development) to calculate the current level of service. The current level of service is multiplied by the weighted average cost per fire apparatus to calculate the cost per capita and nonresidential vehicle trip.

For example, there is .00040 pieces of fire apparatus per person in Grand Junction ( $26.6 \text{ apparatus} / 67,242 \text{ persons} = .00040 \text{ apparatus per person}$ ). As discussed above, a new piece of fire apparatus has an average cost of \$334,922, which results in the residential cost equaling \$132.83 per person ( $.00040 \text{ vehicles per person} \times \$353,155 \text{ per apparatus} = \$132.83 \text{ per person}$ ).

**Figure F4. Fire Apparatus Inventory and Level of Service**

Description	Model	# of Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Truck	Smeal 105' Quint	1	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
Truck	Smeal 75' Quint	1	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
Engine	Smeal	4	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000
Engine	E-One Pumper	1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Engine	Pierce Enforcer	4	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000
Battalion Chief	Dodge Ram 1500	1	\$86,000	\$86,000
Hazmat	BLM	1	\$263,000	\$263,000
Ambulance	Dodge/Ford/Chevy	14	\$86,000	\$1,204,000
Rescue	SVI Heavy Rescue Truck	1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Brush Engine	HME/BME	2	\$375,000	\$750,000
Brush Truck	Largo Tank	1	\$375,000	\$375,000
Tender	International	1	\$350,000	\$350,000
UTV	Yamaha	2	\$25,000	\$50,000
ATV	Suzuki	1	\$12,000	\$12,000
Air Trailer	Misc	1	\$40,000	\$40,000
Trailers	Trench/Confined Space/Flat	4	\$10,000	\$40,000
Administrative	SUVs	5	\$41,000	\$205,000
Administrative	Pickups	6	\$51,000	\$306,000
<b>Total**</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>\$334,922</b>	<b>\$17,081,000</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards\*\***

Percentage of Activity in City of Grand Junction	83%
Population in 2025	67,242
Nonresidential Vehicle Trips in 2025	222,710
Residential Share	63%
Nonresidential Share	37%
<b>LOS: Units per Person</b>	<b>0.00040</b>
<b>LOS: Units per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>0.00007</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Average Cost per Unit	\$334,922
LOS: Units per Person	0.00040
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$132.83</b>
LOS: Units per Vehicle Trip	0.00007
<b>Cost per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>\$23.55</b>

\*Source: City of Grand Junction.

\*\*Base Year assumptions have been set to 2025 to include Station 7 Apparatus

**PROJECTION OF GROWTH-RELATED FIRE NEEDS**

To estimate the demand for future Fire station space, the current level of service (0.772 square feet per person and 0.137 square feet per nonresidential vehicle trip) is applied to the residential and nonresidential growth projected for the City of Grand Junction. As shown in Figure F5, the City is projected to increase by 17,256 residents and 42,895 nonresidential vehicle trips over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure F5, there is a projected need for 19,194 square feet of Fire station space in the City to accommodate the growth at the present level of service. By applying the average cost of a building (\$725 per square feet), the total projected expenditure to accommodate new development is estimated at approximately \$13.9 million.

**Figure F5. 10-Year Fire Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Type of Infrastructure		Level of Service		Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Fire Facilities	Residential	0.772	Square Feet	per Person	\$725
	Nonresidential	0.137		per Vehicle Trip	

Growth-Related Need for Fire Facilities					
Year	Population	Nonresidential Vehicle Trips	Residential Square Feet	Nonresidential Square Feet	Total
Base 2024	65,517	218,420	50,580	29,901	80,480
Year 1 2025	67,242	222,710	51,912	30,488	82,400
Year 2 2026	68,968	226,999	53,244	31,075	84,319
Year 3 2027	70,694	231,289	54,576	31,662	86,239
Year 4 2028	72,419	235,579	55,909	32,250	88,158
Year 5 2029	74,145	239,868	57,241	32,837	90,078
Year 6 2030	75,871	244,158	58,573	33,424	91,997
Year 7 2031	77,596	248,447	59,905	34,011	93,916
Year 8 2032	79,322	252,737	61,237	34,598	95,836
Year 9 2033	81,048	257,026	62,570	35,186	97,755
Year 10 2034	82,773	261,316	63,902	35,773	99,675
Ten-Year Increase	17,256	42,895	13,322	5,872	19,194

<b>Projected Expenditure</b>	<b>\$9,658,550</b>	<b>\$4,257,315</b>	<b>\$13,915,865</b>
<b>Growth-Related Expenditure on Fire Facilities</b>	<b>\$13,915,865</b>		

To estimate the demand for future Fire apparatus, the current level of service (0.00040 apparatus per person and 0.00007 vehicles per nonresidential vehicle trip) is applied to the residential and nonresidential growth projected for the City of Grand Junction. The City is projected to increase by 17,256 residents and 42,895 nonresidential vehicle trips over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure F6, there is a projected need for approximately 10 additional growth-related pieces of apparatus. By applying the average cost of a vehicle (\$334,922), the total projected growth-related expenditure is estimated at approximately \$3.3 million.

**Figure F6. 10-Year Fire Apparatus Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Type of Infrastructure	Level of Service		Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Fire Apparatus	Residential	0.00040	Units	per Person
	Nonresidential	0.00007		per Vehicle Trip
				\$334,922

Growth-Related Need for Apparatus						
Year	Population	Nonresidential Vehicle Trips	Residential Apparatus	Nonresidential Apparatus	Total	
Base 2024	65,517	218,420	26.0	15.4	41.3	
Year 1 2025	67,242	222,710	26.7	15.7	42.3	
Year 2 2026	68,968	226,999	27.4	16.0	43.3	
Year 3 2027	70,694	231,289	28.0	16.3	44.3	
Year 4 2028	72,419	235,579	28.7	16.6	45.3	
Year 5 2029	74,145	239,868	29.4	16.9	46.3	
Year 6 2030	75,871	244,158	30.1	17.2	47.3	
Year 7 2031	77,596	248,447	30.8	17.5	48.2	
Year 8 2032	79,322	252,737	31.5	17.8	49.2	
Year 9 2033	81,048	257,026	32.1	18.1	50.2	
Year 10 2034	82,773	261,316	32.8	18.4	51.2	
Ten-Year Increase	17,256	42,895	6.8	3.0	9.9	
<b>Projected Expenditure</b>			<b>\$2,292,126</b>	<b>\$1,010,328</b>	<b>\$3,302,454</b>	
<b>Growth-Related Expenditure on Fire Apparatus</b>					<b>\$3,302,454</b>	

**PRINCIPAL PAYMENT CREDIT**

The City of Grand Junction has existing debt obligations from past fire facility projects: Tax Revenue Bond Series 2010A and Tax Revenue Build America Bond Series 2010B. The proceeds from these bonds funded several fire facilities including Fire Station #1, #2 and the Fire Administration building for a total of \$7,100,000 of improvements, representing 20 percent of the 2010 Bonds. This bond series was refinanced in 2019 at a lower interest rate of 5.05%. Figure F8 lists the remaining principal payment schedules for the bonds. The fire department’s total remaining principal on the bond is \$4.6 million.

The total remaining annual principal payment schedule is distributed to the equivalent residential and nonresidential share, City’s population and vehicle trip ends, to find the debt cost per attributed user. To account for the time value of money, annual payments are discounted using a net present value formula based on the applicable discount (5.0%) rate. As shown in Figure F7, this results in a credit of \$24.37 per person, and \$4.47 per nonresidential trip end.

**Figure F7. Principal Payment Credit**

Year	Principal Payment (20% of Bond)	Res. Share 63%	Population	Debt Cost per Capita	Nonres. Share 37%	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Debt Cost per Trip
2024	\$197,000	\$124,110	65,517	\$1.89	\$72,890	218,420	\$0.33
2025	\$198,000	\$124,740	67,242	\$1.86	\$73,260	222,710	\$0.33
2026	\$208,000	\$131,040	68,968	\$1.90	\$76,960	226,999	\$0.34
2027	\$218,000	\$137,340	70,694	\$1.94	\$80,660	231,289	\$0.35
2028	\$229,000	\$144,270	72,419	\$1.99	\$84,730	235,579	\$0.36
2029	\$240,000	\$151,200	74,145	\$2.04	\$88,800	239,868	\$0.37
2030	\$252,000	\$158,760	75,871	\$2.09	\$93,240	244,158	\$0.38
2031	\$265,000	\$166,950	77,596	\$2.15	\$98,050	248,447	\$0.39
2032	\$278,000	\$175,140	79,322	\$2.21	\$102,860	252,737	\$0.41
2033	\$292,000	\$183,960	81,048	\$2.27	\$108,040	257,026	\$0.42
2034	\$306,000	\$192,780	82,773	\$2.33	\$113,220	261,316	\$0.43
2035	\$322,000	\$202,860	84,499	\$2.40	\$119,140	265,605	\$0.45
2036	\$335,000	\$211,050	86,224	\$2.45	\$123,950	269,895	\$0.46
2037	\$348,000	\$219,240	87,950	\$2.49	\$128,760	274,184	\$0.47
2038	\$362,000	\$228,060	89,676	\$2.54	\$133,940	278,474	\$0.48
2039	\$376,000	\$236,880	91,401	\$2.59	\$139,120	282,763	\$0.49
2040	\$388,000	\$244,440	93,127	\$2.62	\$143,560	287,053	\$0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,814,000</b>	<b>\$3,032,820</b>		<b>\$37.76</b>	<b>\$1,781,180</b>		<b>\$6.96</b>

<b>Discount Rate</b>	<b>5.0%</b>		<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Net Present Value</b>	<b>\$24.37</b>		<b>\$4.47</b>

**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE FIRE IMPACT FEE**

Figure F8 shows the maximum supportable Fire Impact Fee. Impact fees for Fire are based on persons per housing unit for residential development and vehicle trips per 1,000 square feet for nonresidential development. For residential development, the total cost per person is multiplied by the persons per housing unit to calculate the proposed fee. For nonresidential development, the total cost per vehicle trip is multiplied by the trips per 1,000 square feet, hotel room or other applicable factor to calculate the proposed fee.

The fees represent the highest amount supportable for each type of development, which represents new growth’s fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The City may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

**Figure F8. Maximum Supportable Fire Impact Fee**

Fee Component	Cost per Person	Cost per Trip
Facilities	\$559.71	\$99.25
Apparatus	\$132.83	\$23.55
Principal Payment Credit	(\$24.37)	(\$4.47)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$668.16</b>	<b>\$118.34</b>

Residential Fees per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	Persons per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	0.75	\$501	\$544	(\$43)
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	0.97	\$648	\$544	\$104
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	1.23	\$822	\$544	\$278
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	1.52	\$1,016	\$827	\$189
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	1.91	\$1,276	\$827	\$449
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	2.32	\$1,550	\$827	\$723
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	2.64	\$1,764	\$827	\$937
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	2.91	\$1,944	\$827	\$1,117
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	3.14	\$2,098	\$827	\$1,271

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	Vehicle Trips per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	12.21	\$1,445	\$569	\$876
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	16.81	\$1,989	\$569	\$1,420
Office	1,000 SF	5.42	\$641	\$222	\$419
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	5.39	\$638	\$222	\$416
Industrial	1,000 SF	1.69	\$200	\$77	\$123
Warehousing	1,000 SF	0.86	\$102	\$40	\$62
Hotel/Lodging	Room	4.00	\$473	\$569	(\$96)
RV Park	Pad	1.35	\$160	\$544	(\$384)

1. See Land Use Assumptions

**REVENUE FROM FIRE IMPACT FEE**

Revenue from the Fire Impact Fee is estimated in Figure F9. There is projected to be 8,180 new housing units and almost 6.6 million square feet of new nonresidential development in Grand Junction by 2034. To find the revenue from each development type, the fee is multiplied by the growth. Overall, the approximately \$16.6 million in revenue from the impact fee covers approximately 97 percent of the capital costs generated by projected growth in the City of Grand Junction.

**Figure F9. Estimated Revenue from Fire Impact Fee**

**Infrastructure Costs for Fire**

	Total Cost	Growth Cost
Facilities	\$13,915,865	\$13,915,865
Apparatus	\$3,302,454	\$3,302,454
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$17,218,319</b>	<b>\$17,218,319</b>

**Projected Fire and Rescue Impact Fee Revenue**

		Single-Family \$1,550 per Unit	Multi-Family \$1,016 per Unit	Retail/Comm. \$1,445 per KSF	Office \$641 per KSF	Inst./Public \$638 per KSF	Industrial \$200 per KSF
Year		Housing Units	Housing Units	KSF	KSF	KSF	KSF
Base	2024	23,347	8,140	10,242	7,639	7,366	7,275
1	2025	23,960	8,345	10,426	7,756	7,584	7,416
2	2026	24,573	8,550	10,610	7,872	7,802	7,557
3	2027	25,186	8,755	10,794	7,988	8,020	7,697
4	2028	25,799	8,960	10,978	8,105	8,239	7,838
5	2029	26,412	9,165	11,162	8,221	8,457	7,979
6	2030	27,025	9,370	11,346	8,337	8,675	8,120
7	2031	27,638	9,575	11,530	8,453	8,893	8,261
8	2032	28,251	9,780	11,714	8,570	9,111	8,401
9	2033	28,864	9,985	11,898	8,686	9,329	8,542
10	2034	29,477	10,190	12,082	8,802	9,548	8,683
Ten-Year Increase		6,130	2,050	1,840	1,163	2,182	1,408
Projected Revenue =>		\$9,501,500	\$2,082,800	\$2,658,986	\$745,293	\$1,391,800	\$281,534
<b>Projected Revenue =&gt;</b>							<b>\$16,661,913</b>
<b>Total Expenditures =&gt;</b>							<b>\$17,218,319</b>
<b>General Fund's Share =&gt;</b>							<b>\$556,406</b>

## MUNICIPAL FACILITIES IMPACT FEE

The Municipal Facilities impact fee include components for municipal buildings related to general government and general services functions. The incremental expansion is utilized for this fee calculation. The Municipal Facilities impact fee is calculated on a per capita basis for residential development and a per employee basis for nonresidential development. The residential portion is derived from the product of persons per housing unit (by size of home) multiplied by the net cost per person. The nonresidential portion is derived from the product of employees per 1,000 square feet of nonresidential space multiplied by the net cost per employee (job).

### SERVICE AREA

The City of Grand Junction provides general government services throughout the City; therefore, there is a single service area for the Municipal Facilities impact fees.

### PROPORTIONATE SHARE FACTORS

Both residential and nonresidential developments increase the demand on Municipal Facilities infrastructure. To calculate the proportionate share between residential and nonresidential demand on Municipal Facilities infrastructure, a functional population approach is used. The functional population approach allocates the cost of the facilities to residential and nonresidential development based on the activity of residents and workers in the City through the 24 hours in a day.

Residents that do not work are assigned 20 hours per day to residential development and four hours per day to nonresidential development (annualized averages). Residents that work in Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development and 10 hours to nonresidential development. Residents that work outside Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development. Inflow commuters are assigned 10 hours to nonresidential development. Based on 2021 (the latest year available) functional population data for Grand Junction, the cost allocation for residential development is 63 percent while nonresidential development accounts for 37 percent of the demand for municipal facilities, see Figure M1.



**Figure M1. City of Grand Junction Functional Population**

Demand Units in 2021		Demand Hours/Day	Person Hours	Proportionate Share
<b>Residential</b>				
Estimated Residents	62,544			
Residents Not Working	37,046	20	740,920	
Employed Residents	25,498			
Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	14	238,728	
Employed outside Grand Junction	8,446	14	118,244	
<i>Residential Subtotal</i>			1,097,892	<b>63%</b>
<b>Nonresidential</b>				
Non-working Residents	37,046	4	148,184	
Jobs Located in Grand Junction	49,018			
Residents Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	10	170,520	
Nonresident Workers (Inflow Commuters)	31,966	10	319,660	
<i>Nonresidential Subtotal</i>			638,364	<b>37%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,736,256</b>	<b>100%</b>

**IMPACT FEE COMPONENTS**

**Municipal Facilities**

The Municipal Facilities Impact Fee is based on ten primary facilities serving the public, and their associated replacement costs. The use of existing standards means there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure. The floor area has been provided by the City of Grand Junction staff.

As shown in Figure M2, the City has a total of 140,397 square feet of municipal facility floor area. The functional population split for the City of Grand Junction found in Figure M1 is used to allocate the square footage and corresponding replacement cost of Municipal Facilities infrastructure in Figure M2. Of the 140,397 square feet of applicable general government facilities, 63 percent is allocated to residential development (88,450 square feet) and 37 percent (51,947 square feet) is allocated to nonresidential development. The 2024 population or job totals divide the floor area allocations to find the residential and nonresidential level of service standard. For example, the residential level of service is 1.35 square feet per person (88,450 square feet / 65,517 residents = 1.35 square feet per person).

According to discussions with City staff, the estimated replacement cost of municipal facility space is \$500 per square foot. To find the cost per person, the level of service standards is applied to the average replacement cost. For example, the residential cost per person is \$675.02 (1.35 square feet person x \$500 per square foot = \$675.02 per person).

Figure M2. Municipal Facilities Level of Service and Cost Factors

Facility	Square Feet
910 Main Street	5,465
Engineering Building	5,170
Daycare Facility	5,525
Wellness Facility	2,050
Transportation Engineering Office	3,600
Municipal Service Center	38,485
Municipal Operations Center	23,345
Field Engineering Building	3,234
Facilities Building	7,523
City Hall	46,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,397</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Population in 2024	65,517
Employment in 2024	62,988
Residential Share	63%
Nonresidential Share	37%
<b>LOS: Square Feet per Person</b>	<b>1.35</b>
<b>LOS: Square Feet per Job</b>	<b>0.82</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Cost per Square Foot	\$500
LOS: Square Feet per Person	1.35
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$675.02</b>
LOS: Square Feet per Job	0.82
<b>Cost per Job</b>	<b>\$412.36</b>

Source: City of Grand Junction

**PROJECTION OF GROWTH-RELATED MUNICIPAL FACILITIES FACILITY NEEDS**

To estimate the demand for future Municipal Facilities infrastructure, the current level of service (1.35 square feet per person and 0.82 square feet per job) is applied to the residential and nonresidential growth projected for the City of Grand Junction. As shown in Figure M3, the City is projected to increase by 17,256 residents and 16,590 jobs over the next ten years (see Appendix A). Figure M3 indicates that the City will need to construct 36,979 square feet of additional space to maintain current levels of service for Municipal Facilities. By applying the average cost of \$500 per square foot, the estimated growth-related cost for Municipal Facilities is approximately \$18.5 million over the next ten years.

**Figure M3. 10-Year Municipal Facilities Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Type of Infrastructure		Level of Service		Demand Unit	Unit Cost / Sq. Ft.
Municipal Facilities	Residential	1.35	Square Feet	per persons	\$500
	Nonresidential	0.82		per jobs	

Growth-Related Need for Municipal Facilities					
Year	Population	Jobs	Residential Square Feet	Nonresidential Square Feet	Total Square Feet
Base 2024	65,517	62,988	88,450	51,947	140,397
Year 1 2025	67,242	64,647	90,780	53,315	144,095
Year 2 2026	68,968	66,306	93,109	54,683	147,793
Year 3 2027	70,694	67,965	95,439	56,052	151,491
Year 4 2028	72,419	69,624	97,769	57,420	155,189
Year 5 2029	74,145	71,283	100,098	58,788	158,887
Year 6 2030	75,871	72,942	102,428	60,156	162,584
Year 7 2031	77,596	74,601	104,758	61,524	166,282
Year 8 2032	79,322	76,260	107,088	62,893	169,980
Year 9 2033	81,048	77,919	109,417	64,261	173,678
Year 10 2034	82,773	79,578	111,747	65,629	177,376
<b>Ten-Year Increase</b>	<b>17,256</b>	<b>16,590</b>	<b>23,297</b>	<b>13,682</b>	<b>36,979</b>
<b>Projected Expenditure</b>			<b>\$11,648,387</b>	<b>\$6,841,116</b>	<b>\$18,489,503</b>

<b>Growth-Related Expenditure on Municipal Facilities</b>	<b>\$18,489,503</b>
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**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE MUNICIPAL FACILITIES IMPACT FEE**

Figure M4 shows the maximum supportable Municipal Facilities Impact Fee. Impact fees for Municipal Facilities are based on persons per housing unit for residential development and employees per 1,000 square feet for nonresidential development. For residential development, the total cost per person is multiplied by the persons per housing unit to calculate the proposed fee. For nonresidential development, the total cost per job is multiplied by the jobs per 1,000 square feet to calculate the proposed fee. The fees represent the highest amount supportable for each type of development, which represents new growth’s fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The City may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

**Figure M4. Maximum Supportable Municipal Facilities Impact Fee**

Fee Component	Cost per Person	Cost per Job
Municipal Facilities	\$675.02	\$412.36
Total	\$675.02	\$412.36

Residential Fees per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	Persons per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	0.75	\$506	\$0	\$506
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	0.97	\$655	\$0	\$655
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	1.23	\$830	\$0	\$830
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	1.52	\$1,026	\$0	\$1,026
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	1.91	\$1,289	\$0	\$1,289
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	2.32	\$1,566	\$0	\$1,566
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	2.64	\$1,782	\$0	\$1,782
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	2.91	\$1,964	\$0	\$1,964
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	3.14	\$2,120	\$0	\$2,120

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	Jobs per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	2.12	\$876	\$0	\$876
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	9.35	\$3,854	\$0	\$3,854
Office	1,000 SF	3.26	\$1,342	\$0	\$1,342
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	2.86	\$1,178	\$0	\$1,178
Industrial	1,000 SF	1.16	\$478	\$0	\$478
Warehousing	1,000 SF	0.34	\$140	\$0	\$140
Hotel/Lodging	Room	0.56	\$230	\$0	\$230
RV Park	Pad	0.05	\$21	\$0	\$21

1. See Land Use Assumptions

**REVENUE FROM MUNICIPAL FACILITIES IMPACT FEE**

Revenue from the Municipal Facilities Impact Fee is estimated in Figure M5. There is projected to be 8,180 new housing units and 6.6 million additional square feet of nonresidential space in Grand Junction by 2034. To determine the revenue from each development type, the fee is multiplied by the growth. Overall, the revenue from the impact fee covers 98 percent of the capital costs generated by projected growth in the City of Grand Junction.

**Figure M5. Estimated Revenue from Municipal Facilities Impact Fee**

**Infrastructure Costs for Municipal Facilities**

	Total Cost	Growth Cost
Municipal Facilities	\$18,489,503	\$18,489,503
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$18,489,503</b>	<b>\$18,489,503</b>

**Projected Development Impact Fee Revenue**

		Single-Family \$1,566 per unit	Multi-Family \$1,026 per unit	Retail/Comm. \$876 per 1,000 Sq Ft	Office \$1,342 per 1,000 Sq Ft	Inst./Public \$1,178 per 1,000 Sq Ft	Industrial \$478 per 1,000 Sq Ft	
Year		Housing Units		KSF	KSF	KSF	KSF	
Base	2024	23,347	8,140	10,242	7,639	7,366	7,275	
Year 1	2025	23,960	8,345	10,426	7,756	7,584	7,416	
Year 2	2026	24,573	8,550	10,610	7,872	7,802	7,557	
Year 3	2027	25,186	8,755	10,794	7,988	8,020	7,697	
Year 4	2028	25,799	8,960	10,978	8,105	8,239	7,838	
Year 5	2029	26,412	9,165	11,162	8,221	8,457	7,979	
Year 6	2030	27,025	9,370	11,346	8,337	8,675	8,120	
Year 7	2031	27,638	9,575	11,530	8,453	8,893	8,261	
Year 8	2032	28,251	9,780	11,714	8,570	9,111	8,401	
Year 9	2033	28,864	9,985	11,898	8,686	9,329	8,542	
Year 10	2034	29,477	10,190	12,082	8,802	9,548	8,683	
Ten-Year Increase		6,130	2,050	1,840	1,163	2,182	1,408	
Projected Revenue =>		\$9,599,580	\$2,103,300	\$1,611,953	\$1,560,349	\$2,569,813	\$672,866	
							<b>Projected Revenue =&gt;</b>	<b>\$18,117,861</b>
							<b>Total Expenditures =&gt;</b>	<b>\$18,489,503</b>
							<b>General Fund's Share =&gt;</b>	<b>\$371,642</b>

## PARKS & RECREATION IMPACT FEE

The Parks and Recreation Impact Fee is based on the incremental expansion methodology, and includes components for park land acquisition, open space land acquisition, and park improvements. By including a land park land component in the impact fee calculation, it is the City's intent to eliminate the current park land dedication requirement. The parks and recreation impact fee is derived from the product of persons per housing unit (by size of home) multiplied by the net cost per person.

### SERVICE AREA

Since Grand Junction Parks provide services to the larger population residing outside the City in the 201 Sewer Service Boundary, parks and recreation infrastructure standards are allocated 100 percent to residential development within this area to establish the current level of service.

### IMPACT FEE COMPONENTS

The Parks & Recreation Impact Fee is based on an inventory of existing City parks, current values of recreation improvements, and an inventory of current open space. The use of existing standards means there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure.

Discussions with City staff indicate the City's park system essentially serves residents who reside within the 201 Sewer Service Boundary. For purposes of determining level of service standards, this population base will be referred to as the "park population," which is larger than the existing population base of the City.

#### Park Land

Figure PR1 lists the current inventory of City parks included in the impact fee calculations. To calculate the current level of service, the existing park acreage, (545.28 acres) is divided by the current park population (114,972). This results in a level of service standard of 0.0047 acres of park land per person.

To determine the cost per acre for park land, the City of Grand Junction provided data on the value of park land acquired through the City's current dedication requirement. According to the sample data provided, the City acquired 205 acres with a value of \$30,240,255. This equates to a value of \$147,513. When this average cost per acre (\$147,513) is applied to the existing level of service standard of 0.0047 acres of park land per person, the cost per person is \$699.61.

**Figure PR1. Park Land Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Park Name	Park Type	Acreage
Burkey Park South	Undeveloped Park	9.8
Canyon View Park	Regional Park	115.1
Columbine Park	Community Park	12.4
Darla Jean Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.2
Dos Rios Park	Community Park	2.98
Duck Pond - Orchard Mesa	Small Neighborhood Park	4.8
Duck Pond - Ridges	Small Neighborhood Park	1.5
Eagle Rim Park	Large Neighborhood Park	11.4
Emerson Park	Community Park	2.5
Flint Ridge Park	Undeveloped Park	3.2
Founder's Colony Park	Undeveloped Park	4.4
Hawthorne Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.7
Honeycomb Park	Small Neighborhood Park	3.6
Horizon Park	Undeveloped Park	12.6
Las Colonias Park	Regional Park	33.6
Lincoln Park	Regional Park	32.9
Matchett Park	Undeveloped Park	207
Paradise Hills Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.8
Pineridge Park	Community Park	1.9
Riverside Park	Small Neighborhood Park	1.5
Rocket Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.7
Saccomano Park	Undeveloped Park	31.7
Shadow Lake Park	Small Neighborhood Park	5.8
Sherwood Park	Community Park	13.9
Spring Valley I Park	Small Neighborhood Park	3.1
Spring Valley II Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.5
Washington Park	Small Neighborhood Park	3
Whitman Park	Small Neighborhood Park	2.5
Westlake Park	Large Neighborhood Park	11.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>545.28</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Park Population in 2024 (includes 201 Boundary)	114,972
Residential Share	100%
<b>LOS: Acres per Person</b>	<b>0.0047</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Cost per Acre	\$147,513
LOS: Acres per Person	0.0047
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$699.61</b>

Source: City of Grand Junction

**Open Space**

Figure PR2 lists the current inventory of City open space parcels (inventory excludes the Three Sisters Bike Park). To calculate the current level of service, the existing open space acreage (303.4 acres) is divided by the current park population (114,972). This results in a level of service standard of 0.0026 acres of open space land per person.

To determine the cost per acre for open space, the City of Grand Junction provided data on the value of park land acquired through the City’s current dedication requirement. According to the sample data provided, the City acquired 205 acres with a value of \$30,240,255. This equates to a value of \$147,513. When this average cost per acre (\$147,513) is applied to the existing level of service standard of 0.0026 acres of open space land per person, the cost per person is \$389.27.

**Figure PR2. Open Space Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Park Name	Acreage
Botanical Gardens Open Space	6.3
Las Colonias Park	32.4
Leach Creek Open Space	0.5
Ridges Open Space	173.9
South Rim Open Space	21.6
Kindred Reserve	37
Watson Island Open Space	31.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>303.4</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Park Population in 2024 (includes 201 Boundary)	114,972
Residential Share	100%
<b>LOS: Acres per Person</b>	<b>0.0026</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Cost per Acre	\$147,513
LOS: Acres per Person	0.0026
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$389.27</b>

Source: City of Grand Junction

**Park Improvements**

Figure PR3 lists the current inventory of City improvements included in the impact fee calculations. As shown in Figure PR3, the City currently has 694 different park improvements, with a replacement value of \$109.2 million. This equates to an average cost per improvement of \$157,464. To calculate the current level of service, the existing park improvements, (694) is divided by the current park population (114,972). This results in a level of service standard of 0.0060 park improvements per person.

As discussed above, the average cost per improvement is \$157,464. When the average cost per acre (\$157,464) is applied to the existing level of service standard of 0.0060 park improvements per person, the cost per person is \$950.49.



**Figure PR3. Park Improvements Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Description	Improvements	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Adventure Course	1	\$600,000	\$600,000
Aquatics, Indoor Lap Pool	1	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Aquatics, Outdoor Lap Pool	1	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
Aquatics, Spray Pad	2	\$1,050,000	\$2,100,000
Basketball Court, Lit	1	\$210,000	\$210,000
Basketball Court, Unlit	9	\$160,000	\$1,440,000
Basketball, Practice	4	\$127,000	\$508,000
Batting Cage	2	\$32,000	\$64,000
Bike Course	2	\$200,000	\$400,000
Diamond Field, Lit	8	\$880,000	\$7,040,000
Diamond Field, Unlit	2	\$450,000	\$900,000
Diamond Field, Complex	1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Disc Golf	3	\$110,000	\$330,000
Dog Park	4	\$500,000	\$2,000,000
Event Space	5	\$5,500	\$27,500
Fitness Course	2	\$15,000	\$30,000
Game Court	2	\$26,500	\$53,000
Garden, Display	100	\$10,000	\$1,000,000
Horseshoe Pits	15	\$3,000	\$45,000
Inline Hockey	1	\$250,000	\$250,000
Natural Area	17	\$400,000	\$6,800,000
Open Turf	350	\$42,500	\$14,875,000
Pickleball Court, Lit	20	\$165,000	\$3,300,000
Pickleball Court, Unlit	4	\$115,000	\$460,000
Picnic Ground (Tables & Grills)	12	\$2,600	\$31,200
Playground (Destination)	5	\$550,000	\$2,750,000
Playground (Local)	19	\$300,000	\$5,700,000
Public Art Installations	10	\$100,000	\$1,000,000
Rectangular Field, Complex	1	\$900,000	\$900,000
Rectangular Field, Large	5	\$500,000	\$2,500,000
Rectangular Field, Multiple	1	\$300,000	\$300,000
Rectangular Field, Small	2	\$100,000	\$200,000
Shelter/Pavillion - Large	28	\$130,000	\$3,640,000
Shelter/Pavillion - Small	12	\$60,000	\$720,000
Skate Park - Destination	1	\$3,200,000	\$3,200,000
Skate Park - Local	2	\$750,000	\$1,500,000
Trail, Multi-Use, Concrete	13	\$1,062,000	\$13,806,000
Trailhead	1	\$150,000	\$150,000
Tennis Court, Lit	12	\$300,000	\$3,600,000
Tennis Court, Unlit	6	\$175,000	\$1,050,000
Volleyball Court	4	\$50,000	\$200,000
Water Access, Developed	1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Water Access, General	2	\$1,300,000	\$2,600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>\$157,464</b>	<b>\$109,279,700</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Existing Improvements	694
Park Population in 2024 (includes 201 Boundary)	114,972
<b>LOS: Park Improvements per Person</b>	<b>0.0060</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Average Cost per Improvement*	\$157,464
LOS: Improvements per Person	0.0060
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$950.49</b>

\*Source: City of Grand Junction

**PROJECTION OF GROWTH-RELATED PARK INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS**

To estimate the 10-year growth needs for park land, the current level of service (0.0047 acres person) is applied to the projected park population growth. The 201 Sewer Service area is projected to increase by 20,514 residents over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure PR4, it is projected that the City will need to purchase 97.3 acres to accommodate the needs generated by new development. By applying the average cost per acre (\$147,513 per acre), the estimated growth-related expenditure is approximately \$14.3 million.

**Figure PR4. 10-Year Park Land Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Park Land Level-of-Service Standards			
Type	Level of Service	Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Park Land	0.0047 Acres	per person	\$147,513

Growth-Related Need for Park Land			
Year		Park Population	Acres
Base	2024	114,972	545.3
Year 1	2025	117,021	555.0
Year 2	2026	119,070	564.7
Year 3	2027	121,119	574.4
Year 4	2028	123,168	584.1
Year 5	2029	125,217	593.9
Year 6	2030	127,272	603.6
Year 7	2031	129,326	613.4
Year 8	2032	131,379	623.1
Year 9	2033	133,433	632.8
Year 10	2034	135,487	642.6
Ten-Year Increase		20,514	97.3

<b>Growth-Related Expenditure for Park Land</b>	<b>\$14,352,098</b>
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To estimate the 10-year growth needs for open space land acquisition, the current level of service (0.0026 acres person) is applied to the projected park population growth. The 201 Sewer Service area is projected to increase by 20,514 residents over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure PR5, it is projected that the City will need to purchase approximately 54 acres of open space land to accommodate the needs generated by new development. By applying the average cost per acre to acquire park land (\$147,513 per acre), the estimated growth-related expenditure is approximately \$7.9 million.

**Figure PR5. 10-Year Open Space Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Open Space Level-of-Service Standards			
Type	Level of Service	Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Open Space	0.0026 Acres	per person	\$147,513

Growth-Related Need for Open Space			
Year		Park Population	Acres
Base	2024	114,972	303.4
Year 1	2025	117,021	308.8
Year 2	2026	119,070	314.2
Year 3	2027	121,119	319.6
Year 4	2028	123,168	325.0
Year 5	2029	125,217	330.4
Year 6	2030	127,272	335.9
Year 7	2031	129,326	341.3
Year 8	2032	131,379	346.7
Year 9	2033	133,433	352.1
Year 10	2034	135,487	357.5
Ten-Year Increase		20,514	54.1

<b>Growth-Related Expenditure for Open Space</b>	<b>\$7,985,671</b>
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To estimate the 10-year growth needs for park improvements, the current level of service (0.0060 acres person) is applied to the projected park population growth. The 201 Sewer Service area is projected to increase by 20,514 residents over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure PR6, it is projected that the City will need to construct approximately 124 improvements on existing or future parks to accommodate the needs generated by new development. By applying the average cost per improvement (\$157,464 per improvement), the estimated growth-related expenditure is approximately \$19.4 million.

**Figure PR6. 10-Year Park Improvement Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Park Improvement Level-of-Service Standards			
Type	Level of Service	Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Park Improvements	0.0060 Improvements	per person	\$157,464

Growth-Related Need for Park Improvements			
Year		Park Population	Improvements
Base	2024	114,972	694.0
Year 1	2025	117,021	706.4
Year 2	2026	119,070	718.7
Year 3	2027	121,119	731.1
Year 4	2028	123,168	743.5
Year 5	2029	125,217	755.8
Year 6	2030	127,272	768.2
Year 7	2031	129,326	780.6
Year 8	2032	131,379	793.0
Year 9	2033	133,433	805.4
Year 10	2034	135,487	817.8
Ten-Year Increase		20,514	123.8

<b>Growth-Related Expenditure for Park Improvements</b>	<b>\$19,498,671</b>
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**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE PARKS & RECREATION IMPACT FEE**

Figure PR7 shows the cost factors for each component of the City of Grand Junction’s Parks and Recreation Impact Fee. Impact fees for parks and recreation are based on persons per housing unit and are only assessed against residential development. The fees for park improvements are calculated per person, so by multiplying the total cost per person by the housing unit size calculates the maximum supportable fee.

The fees represent the highest amount supportable for each type of housing unit, which represents new growth’s fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The City may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

**Figure PR7. Maximum Supportable Park & Recreation Impact Fee**

Fee Component	Cost per Person
Park Land	\$699.61
Open Space	\$389.27
Park Improvements	\$950.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,039.37</b>

Residential Fees per Development Unit								
Unit Size	Development Unit	Persons per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Park Land	Park Improv.	Open Space	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	0.75	\$525	\$713	\$292	<b>\$1,530</b>	\$988	\$542
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	0.97	\$679	\$922	\$378	<b>\$1,978</b>	\$988	\$990
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	1.23	\$861	\$1,169	\$479	<b>\$2,508</b>	\$988	\$1,520
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	1.52	\$1,063	\$1,445	\$592	<b>\$3,100</b>	\$1,468	\$1,632
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	1.91	\$1,336	\$1,815	\$744	<b>\$3,895</b>	\$1,468	\$2,427
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	2.32	\$1,623	\$2,205	\$903	<b>\$4,731</b>	\$1,468	\$3,263
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	2.64	\$1,847	\$2,509	\$1,028	<b>\$5,384</b>	\$1,468	\$3,916
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	2.91	\$2,036	\$2,766	\$1,133	<b>\$5,935</b>	\$1,468	\$4,467
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	3.14	\$2,197	\$2,985	\$1,222	<b>\$6,404</b>	\$988	\$5,416

1. See Land Use Assumptions

**REVENUE FROM PARKS & RECREATION IMPACT FEE**

Revenue from the City’s Parks & Recreation Impact Fee is estimated in Figure PR8. Demand for park improvements is driven by both City residents and current/future residents within the 201 Sewer Service Boundary. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate impact fee revenue for parks and recreation because it is not known when (and if) the projected housing units in the 201 Sewer Service Boundary will be annexed into the City of Grand Junction prior to their construction (which is the time the impact fee is paid). Therefore, the impact fee revenue projection is based on projected units in the City of Grand Junction over the next ten years. By multiplying the projected residential growth in the City by the impact fee amounts, we estimate projected impact fee revenue of approximately \$38.1 million. Projected expenditures total \$41.8 million.

**Figure PR8. Estimated Revenue from Parks & Recreation Impact Fee**

**Infrastructure Costs for Parks**

	Growth Cost
Park Land	\$14,352,098
Open Space	\$7,985,671
Park Improvements	\$19,498,671
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$41,836,440</b>

**Projected Development Impact Fee Revenue**

		Single-Family \$5,384 per unit	Multi-Family \$2,508 per unit
Year		Housing Units	Housing Units
Base	2024	23,347	8,140
Year 1	2025	23,960	8,345
Year 2	2026	24,573	8,550
Year 3	2027	25,186	8,755
Year 4	2028	25,799	8,960
Year 5	2029	26,412	9,165
Year 6	2030	27,025	9,370
Year 7	2031	27,638	9,575
Year 8	2032	28,251	9,780
Year 9	2033	28,864	9,985
Year 10	2034	29,477	10,190
Ten-Year Increase		6,130	2,050
Projected Revenue =>		\$33,003,552	\$5,142,274
		<b>Projected Revenue =&gt;</b>	<b>\$38,145,826</b>
		<b>Total Expenditures =&gt;</b>	<b>\$41,836,440</b>
		<b>General Fund's Share =&gt;</b>	<b>\$3,690,614</b>

## POLICE IMPACT FEE

The Police impact fees include components for future station space. The incremental expansion methodology is used for the Police impact fee. The Police Impact Fee is calculated on a per capita basis for residential development and a per vehicle trip basis for nonresidential development.

The residential police impact fees are calculated per housing unit. TischlerBise recommends using nonresidential vehicle trips as the best demand indicator for police facilities. Trip generation rates are used for nonresidential development because vehicle trips are highest for commercial/retail developments, such as shopping centers, and lowest for industrial development. Office and institutional trip rates fall between the other two categories. This ranking of trip rates is consistent with the relative demand for police services and facilities from nonresidential development. Other possible nonresidential demand indicators, such as employment or floor area, will not accurately reflect the demand for service. For example, if employees per thousand square feet were used as the demand indicator, police impact fees would be too high for office and institutional development because offices typically have more employees per 1,000 square feet than retail uses.

### SERVICE AREA

The City of Grand Junction provides Police services on a uniform basis throughout the City; therefore, there is a single service area for the Police impact fees.

### PROPORTIONATE SHARE FACTORS

Both residential and nonresidential developments increase the demand on police facilities. To calculate the proportional share between residential and nonresidential demand on police facilities, a functional population approach is used. The functional population approach allocates the cost of the facilities to residential and nonresidential development based on the activity of residents and workers in the City through the 24 hours in a day.

Residents that do not work are assigned 20 hours per day to residential development and four hours per day to nonresidential development (annualized averages). Residents that work in Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development and 10 hours to nonresidential development. Residents that work outside Grand Junction are assigned 14 hours to residential development. Inflow commuters are assigned 10 hours to nonresidential development. Based on 2021 functional population data (the latest available) for Grand Junction, the cost allocation for residential development is 63 percent while nonresidential development accounts for 37 percent of the demand for police facilities, see Figure P1.

**Figure P1. City of Grand Junction Functional Population**

Demand Units in 2021				
<b>Residential</b>				
Population	62,544		Demand Hours/Day	Person Hours
Residents Not Working	37,046		20	740,920
Employed Residents	25,498			
Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	14		238,728
Employed outside Grand Junction	8,446	14		118,244
Residential Subtotal				1,097,892
<b>Residential Share</b>				<b>63%</b>
<b>Nonresidential</b>				
Non-working Residents	37,046		4	148,184
Jobs Located in Grand Junction	49,018			
Residents Employed in Grand Junction	17,052	10		170,520
Nonresident Workers (Inflow Commuters)	31,966	10		319,660
Nonresidential Subtotal				638,364
<b>Nonresidential Share</b>				<b>37%</b>
Total				1,736,256

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (population), U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, Version 6.24.1 (employment).



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## IMPACT FEE COMPONENTS

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### Police Facilities

The Police impact fee is based on an inventory of existing citywide facilities and replacement costs. The use of existing standards means there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies. The floor area has been provided by the City of Grand Junction staff.

As shown in Figure P2, the City of Grand Junction Police Department is housed in the Public Safety Building. This facility occupies 63,863 square feet. Of that amount, 7,832 square feet is utilized by the Regional Communications Center, which serves both the City and County is subtracted, resulting in 56,031 square feet devoted exclusively to Police activities. To determine the residential level of service, the current Police space square footage (56,031) is multiplied by the residential proportionate share factor (63%) and divided by the current population (65,517) for a level of service standard of 0.539 square feet per person. The nonresidential level of service standard of 0.095 square feet per nonresidential vehicle trip was determined by multiplying the current facility square footage (56,031) by the nonresidential proportionate share factor (37%) and divided by the current average daily nonresidential vehicle trips (218,420).

As shown in Figure P2, the estimated replacement cost is \$625 per square foot. This cost is based on the estimated cost for construction of a future Police Annex prepared by the Blythe Group. When the residential (0.539 per person) and nonresidential (0.095 per vehicle trip) per square foot level of service standards are multiplied by the cost per square foot (\$625), the resulting cost per demand units are \$336.81 per person and \$59.32 per nonresidential vehicle trip.

**Figure P2. Police Station Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Facility	Square Feet
Police Station Building*	56,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,031</b>

**Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards**

Population in 2024	65,517
Nonresidential Vehicle Trips in 2024	218,420
Residential Share	63%
Nonresidential Share	37%
<b>LOS: Square Feet per Person</b>	<b>0.539</b>
<b>LOS: Square Feet per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>0.095</b>

**Cost Analysis**

Cost per Square Foot*	\$625
LOS: Square Feet per Person	0.539
<b>Cost per Person</b>	<b>\$336.74</b>
LOS: Square Feet per Vehicle Trip	0.095
<b>Cost per Vehicle Trip</b>	<b>\$59.32</b>

Source: City of Grand Junction

\*Does not include the 7,832 square feet for the Regional Communications Center

**PROJECTION OF GROWTH-RELATED POLICE FACILITY NEEDS**

To estimate the demand for future Police station space, the current level of service (0.539 square feet per person and 0.095 square feet per nonresidential vehicle trip) is applied to the residential and nonresidential growth projected for the City of Grand Junction. As shown in Figure P3, the City is projected to increase by 17,256 residents and 42,895 nonresidential vehicle trips over the next ten years (see Appendix A). As shown in Figure P3, there is projected demand for 13,369 square feet of growth-related Police space to accommodate new development in the City at the present level of service. By applying the average cost per square foot (\$625), the total projected growth-related building space expenditure is approximately \$8.3 million.

**Figure P3. 10-Year Police Space Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Type of Infrastructure	Level of Service		Demand Unit	Unit Cost
Police Facilities	Residential	0.539	Square Feet	per Person
	Nonresidential	0.095		per Vehicle Trip
				\$625

Growth-Related Need for Police Facilities						
Year	Population	Nonresidential Vehicle Trips	Residential Square Feet	Nonresidential Square Feet	Total	
Base 2024	65,517	218,420	35,300	20,731	56,031	
Year 1 2025	67,242	222,710	36,229	21,139	57,368	
Year 2 2026	68,968	226,999	37,159	21,546	58,705	
Year 3 2027	70,694	231,289	38,089	21,953	60,042	
Year 4 2028	72,419	235,579	39,019	22,360	61,379	
Year 5 2029	74,145	239,868	39,948	22,767	62,715	
Year 6 2030	75,871	244,158	40,878	23,174	64,052	
Year 7 2031	77,596	248,447	41,808	23,581	65,389	
Year 8 2032	79,322	252,737	42,738	23,989	66,726	
Year 9 2033	81,048	257,026	43,667	24,396	68,063	
Year 10 2034	82,773	261,316	44,597	24,803	69,400	
<b>Ten-Year Increase</b>	<b>17,256</b>	<b>42,895</b>	<b>9,298</b>	<b>4,071</b>	<b>13,369</b>	
<b>Projected Expenditure</b>			<b>\$5,810,940</b>	<b>\$2,544,637</b>	<b>\$8,355,576</b>	
<b>Growth-Related Expenditure on Police Facilities</b>					<b>\$8,355,576</b>	

**PRINCIPAL PAYMENT CREDIT**

The City of Grand Junction has existing debt obligations for the construction of the present Public Safety Building at a cost of \$27.8 million. This total represents 80 percent of the 2010 Bonds. Figure P5 lists the remaining principal payment schedule for the bonds, which totals \$19.2 million.

The total remaining annual principal payment schedule is distributed to the equivalent residential and nonresidential share, City’s population and vehicle trip ends, to find the debt cost per attributed user. To account for the time value of money, annual payments are discounted using a net present value formula based on the applicable discount (5.0%) rate. This results in a credit of \$97.53 per person, and \$17.89 per nonresidential trip end.

**Figure P4. Principal Payment Credit**

Year	Principal Payment (80% of Bond)	Res. Share 63%	Population	Debt Cost per Capita	Nonres. Share 37%	Nonres. Vehicle Trips	Debt Cost per Trip
2024	\$788,000	\$496,440	65,517	\$7.58	\$291,560	218,420	\$1.33
2025	\$792,000	\$498,960	67,242	\$7.42	\$293,040	222,710	\$1.32
2026	\$832,000	\$524,160	68,968	\$7.60	\$307,840	226,999	\$1.36
2027	\$872,000	\$549,360	70,694	\$7.77	\$322,640	231,289	\$1.39
2028	\$916,000	\$577,080	72,419	\$7.97	\$338,920	235,579	\$1.44
2029	\$960,000	\$604,800	74,145	\$8.16	\$355,200	239,868	\$1.48
2030	\$1,008,000	\$635,040	75,871	\$8.37	\$372,960	244,158	\$1.53
2031	\$1,060,000	\$667,800	77,596	\$8.61	\$392,200	248,447	\$1.58
2032	\$1,112,000	\$700,560	79,322	\$8.83	\$411,440	252,737	\$1.63
2033	\$1,168,000	\$735,840	81,048	\$9.08	\$432,160	257,026	\$1.68
2034	\$1,224,000	\$771,120	82,773	\$9.32	\$452,880	261,316	\$1.73
2035	\$1,288,000	\$811,440	84,499	\$9.60	\$476,560	265,605	\$1.79
2036	\$1,340,000	\$844,200	86,224	\$9.79	\$495,800	269,895	\$1.84
2037	\$1,392,000	\$876,960	87,950	\$9.97	\$515,040	274,184	\$1.88
2038	\$1,448,000	\$912,240	89,676	\$10.17	\$535,760	278,474	\$1.92
2039	\$1,504,000	\$947,520	91,401	\$10.37	\$556,480	282,763	\$1.97
2040	\$1,552,000	\$977,760	93,127	\$10.50	\$574,240	287,053	\$2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,256,000</b>	<b>\$12,131,280</b>		<b>\$151.11</b>	<b>\$7,124,720</b>		<b>\$27.87</b>

<b>Discount Rate</b>	<b>5.0%</b>		<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Net Present Value</b>	<b>\$97.53</b>		<b>\$17.89</b>

**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE POLICE IMPACT FEE**

Figure P5 shows the maximum supportable Police Impact Fee. Impact fees for Police are based on persons per housing unit for residential development and vehicle trips per 1,000 square feet for nonresidential development. For residential development, the total cost per person is multiplied by the housing unit size to calculate the proposed fee. For nonresidential development, the total cost per vehicle trip is multiplied by the trips per 1,000 square feet to calculate the proposed fee.

The fees represent the highest amount supportable for each type of development, which represents new growth’s fair share of the cost for capital facilities. The City may adopt fees that are less than the amounts shown. However, a reduction in impact fee revenue will necessitate an increase in other revenues, a decrease in planned capital expenditures, and/or a decrease in levels of service.

**Figure P5. Maximum Supportable Police Impact Fee**

Fee Component	Cost per Person	Cost per Trip
Police Facilities	\$336.74	\$59.32
Principal Payment Credit	(\$97.53)	(\$17.89)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$239.21</b>	<b>\$41.44</b>

Residential Fees per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	Persons per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	0.75	\$179	\$233	(\$54)
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	0.97	\$232	\$233	(\$1)
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	1.23	\$294	\$233	\$61
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	1.52	\$364	\$356	\$8
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	1.91	\$457	\$356	\$101
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	2.32	\$555	\$356	\$199
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	2.64	\$632	\$356	\$276
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	2.91	\$696	\$356	\$340
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	3.14	\$751	\$356	\$395

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	Vehicle Trips per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	12.21	\$506	\$240	\$266
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	16.81	\$697	\$240	\$457
Office	1,000 SF	5.42	\$225	\$95	\$130
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	5.39	\$223	\$95	\$128
Industrial	1,000 SF	1.69	\$70	\$33	\$37
Warehousing	1,000 SF	0.86	\$36	\$17	\$19
Hotel/Lodging	Room	4.00	\$166	\$240	(\$74)
RV Park	Pad	1.35	\$56	\$233	(\$177)

1. See Land Use Assumptions

**REVENUE FROM POLICE IMPACT FEE**

Revenue from the Police Impact Fee is estimated in Figure P6. There is projected to be 8,180 new housing units and approximately 6.6 million square feet of additional nonresidential development in Grand Junction by 2034. To find the revenue from each development type, the fee is multiplied by the growth for each land use. Overall, the projected revenue from the Police impact fee totals approximately \$5.9 million and covers approximately 71% of the total expected expenditures. Impact fee revenue is less than the projected expenditures due to the required debt credit.

**Figure P6. Estimated Revenue from Police Impact Fee**

**Infrastructure Costs for Police Facilities**

	<b>Growth Cost</b>
Police Facilities	\$8,355,576
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$8,355,576</b>

**Projected Development Impact Fee Revenue**

		Single-Family \$555 per unit	Multi-Family \$364 per unit	Retail/Comm. \$506 per 1000 Sq Ft	Office \$225 per 1000 Sq Ft	Inst./Public \$223 per 1000 Sq Ft	Industrial \$70 per 1000 Sq Ft
<b>Year</b>		<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>KSF</b>	<b>KSF</b>	<b>KSF</b>	<b>KSF</b>
Base	2024	23,347	8,140	10,242	7,639	7,366	7,275
Year 1	2025	23,960	8,345	10,426	7,756	7,584	7,416
Year 2	2026	24,573	8,550	10,610	7,872	7,802	7,557
Year 3	2027	25,186	8,755	10,794	7,988	8,020	7,697
Year 4	2028	25,799	8,960	10,978	8,105	8,239	7,838
Year 5	2029	26,412	9,165	11,162	8,221	8,457	7,979
Year 6	2030	27,025	9,370	11,346	8,337	8,675	8,120
Year 7	2031	27,638	9,575	11,530	8,453	8,893	8,261
Year 8	2032	28,251	9,780	11,714	8,570	9,111	8,401
Year 9	2033	28,864	9,985	11,898	8,686	9,329	8,542
Year 10	2034	29,477	10,190	12,082	8,802	9,548	8,683
Ten-Year Increase		6,130	2,050	1,840	1,163	2,182	1,408
Projected Revenue =>		\$3,402,150	\$746,200	\$931,105	\$261,608	\$486,476	\$98,537
						<b>Projected Revenue =&gt;</b>	<b>\$5,926,076</b>
						<b>Total Expenditures =&gt;</b>	<b>\$8,355,576</b>
						<b>General Fund's Share =&gt;</b>	<b>\$2,429,500</b>

## TRANSPORTATION IMPACT FEE

The transportation impact fees include components for principal arterials, minor arterials, major collectors, minor collectors, and trails. The incremental expansion methodology is used for the transportation impact fee. The transportation impact fee is calculated on a per person mile traveled (PMT) basis for all development. Costs are allocated to both residential and nonresidential development using trip generation rates, trip adjustment factors, and trip length adjustment factors. Residential trip generation rates are customized to Grand Junction's residential development, as discussed in the following sections. Nonresidential trip generation rates are highest for retail/commercial development and lowest for industrial development, whereas trip rates for office and institutional development fall between the other two categories.

### SERVICE AREA

The City of Grand Junction provides a citywide transportation network; therefore, there is a single service area for the transportation impact fees.

### PROPORTIONATE SHARE FACTORS

Transportation impact fees should be proportionate to the cost of transportation infrastructure needed to accommodate new development. The transportation impact fees allocate the cost of transportation infrastructure between residential and nonresidential based on trip generation rates, trip adjustment factors, and trip lengths.

### VEHICLE TRIPS

Average weekday vehicle trips are used as a measure of demand by land use. Vehicle trips are estimated using average weekday vehicle trip ends from the reference book, *Trip Generation, 11<sup>th</sup> Edition*, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) in 2021. A vehicle trip end represents a vehicle entering or exiting a development (as if a traffic counter were placed across a driveway). To calculate the impact fees, trip generation rates are adjusted to avoid double counting each trip at both the origin and destination points. The basic trip adjustment factor is 50 percent. As discussed further below, the impact fee methodology includes additional adjustments to make the fees proportionate to the infrastructure demand for particular types of development.

### Residential Trip Generation Rates

As an alternative to simply using national average trip generation rates for residential development, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), TischlerBise calculates custom trip rates using local demographic data. Key inputs needed for the analysis, including average number of persons and vehicles available per housing unit, are available from American Community Survey (ACS) data.

**Vehicle Trip Ends by Bedroom Range**

TischlerBise recommends a fee schedule where larger units pay higher impact fees than smaller units. Benefits of the proposed methodology include: 1) proportionate assessment of infrastructure demand using local demographic data, and 2) a progressive fee structure (i.e., smaller units pay less, and larger units pay more).

TischlerBise creates custom tabulations of demographic data by bedroom range from individual survey responses provided by the U.S. Census Bureau in files known as Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). PUMS files are only available for areas of at least 100,000 persons, and Grand Junction is in Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 2501. Shown in Figure T1, cells with yellow shading indicate the unweighted survey results, which yield the unadjusted number of persons and vehicles available per housing unit. Unadjusted persons per housing unit and vehicles per housing unit are adjusted to control totals in Grand Junction – 2.11 persons per housing unit and 1.68 vehicles per unit. The analysis multiplies adjusted persons per housing unit estimates by the ITE weighted average trip rate per person to estimate trip ends per housing unit based on persons. The analysis multiplies adjusted vehicles per housing unit estimates by the ITE weighted average trip rate per vehicle to estimate trip ends per housing unit based on vehicles. Finally, the analysis calculates average trip ends per housing unit using the average number of trip ends per person and per vehicle. Housing units with 0-1 bedrooms generate 3.61 vehicle trips ends per day and housing units with 5+ bedrooms generate 11.36 vehicle trip ends per day.

**Figure T1: Vehicle Trip Ends by Bedroom Range**

Bedroom Range	Persons <sup>1</sup>	Housing Units <sup>1</sup>	Vehicles Available <sup>1</sup>	Housing Mix	Unadjusted PPHU	Adjusted PPHU <sup>2</sup>	Unadjusted VPHU	Adjusted VPHU <sup>2</sup>
0-1	233	193	159	8%	1.21	1.18	0.82	0.73
2	814	496	743	21%	1.64	1.61	1.50	1.33
3	2,647	1,202	2,401	50%	2.20	2.16	2.00	1.78
4	1,089	396	938	17%	2.75	2.70	2.37	2.11
5+	340	96	259	4%	3.54	3.48	2.70	2.40
Total	5,123	2,383	4,500	100%	2.15	2.11	1.89	1.68

**National Averages According to ITE**

ITE Code	AWVTE per Person	AWVTE per Vehicle	AWVTE per HU	Local Housing Mix
210 SFD	2.65	6.36	9.43	75%
221 Apt	2.28	3.97	4.54	25%
Weighted Avg	2.56	5.75	8.19	100%

**Recommended AWVTE per Housing Unit**

Bedroom Range	AWVTE per HU Based on Persons <sup>3</sup>	AWVTE per HU Based on Vehicles <sup>4</sup>	AWVTE per Housing Unit <sup>5</sup>	
0-1	3.02	4.20	3.61	1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Colorado PUMA 2501. 2. Represents unadjusted PUMS values scaled to control totals for Grand Junction using 2018-2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates. 3. Adjusted persons per housing unit multiplied by ITE weighted average trip rate per person. 4. Adjusted vehicles available per housing unit multiplied by ITE weighted average trip rate per vehicle. 5. Average trip rates based on persons and vehicles per housing unit.
2	4.12	7.65	5.89	
3	5.53	10.24	7.89	
4	6.91	12.13	9.52	
5+	8.91	13.80	11.36	
Average	5.40	9.66	7.53	



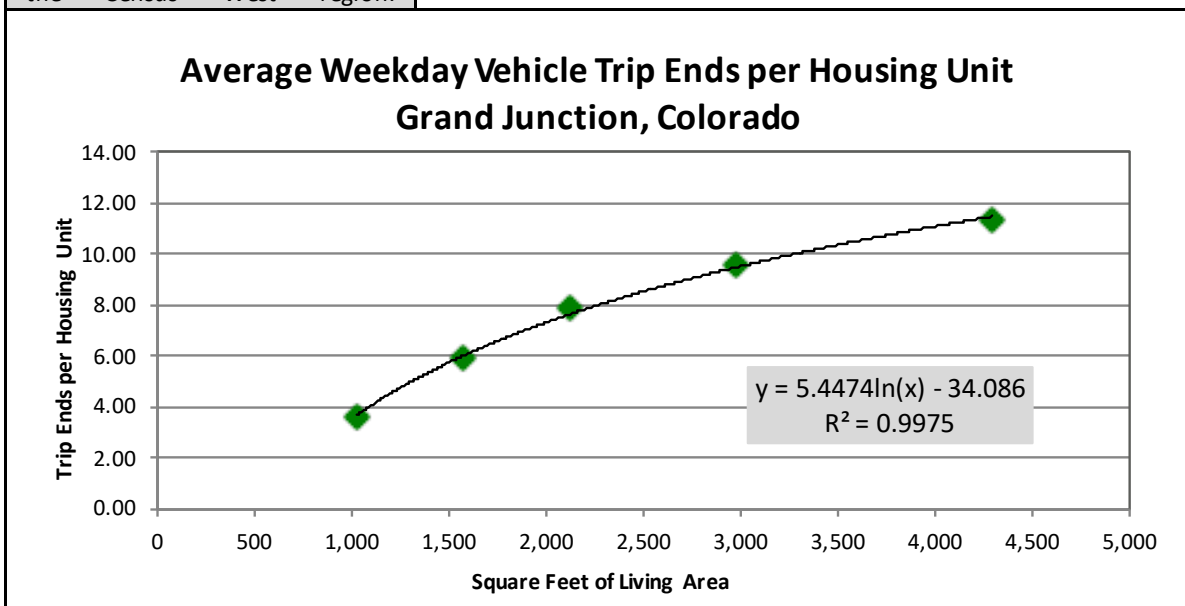
**Vehicle Trip Ends by Housing Size**

To derive average weekday vehicle trip ends by dwelling size, Tischler Bise uses 2022 U.S. Census Bureau data for housing units constructed in the west region. Based on 2022 estimates, living areas range from 1,021 square feet for 0- to 1-bedroom housing units up to 4,292 square feet for 5+ bedroom housing units. Citywide average floor area and weekday vehicle trip ends, by bedroom range, are plotted in Figure T2 with a logarithmic trend line formula to derive trip ends by housing unit size. TischlerBise recommends a minimum size based on 850 square feet or less and a maximum size of 4,501 square feet or larger.

A medium-size unit with 2,501 to 3,000 square feet has a fitted-curve value of 9.05 vehicle trip ends on an average weekday – this is less than the national average of 9.43 vehicle trip ends per single-family unit. A small unit of 850 square feet or less generates 2.66 vehicle trip ends, and this represents 29 percent of demand from a medium-size unit. A large unit of 3,501 square feet or more generates 10.74 vehicle trip ends, and this represents 119 percent of demand from a medium-size unit. With a “one-size-fits-all” approach, small units pay more than their proportionate share while large units pay less than their proportionate share.

**Figure T2: Vehicle Trip Ends by Housing Size**

Average weekday vehicle trip ends per housing unit derived from 2018-2022 ACS 5-Year PUMS data for the area that includes Grand Junction. Unit size for 0-1 bedroom from the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau average for all multi-family units constructed in the Census West region. Unit size for all other bedrooms from the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau average for single-family units constructed in the Census West region.	Actual Averages per Housing Unit			Fitted-Curve Values	
	Bedrooms	Square Feet	Trip Ends	Sq Ft Range	Trip Ends
	0-1	1,021	3.61	850 or less	2.66
	2	1,573	5.89	851 to 1,000	3.41
	3	2,123	7.89	1,001 to 1,250	4.30
	4	2,974	9.52	1,251 to 1,500	5.28
	5+	4,292	11.36	1,501 to 2,000	6.59
				2,001 to 2,500	7.96
				2,501 to 3,000	9.05
				3,001 to 3,500	9.96
			3,501 or more	10.74	



### Nonresidential Trip Generation Rates

For nonresidential development, TischlerBise uses trip generation rates published in Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11<sup>th</sup> Edition (2021). The prototype for industrial development is Industrial Park (ITE 130) which generates 3.37 average weekday vehicle trip ends per 1,000 square feet of floor area. Institutional/public development uses Hospital (ITE 610) and generates 10.77 average weekday vehicle trip ends per 1,000 square feet of floor area. For office & other services development, the proxy is General Office (ITE 710), and it generates 10.84 average weekday vehicle trip ends per 1,000 square feet of floor area. The prototype for commercial development is Shopping Center (ITE 820) which generates 37.01 average weekday vehicle trips per 1,000 square feet of floor area.

**Figure T3: Average Weekday Vehicle Trip Ends by Land Use**

ITE Code	Land Use / Size	Demand Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends Per Dmd Unit*	Wkdy Trip Ends Per Employee*	Emp Per Dmd Unit	Sq. Ft. Per Emp
110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	4.87	3.10	1.57	637
130	Industrial Park	1,000 Sq Ft	3.37	2.91	1.16	864
140	Manufacturing	1,000 Sq Ft	4.75	2.51	1.89	528
150	Warehousing	1,000 Sq Ft	1.71	5.05	0.34	2,953
310	Hotel	Room	7.99	14.34	0.56	n/a
416	Campground/RV Park**	Campsite	2.70	n/a	0.05	n/a
620	Nursing Home	Bed	3.06	3.31	0.92	n/a
610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	3.77	2.86	350
710	General Office (avg size)	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	3.33	3.26	307
720	Medical-Dental Office	1,000 Sq Ft	36.00	8.71	4.13	242
730	Government Office	1,000 Sq Ft	22.59	7.45	3.03	330
840	Auto Sales/Service	1,000 Sq Ft	27.84	11.20	2.49	402
430	Golf Course	Hole	30.38	3.74	1.47	680
444	Movie Theater	1,000 Sq Ft	78.09	53.12	1.47	680
820	Shopping Center (avg size)	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	17.42	2.12	471
912	Bank	1,000 Sq Ft	100.35	32.73	3.07	326
934	Fast Food	1,000 Sq Ft	50.94	5.45	9.35	107
945	Convenience Store w/Gas Sales	1,000 Sq Ft	624.20	241.21	2.59	386

\*Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021).

\*\*Employees per Demand Unit from National Association of RV Parks & Campgrounds (ARVC), "2023 Outdoor Hospitality Industry Benchmarking Report."

**Trip Rate Adjustments**

Trip generation rates require an adjustment factor to avoid double counting each trip at both the origin and destination points. Therefore, the basic trip adjustment factor is 50 percent. As discussed further in this section, the impact fee methodology includes additional adjustments to make the fees proportionate to the infrastructure demand for particular types of development.

**Commuter Trip Adjustment**

Residential development has a larger trip adjustment factor of 55 percent to account for commuters leaving Grand Junction for work. According to the 2009 National Household Travel Survey (see Table 30) weekday work trips are typically 31 percent of production trips (i.e., all out-bound trips, which are 50 percent of all trip ends). As shown in Figure T4, the U.S. Census Bureau’s OnTheMap web application indicates 33 percent of resident workers traveled outside of Grand Junction for work in 2021. In combination, these factors (0.31 x 0.50 x 0.33 = 0.05) support the additional five percent allocation of trips to residential development.

**Figure T4: Commuter Trip Adjustment**

Trip Adjustment Factor for Commuters	
Employed Residents	25,498
Residents Living and Working in Grand Junction	17,052
Residents Commuting Outside Grand Junction for Work	8,446
Percent Commuting out of Grand Junction	33%
Additional Production Trips <sup>1</sup>	5%
Standard Trip Rate Adjustment	50%
<b>Residential Trip Adjustment Factor</b>	<b>55%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application (v 6.24.1) and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2021.

1. According to the National Household Travel Survey (2009)\*, published in December 2011 (see Table 30), home-based work trips are typically 30.99 percent of “production” trips, in other words, out-bound trips (which are 50 percent of all trip ends). Also, LED OnTheMap data from 2021 indicate that 33 percent of Grand Junction’s workers travel outside the city for work. In combination, these factors (0.3099 x 0.50 x 0.33 = 0.05) account for 5 percent of additional production trips. The total adjustment factor for residential includes attraction trips (50 percent of trip ends) plus the journey-to-work commuting adjustment (5 percent of production trips) for a total of 55 percent. \*<http://hhts.ornl.gov/publications.shtml>; Summary of Travel Trends - Table "Daily Travel Statistics by Weekday vs. Weekend"

**Adjustment for Pass-By Trips**

For commercial development, the trip adjustment factor is less than 50 percent because this type of development attracts vehicles as they pass by on arterial and collector roads. For example, when someone stops at a convenience store on the way home from work, the convenience store is not the primary destination. For the average shopping center, ITE data indicate 34 percent of the vehicles that enter are passing by on their way to some other primary destination. The remaining 66 percent of attraction trips have the commercial site as their primary destination. Because attraction trips are half of all trips, the trip adjustment factor is 66 percent multiplied by 50 percent, or approximately 33 percent of the trip ends.

Average Weekday Vehicle Trips

Shown below in Figure T5, multiplying average weekday vehicle trip ends and trip adjustment factors (discussed on the previous page) by Grand Junction’s existing development units provides the average weekday vehicle trips generated by existing development. As shown below, existing development generates 359,836 vehicle trips on an average weekday.

Figure T5: Average Weekday Vehicle Trips by Land Use

Development Type	Dev Unit	ITE Code	Avg Wkday VTE	Trip Adjustment	2024 Dev Units	2024 Trips
Single Family	HU	210	9.43	55%	23,347	121,090
Multi-Family	HU	221	4.54	55%	8,140	20,326
Retail/Commercial	KSF	820	37.01	33%	10,242	125,090
Office	KSF	710	10.84	50%	7,639	41,406
Institutional/Public	KSF	610	10.77	50%	7,366	39,666
Industrial	KSF	130	3.37	50%	7,275	12,259
Total						359,836

PERSON TRIPS

Grand Junction is a unique community with residents and workers using varying modes of travel. In general, an impact fee study calculates future development’s impact on infrastructure. In suburban, greenfield communities that concentrate on roadway expansion to accommodate additional vehicles, a development’s impact is best estimated by calculating the additional vehicle trips or vehicle miles traveled (VMT) generated by the development. However, based on the urban environment and residents’ travel behaviors, a multimodal approach is necessary for the City of Grand Junction. This is also consistent with the capital improvements identified in Grand Junction’s Capital Improvement Plan and Grand Junction’s desire to serve all modes of travel. As such, the multimodal approach calculates person trips generated by the varying development types in the study.

Person Trip Methodology

According to the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), there are several elements necessary to calculate person trips. The following equation is provided in the ITE’s Trip Generation Handbook (2021):

Person trips = [(vehicle occupancy) x (vehicle trips)] + transit trips + walk trips + bike trips

To create a more streamlined approach, this study uses “walk / bike / scooter” as the sum of walk and bike trips. The Trip Generation Handbook outlines the general approach to calculating person trips:

1. **Estimate vehicle trip ends generated by development type.** This study uses the vehicle trip rates found in Figure T2 for residential development and Figure T3 for nonresidential development.
2. **Determine mode share and vehicle occupancy.** This study uses mode share and vehicle occupancy data for Mesa County provided by Grand Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization (GVMPO) as part of the 2024 Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) travel survey.
3. **Convert vehicle trips to person trips.** This conversion calculates the total person trips by combining the vehicle trip mode share and vehicle occupancy.

### Mode Share and Vehicle Occupancy

Vehicle trip estimates, by mode, from the CDOT travel survey provide mode share and vehicle occupancy data used in this analysis. According to preliminary results for Mesa County, the vehicle mode share is 86.3 percent for residential trips, 94.7 percent for nonresidential commercial/retail trips, and 89.2 percent for other nonresidential trips. Additionally, the vehicle trips had an average vehicle occupancy of 1.21 passengers per residential trip, 1.25 passengers per nonresidential commercial/retail trip, and 1.20 passengers per other nonresidential trip.

**Figure T6: Mode Share**

Mode	Residential		Commercial/Retail		Other Nonresidential	
	Trips	Share	Trips	Share	Trips	Share
Vehicle	1,220	86.3%	412	94.7%	181	89.2%
Transit	12	0.9%	0	0.0%	10	4.9%
Walk/Bike/Scooter	181	12.8%	23	5.3%	12	5.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure T7: Vehicle Occupancy**

	Residential	Commercial/Retail	Other Nonresidential
Vehicle Occupants	1,474	515	217
Vehicle Trips	1,220	412	181
Vehicle Occupancy	1.21	1.25	1.20

Source: CDOT Travel Survey, Mesa County, 2024 (Preliminary Data)

### Calculation of Person Trip Ends

The total person trip end rate for each land use can be calculated using the vehicle trip end rate, vehicle occupancy rate, and vehicle mode share. The following formula to calculate vehicle trip ends is provided in the ITE’s Trip Generation Handbook (2021):

$$\text{Vehicle trip ends} = [(\text{person trip ends}) \times (\text{vehicle mode share})] / (\text{vehicle occupancy})$$

To calculate average weekday person trip ends for each land use, the analysis inputs vehicle trip ends, vehicle occupancy, and vehicle mode share factors found in earlier sections. For example, a 2,700-square-foot housing unit generates 9.05 average weekday vehicle trip ends, has a vehicle occupancy rate is 1.21, and the vehicle mode share is 86.3 percent. Based on these factors, a 2,700-square-foot housing unit generates 12.69 average weekday person trip ends  $[(9.05 \text{ vehicle trip ends} \times 1.21 \text{ occupancy rate}) / 86.3 \text{ percent vehicle mode share}]$ . Figure T8 includes average weekday person trip ends for each land use.

**Figure T8: Average Weekday Person Trip Ends by Land Use**

Residential per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	Vehicle Trip Ends per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Vehicle Occupancy <sup>2</sup>	Vehicle Mode Share <sup>2</sup>	Person Trip Ends per Unit
850 or less	Dwelling	2.66	1.21	86.3%	3.73
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	3.41	1.21	86.3%	4.78
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	4.30	1.21	86.3%	6.03
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	5.28	1.21	86.3%	7.40
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	6.59	1.21	86.3%	9.24
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	7.96	1.21	86.3%	11.16
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	9.05	1.21	86.3%	12.69
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	9.96	1.21	86.3%	13.96
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	10.74	1.21	86.3%	15.06

Nonresidential per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development Unit	Vehicle Trip Ends per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Vehicle Occupancy <sup>2</sup>	Vehicle Mode Share <sup>2</sup>	Person Trip Ends per Unit
Retail/Commercial	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	1.25	94.7%	48.85
Convenience Commercial	1,000 Sq Ft	50.94	1.25	94.7%	67.24
Office	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	1.20	89.2%	14.58
Institutional/Public	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	1.20	89.2%	14.49
Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	3.37	1.20	89.2%	4.53
Warehousing	1,000 Sq Ft	1.71	1.20	89.2%	2.30
Hotel/Lodging	Room	7.99	1.20	89.2%	10.75
RV Park	Pad	2.70	1.20	89.2%	3.63

1. See Land Use Assumptions
2. CDOT Travel Survey, Mesa County, 2024 (Preliminary Data)

**Average Weekday Person Trips**

Shown below, multiplying average weekday person trip ends and trip adjustment factors by existing development units provides the average weekday person trips generated by existing development. As shown below, existing development generates 488,921 person trips on an average weekday.

**Figure T9: Average Weekday Person Trips by Land Use**

Development Type	Dev Unit	ITE Code	Avg Wkday PTE	Trip Adjustment	2024 Dev Units	2024 Person Trips
Single Family	HU	Custom	13.22	55%	23,347	169,757
Multi-Family	HU	Custom	6.37	55%	8,140	28,518
Retail/Commercial	KSF	820	48.85	33%	10,242	165,108
Office	KSF	710	14.58	50%	7,639	55,692
Institutional/Public	KSF	610	14.49	50%	7,366	53,367
Industrial	KSF	130	4.53	50%	7,275	16,478
<b>Total</b>						<b>488,921</b>

**PERSON MILES TRAVELED (PMT)**

The transportation impact fee is calculated on a per person mile traveled (PMT) basis for all development. Costs are allocated to both residential and nonresidential development using trip generation rates, trip adjustment factors, and trip length adjustment factors.

**Trip Length Weighting Factor**

The transportation impact fee methodology includes a percentage adjustment, or weighting factor, to account for trip length variation by type of land use. As documented in Table 3-1, Table 3-2, and Table 3-3 of the 2022 National Household Travel Survey, person trips from residential development are approximately 124 percent of the average trip length. The residential trip length adjustment factor includes data on home-based work trips, social, and recreational purposes. Conversely, shopping trips associated with commercial development are roughly 46 percent of the average trip length while other nonresidential development typically accounts for trips that are 61 percent of the average for all trips.

**Local Trip Lengths**

According to recent estimates, Grand Junction provides approximately 223.1 lane miles of arterials and collectors citywide. Using the capacity standards shown below, Grand Junction’s existing network provides 1,759,670 vehicle miles of capacity – the weighted average is 7,887 vehicles per lane.

**Figure T10: Existing Arterial and Collector Network**

Description	Lane Miles	Lane Cap	VMC
Principal Arterial	74.9	9,000	674,100
Minor Arterial	66.6	8,000	532,400
Major Collector	63.2	7,000	442,050
Minor Collector	18.5	6,000	111,120
Total	223.1	7,887	1,759,670

Source: City of Grand Junction

To derive the average utilization (i.e., average trip length expressed in miles) of the major streets, divide vehicle miles of capacity by person trips attracted to development in Grand Junction. As shown in Figure T9, citywide development currently attracts 488,921 average weekday person trips. Dividing 1,759,670 vehicle miles of capacity by existing average weekday person trips yields an unweighted-average trip length of approximately 3.599 miles. The calibration of average trip length includes the same adjustment factors used in the impact fee calculations (i.e., commuter trip adjustment, pass-by trip adjustment, and average trip length adjustment). With these refinements, the weighted-average trip length is 4.417 miles.

**Local Person Miles Traveled**

Shown below are the demand indicators for residential and nonresidential land uses related to person miles traveled (PMT).

**Figure T11: Average Weekday PMT by Land Use**

Residential Development						
Unit Size	Development Unit	Person Trip Ends per Unit	Trip Rate Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Average Trip Length (miles) <sup>2</sup>	Trip Length Adjustment <sup>3</sup>	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>
850 or less	Dwelling	3.73	55%	4.417	124%	11.24
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	4.78	55%	4.417	124%	14.40
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	6.03	55%	4.417	124%	18.16
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	7.40	55%	4.417	124%	22.29
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	9.24	55%	4.417	124%	27.83
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	11.16	55%	4.417	124%	33.62
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	12.69	55%	4.417	124%	38.23
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	13.96	55%	4.417	124%	42.05
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	15.06	55%	4.417	124%	45.37

Nonresidential Development						
Development Type	Development Unit	Person Trip Ends per Unit	Trip Rate Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Average Trip Length (miles) <sup>2</sup>	Trip Length Adjustment <sup>3</sup>	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>
Retail/Commercial	1,000 Sq Ft	48.85	33%	4.417	46%	32.75
Convenience Commercial	1,000 Sq Ft	67.24	33%	4.417	46%	45.08
Office	1,000 Sq Ft	14.58	50%	4.417	61%	19.64
Institutional/Public	1,000 Sq Ft	14.49	50%	4.417	61%	19.52
Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	4.53	50%	4.417	61%	6.10
Warehousing	1,000 Sq Ft	2.30	50%	4.417	61%	3.10
Hotel/Lodging	Room	10.75	50%	4.417	61%	14.48
RV Park	Pad	3.63	50%	4.417	61%	4.89

1. See Land Use Assumptions
2. TischlerBise calculation
3. National Household Travel Survey data, 2022; TischlerBise analysis



**IMPACT FEE COMPONENTS**

The transportation impact fee is based on Grand Junction’s existing inventory of arterials, collectors, and trails. The use of existing standards means there are no existing infrastructure deficiencies. New development is only paying its proportionate share for growth-related infrastructure.

**Principal Arterial**

Grand Junction currently provides approximately 74.9 lane miles of principal arterials to existing development, and Grand Junction plans to construct additional principal arterials to serve future development. Grand Junction’s existing level of service is 0.4256 lane miles per 10,000 PMT (74.9 lane miles / (1,759,685 PMT / 10,000)), and the analysis uses the incremental expansion methodology to maintain the existing level of service for principal arterials.

Based on Engineering & Transportation Department estimates, the construction cost for principal arterials is \$2,235,034 per lane mile. The analysis uses this cost as a proxy for future growth-related principal arterial costs, and Grand Junction may use impact fees to construct principal arterials to serve future development. For principal arterials, the cost is \$95.13 per PMT (74.9 lane miles / 1,759,685 PMT X \$2,235,034 per lane mile).

**Figure T12: Principal Arterial Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Cost Factors	
Principal Arterial Cost per Mile	\$13,410,205
Lanes	6.0
Principal Arterial Cost per Lane Mile	\$2,235,034

Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards	
Existing Lane Miles	74.9
2024 PMT	1,759,685
Lane Miles per 10,000 PMT	0.4256
Cost per PMT	\$95.13

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**Minor Arterial**

Grand Junction currently provides approximately 66.6 lane miles of minor arterials to existing development, and Grand Junction plans to construct additional minor arterials to serve future development. Grand Junction’s existing level of service is 0.3782 lane miles per 10,000 PMT (66.6 lane miles / (1,759,685 PMT / 10,000)), and the analysis uses the incremental expansion methodology to maintain the existing level of service for minor arterials.

Based on Engineering & Transportation Department estimates, the construction cost for minor arterials is \$2,289,558 per lane mile. The analysis uses this cost as a proxy for future growth-related minor arterial costs, and Grand Junction may use impact fees to construct minor arterials to serve future development. For minor arterials, the cost is \$86.59 per PMT (66.6 lane miles / 1,759,685 PMT X \$2,289,558 per lane mile).

**Figure T13: Minor Arterial Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Cost Factors	
Minor Arterial Cost per Mile	\$11,447,791
Lanes	5.0
Minor Arterial Cost per Lane Mile	\$2,289,558

Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards	
Existing Lane Miles	66.6
2024 PMT	1,759,685
Lane Miles per 10,000 PMT	0.3782
Cost per PMT	\$86.59

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**Major Collector**

Grand Junction currently provides approximately 63.2 lane miles of major collectors to existing development, and Grand Junction plans to construct additional major collectors to serve future development. Grand Junction’s existing level of service is 0.3589 lane miles per 10,000 PMT (63.2 lane miles / (1,759,685 PMT / 10,000)), and the analysis uses the incremental expansion methodology to maintain the existing level of service for major collectors.

Based on Engineering & Transportation Department estimates, the construction cost for major collectors is \$2,731,175 per lane mile. The analysis uses this cost as a proxy for future growth-related major collector costs, and Grand Junction may use impact fees to construct major collectors to serve future development. For major collectors, the cost is \$98.01 per PMT (63.2 lane miles / 1,759,685 PMT X \$2,731,175 per lane mile).

**Figure T14: Major Collector Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Cost Factors	
Major Collector Cost per Mile	\$8,193,526
Lanes	3.0
Major Collector Cost per Lane Mile	\$2,731,175

Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards	
Existing Lane Miles	63.2
2024 PMT	1,759,685
Lane Miles per 10,000 PMT	0.3589
Cost per PMT	\$98.01

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**Minor Collector**

Grand Junction currently provides approximately 18.5 lane miles of minor collectors to existing development, and Grand Junction plans to construct additional minor collectors to serve future development. Grand Junction’s existing level of service is 0.1052 lane miles per 10,000 PMT (18.5 lane miles / (1,759,685 PMT / 10,000)), and the analysis uses the incremental expansion methodology to maintain the existing level of service for minor collectors.

Based on Engineering & Transportation Department estimates, the construction cost for minor collectors is \$2,695,254 per lane mile. The analysis uses this cost as a proxy for future growth-related minor collector costs, and Grand Junction may use impact fees to construct minor collectors to serve future development. For minor collectors, the cost is \$28.37 per PMT (18.5 lane miles / 1,759,685 PMT X \$2,695,254 per lane mile).

**Figure T15: Minor Collector Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Cost Factors	
Minor Collector Cost per Mile	\$5,390,508
Lanes	2.0
Minor Collector Cost per Lane Mile	\$2,695,254

Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards	
Existing Lane Miles	18.5
2024 PMT	1,759,685
Lane Miles per 10,000 PMT	0.1052
Cost per PMT	\$28.37

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**Trail**

Grand Junction currently provides approximately 28.26 miles of trails, also known as off-network active transportation corridors, to existing development, and Grand Junction plans to construct additional trails to serve future development. The total value of Grand Junction’s existing trails is \$67,230,152, and the analysis uses the weighted average of \$2,378,589 per mile (\$67,230,152 total value / 28.26 miles of existing trails) as a proxy for future growth-related trail costs.

**Figure T16: Trail Cost Factors**

Constructed Off-Network ATCs	Miles	Est. Construction Investment	Estimated ROW Value	Total Value
Riverfront Trail	13.77	\$14,537,861	\$14,537,861	\$29,075,722
Monument Trail	3.67	\$3,874,685	\$3,874,685	\$7,749,369
Audubon Trail	3.35	\$3,537,522	\$3,537,522	\$7,075,044
Leach Creek Trail	2.41	\$7,543,270	\$2,543,270	\$10,086,541
Eagle Rim Park	1.04	\$2,198,651	\$1,098,651	\$3,297,302
Price Ditch Trail	0.97	\$1,027,622	\$1,027,622	\$2,055,244
Highway 50 Trail	0.75	\$793,828	\$793,828	\$1,587,656
Colorado Mesa University	0.53	\$554,517	\$554,517	\$1,109,034
Independent Ranchman’s Trail	0.35	\$368,277	\$368,277	\$736,554
Main Street Bridge	0.30	\$1,600,000	\$314,931	\$1,914,931
Ridges Blvd Trail	0.28	\$449,195	\$299,195	\$748,391
GV Canal Trail	0.27	\$280,369	\$280,369	\$560,738
Ridge Dr Trail	0.20	\$212,577	\$212,577	\$425,154
Westlake Park Trail	0.16	\$171,981	\$171,981	\$343,962
Levi Ct to Horizon Drive	0.10	\$103,338	\$103,338	\$206,676
Little Bookcliff	0.04	\$46,460	\$46,460	\$92,920
Lincoln Park	0.08	\$82,456	\$82,456	\$164,913
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.26</b>	<b>\$37,382,610</b>	<b>\$29,847,541</b>	<b>\$67,230,152</b>

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

Grand Junction’s existing level of service is 0.1606 miles per 10,000 PMT (28.26 miles / (1,759,685 PMT / 10,000)), and the analysis uses the incremental expansion methodology to maintain the existing level of service. The analysis uses the weighted average of \$2,378,589 per mile as a proxy for future growth-related costs. The trail cost is \$38.21 per PMT (28.26 miles / 1,759,685 PMT X \$2,378,589 per mile).

**Figure T17: Trail Level of Service and Cost Factors**

Cost Factors	
Total Value	\$67,230,152
Existing Miles	28.3
Trail Cost per Mile	\$2,378,589

Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards	
Existing Miles	28.26
2024 PMT	1,759,685
Miles per 10,000 PMT	0.1606
Cost per PMT	\$38.21

Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**PROJECTION OF GROWTH-RELATED TRANSPORTATION NEEDS**

As shown in the *Land Use Assumptions* document, projected development includes an additional 8,180 housing units and 6,592,000 square feet of nonresidential floor area over the next 10 years. Based on the trip generation factors discussed in this section, projected development generates an additional 417,742 PMT over the next 10 years. Shown below in Figure T18, Grand Junction needs to construct approximately 17.8 lane miles of principal arterials at a cost of \$39,741,374 (17.8 lane miles X \$2,235,034 per lane mile), 15.8 lane miles of minor arterials at a cost of \$36,172,343 (15.8 lane miles X \$2,289,558 per lane mile), 15.0 lane miles of major collectors at a cost of \$40,944,901 (15.0 lane miles X \$2,731,175 per lane mile), 4.4 lane miles of minor collectors at a cost of \$11,849,979 (4.4 lane miles X \$2,695,254 per lane mile), and 6.7 miles of trails at a cost of \$15,960,159 (6.7 miles X \$2,378,589 per mile) over the next 10 years to maintain the existing levels of service.

**Figure T18: 10-Year Transportation Infrastructure Needs to Accommodate Growth**

Development Type	Dev Unit	Avg Wkday PTE	Trip Adjustment	Trip Length Adjustment	2024 Dev Units	2024 PMT
Single Family	HU	13.22	55%	124%	23,347	929,775
Multi-Family	HU	6.37	55%	124%	8,140	156,198
Retail/Commercial	KSF	48.85	33%	46%	10,242	335,469
Office	KSF	14.58	50%	61%	7,639	150,054
Institutional/Public	KSF	14.49	50%	61%	7,366	143,790
Industrial	KSF	4.53	50%	61%	7,275	44,398
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,759,685</b>

Average Trip Length (miles)	4.417
Average Lane Capacity	7,887

Grand Junction, Colorado	Base	1	2	3	4	5	10	10-Year Increase
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2034	
Single Family Units	23,347	23,960	24,573	25,186	25,799	26,412	29,477	6,130
Mobile Home Units	8,140	8,345	8,550	8,755	8,960	9,165	10,190	2,050
Retail/Commercial KSF	10,242	10,426	10,610	10,794	10,978	11,162	12,082	1,840
Office KSF	7,639	7,756	7,872	7,988	8,105	8,221	8,802	1,163
Institutional/Public KSF	7,366	7,584	7,802	8,020	8,239	8,457	9,548	2,182
Industrial KSF	7,275	7,416	7,557	7,697	7,838	7,979	8,683	1,408
Single-Family Trips	169,757	174,215	178,672	183,129	187,586	192,043	214,329	44,571
Mobile Home Trips	28,518	29,237	29,955	30,673	31,391	32,110	35,701	7,182
Residential Trips	198,276	203,451	208,627	213,802	218,977	224,153	250,029	51,753
Retail/Commercial Trips	165,108	168,074	171,041	174,007	176,973	179,940	194,772	29,664
Office Trips	55,692	56,539	57,387	58,235	59,082	59,930	64,168	8,476
Institutional/Public Trips	53,367	54,947	56,528	58,108	59,689	61,269	69,172	15,805
Industrial Trips	16,478	16,797	17,116	17,435	17,754	18,072	19,667	3,188
Nonresidential Trips	290,645	296,358	302,071	307,785	313,498	319,211	347,778	57,133
<b>Total Person Trips</b>	<b>488,921</b>	<b>499,809</b>	<b>510,698</b>	<b>521,587</b>	<b>532,475</b>	<b>543,364</b>	<b>597,807</b>	<b>108,887</b>
<b>Total PMT</b>	<b>1,759,685</b>	<b>1,801,459</b>	<b>1,843,234</b>	<b>1,885,008</b>	<b>1,926,782</b>	<b>1,968,556</b>	<b>2,177,427</b>	<b>417,742</b>
Principal Arterial Lane Miles	74.9	76.7	78.5	80.2	82.0	83.8	92.7	17.8
Minor Arterial Lane Miles	66.6	68.1	69.7	71.3	72.9	74.4	82.3	15.8
Major Collector Lane Miles	63.2	64.6	66.1	67.6	69.1	70.6	78.1	15.0
Minor Collector Lane Miles	18.5	19.0	19.4	19.8	20.3	20.7	22.9	4.4
Trail Miles	28.3	28.9	29.6	30.3	30.9	31.6	35.0	6.7

**PRINCIPAL PAYMENT CREDIT**

The City of Grand Junction has outstanding and planned debt obligations of \$68,860,000 related to the construction of existing and future arterial and collector improvements. A credit is necessary since new development will pay the impact fee and will also contribute to future principal payments on the remaining debt through taxes. A credit is not necessary for future interest payments because the analysis excludes interest costs from the impact fee calculation. The analysis divides annual principal payments by projected PMT to determine the annual cost of principal payments per PMT. To account for the time value of money, the analysis calculates the net present value of future principal payments per PMT using the Series 2020B discount rate of 4.00 percent. The net present value of future principal payments related to existing debt is \$18.83 per PMT.

**Figure T19: Principal Payment Credit**

Year	2020A Principal	2020B Principal	2025A Principal	Total Principal	PMT	Payment per PMT
2024	\$2,040,000	\$0		\$2,040,000	1,759,685	\$1.16
2025	\$1,180,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,180,000	1,801,459	\$1.21
2026	\$1,200,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,200,000	1,843,234	\$1.19
2027	\$1,225,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,225,000	1,885,008	\$1.18
2028	\$535,000	\$725,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,260,000	1,926,782	\$1.17
2029	\$0	\$1,411,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,411,000	1,968,556	\$1.22
2030	\$0	\$1,411,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,411,000	2,010,330	\$1.20
2031	\$0	\$1,411,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,411,000	2,052,105	\$1.17
2032	\$0	\$1,411,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,411,000	2,093,879	\$1.15
2033	\$0	\$1,411,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,411,000	2,135,653	\$1.13
2034	\$0	\$1,724,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,724,000	2,177,427	\$1.25
2035	\$0	\$1,724,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,724,000	2,219,201	\$1.23
2036	\$0	\$1,724,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,724,000	2,260,976	\$1.20
2037	\$0	\$1,724,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,724,000	2,302,750	\$1.18
2038	\$0	\$1,724,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,724,000	2,344,524	\$1.16
2039	\$0	\$2,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,105,000	2,386,298	\$1.30
2040	\$0	\$2,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,105,000	2,428,072	\$1.28
2041	\$0	\$2,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,105,000	2,469,847	\$1.26
2042	\$0	\$2,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,105,000	2,511,621	\$1.24
2043	\$0	\$2,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,105,000	2,553,395	\$1.22
2044	\$0	\$2,572,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,572,000	2,591,409	\$1.38
2045	\$0	\$2,572,000		\$2,572,000	2,629,422	\$0.98
2046	\$0	\$2,572,000		\$2,572,000	2,667,436	\$0.96
2047	\$0	\$2,572,000		\$2,572,000	2,705,450	\$0.95
2048	\$0	\$2,572,000		\$2,572,000	2,743,464	\$0.94
2049	\$0	\$2,895,000		\$2,895,000	2,781,477	\$1.04
Total	\$6,180,000	\$42,680,000	\$20,000,000	\$68,860,000		\$30.36
					Interest Rate <sup>1</sup>	4.00%
					Credit per PMT	\$18.83

1. Transportation 2020B  
 Source: Grand Junction Engineering & Transportation Department

**MAXIMUM SUPPORTABLE TRANSPORTATION IMPACT FEE**

Infrastructure components and cost factors for transportation impact fees are summarized in the upper portion of Figure T20. The cost per service unit is \$327.48 per PMT. Transportation impact fees for residential development are calculated per housing unit, based on unit size, and vary proportionately according to the number of PMT per housing unit. The fee of \$11,010 for a residential unit with 2,200 square feet is calculated using a cost per service unit of \$327.48 per PMT multiplied by 33.62 PMT per unit. Nonresidential impact fees are calculated per development unit and vary proportionately according to the number of PMT per development unit. The industrial fee of \$1,998 per development unit is calculated using a cost per service unit of \$327.48 per PMT multiplied by 6.10 PMT per development unit.

**Figure T20: Maximum Supportable Transportation Impact Fee**

Fee Component	Cost per PMT
Principal Arterial	\$95.13
Minor Arterial	\$86.59
Major Collector	\$98.01
Minor Collector	\$28.37
Trail	\$38.21
Debt Credit	(\$18.83)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$327.48</b>

Residential Fees per Development Unit					
Unit Size	Development Unit	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum Supportable	Current Fees	Increase / (Decrease)
850 or less	Dwelling	11.24	\$3,681	\$3,291	\$390
851 to 1,000	Dwelling	14.40	\$4,716	\$3,291	\$1,425
1,001 to 1,250	Dwelling	18.16	\$5,947	\$3,291	\$2,656
1,251 to 1,500	Dwelling	22.29	\$7,300	\$3,516	\$3,784
1,501 to 2,000	Dwelling	27.83	\$9,114	\$5,382	\$3,732
2,001 to 2,500	Dwelling	33.62	\$11,010	\$6,142	\$4,868
2,501 to 3,000	Dwelling	38.23	\$12,520	\$8,044	\$4,476
3,001 to 3,500	Dwelling	42.05	\$13,771	\$8,044	\$5,727
3,501 and greater	Dwelling	45.37	\$14,858	\$8,044	\$6,814

Nonresidential Fees per Development Unit					
Development Type	Development	PMT per Unit <sup>1</sup>	Maximum	Current	Increase /
Retail/Commercial	1,000 SF	32.75	\$10,725	\$8,256	\$2,469
Convenience Commercial	1,000 SF	45.08	\$14,763	\$17,551	(\$2,788)
Office	1,000 SF	19.64	\$6,432	\$6,624	(\$192)
Institutional/Public	1,000 SF	19.52	\$6,392	\$1,529	\$4,863
Industrial	1,000 SF	6.10	\$1,998	\$2,313	(\$315)
Warehousing	1,000 SF	3.10	\$1,015	\$1,025	(\$10)
Hotel/Lodging	Room	14.48	\$4,742	\$4,537	\$205
RV Park	Pad	4.89	\$1,601	\$3,651	(\$2,050)

1. See Land Use Assumptions



**REVENUE FROM TRANSPORTATION IMPACT FEES**

Projected fee revenue shown in Figure T21 is based on the development projections in the *Land Use Assumptions* document and the maximum supportable transportation impact fees. If development occurs faster than projected, the demand for infrastructure will increase along with impact fee revenue. If development occurs slower than projected, the demand for infrastructure will decrease and impact fee revenue will decrease at a similar rate. Projected impact fee revenue equals \$133,694,557 and projected expenditures equal \$144,668,755. Impact fee revenue is less than the projected expenditures due to the required debt credit.

**Figure T21: Estimated Revenue from Transportation Impact Fees**

Fee Component	Growth Share	Existing Share	Total
Principal Arterial	\$39,741,374	\$0	\$39,741,374
Minor Arterial	\$36,172,343	\$0	\$36,172,343
Major Collector	\$40,944,901	\$0	\$40,944,901
Minor Collector	\$11,849,979	\$0	\$11,849,979
Trail	\$15,960,159	\$0	\$15,960,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$144,668,755</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$144,668,755</b>

		Single-Family \$11,010 per unit	Multi-Family \$7,300 per unit	Retail/Comm. \$10,725 per 1,000 sq ft	Office \$6,432 per 1,000 sq ft	Inst./Public \$6,392 per 1,000 sq ft	Industrial \$1,998 per 1,000 sq ft
Year		Hsg Unit	Hsg Unit	KSF	KSF	KSF	KSF
Base	2024	23,347	8,140	10,242	7,639	7,366	7,275
Year 1	2025	23,960	8,345	10,426	7,756	7,584	7,416
Year 2	2026	24,573	8,550	10,610	7,872	7,802	7,557
Year 3	2027	25,186	8,755	10,794	7,988	8,020	7,697
Year 4	2028	25,799	8,960	10,978	8,105	8,239	7,838
Year 5	2029	26,412	9,165	11,162	8,221	8,457	7,979
Year 6	2030	27,025	9,370	11,346	8,337	8,675	8,120
Year 7	2031	27,638	9,575	11,530	8,453	8,893	8,261
Year 8	2032	28,251	9,780	11,714	8,570	9,111	8,401
Year 9	2033	28,864	9,985	11,898	8,686	9,329	8,542
Year 10	2034	29,477	10,190	12,082	8,802	9,548	8,683
10-Year Increase		6,130	2,050	1,840	1,163	2,182	1,408
Projected Revenue		\$71,371,236	\$15,824,462	\$20,870,099	\$7,908,164	\$14,746,909	\$2,973,688

Projected Revenue => **\$133,694,557**

Total Expenditures => **\$144,668,755**

General Fund's Share => **\$10,974,198**

## IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Impact fees should be periodically evaluated and updated to reflect recent data. City of Grand Junction will continue to adjust for inflation. If cost estimates or demand indicators change significantly, Grand Junction should update the fee calculations.

Colorado’s enabling legislation allows local governments to “waive an impact fee or other similar development charge on the development of low- or moderate-income housing, or affordable employee housing, as defined by the local government.”

### CREDITS AND REIMBURSEMENTS

A general requirement that is common to development impact fee methodologies is the evaluation of credits. A revenue credit may be necessary to avoid potential double payment situations arising from one-time development impact fees plus on-going payment of other revenues that may also fund growth-related capital improvements. The determination of revenue credits is dependent upon the development impact fee methodology used in the cost analysis and local government policies.

Policies and procedures related to site-specific credits should be addressed in the resolution or ordinance that establishes the development impact fees. Project-level improvements, required as part of the development approval process, are not eligible for credits against development impact fees. If a developer constructs a system improvement included in the fee calculations, it will be necessary to either reimburse the developer or provide a credit against the fees due from that particular development.

### SERVICE AREA

A development impact fee service area is a region in which a defined set of improvements provide benefit to an identifiable amount of new development. Within a service area, all new development types (single-family, commercial, etc.) are assessed at the same development impact fee rate. Land use assumptions and development impact fees are each defined in terms of this geography, so that capital facility demand, projects needed to meet that demand, and capital facility cost are all quantified in the same terms. Development impact fee revenue collected within a service area is required to be spent within that service area.

Implementation of a large number of small service areas is problematic. Administration is complicated and, because funds collected within the service area must be spent within that area multiple service areas may make it impossible to accumulate sufficient revenue to fund any projects within the time allowed.

As part of our analysis of the City and the type of facilities and improvements included in the development impact fee calculation, TischlerBise has determined that a citywide service area is appropriate for the City of Grand Junction for all impact fees with the exception of parks and recreation, which includes the 201 Service Area Boundary.

## APPENDIX A: LAND USE ASSUMPTIONS

### OVERVIEW

The City of Grand Junction, Colorado, retained TischlerBise to analyze the impacts of development on its capital facilities and to calculate impact fees based on that analysis. The population, housing unit, and job projections contained in this document provide the foundation for the impact fee study. To evaluate demand for growth-related infrastructure from various types of development, TischlerBise prepared documentation on demand indicators by type of housing unit, jobs and floor area by type of nonresidential development. These metrics (explained further below) are the demand indicators to be used in the impact fee study.

Impact fees are based on the need for growth-related capital improvements, and they must be proportionate to the type of land use. The demographic data and development projections are used to demonstrate proportionality and to anticipate the need for future infrastructure. Demographic data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, and data provided by Grand Junction and Mesa County Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO) staff, are used to calculate base year estimates and annual projections for a 10-year horizon. Impact fee studies typically look out five to ten years, with the expectation that fees will be updated every three to five years.

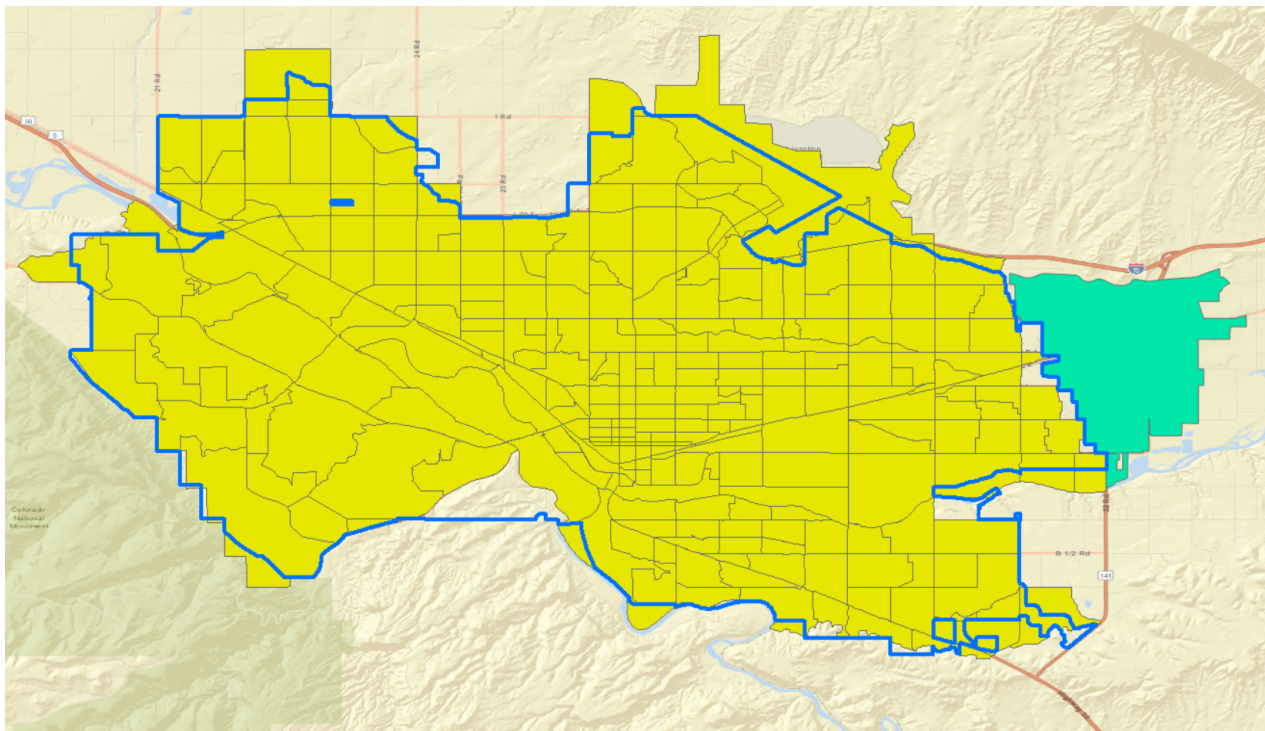
### SUMMARY OF GROWTH INDICATORS

Key development projections for Grand Junction's impact fee study are housing units and nonresidential floor area. These projections are used to estimate impact fee revenue and to indicate the anticipated need for growth-related infrastructure. The goal is to have reasonable projections without being overly concerned with precision, because impact fees methodologies are designed to reduce sensitivity to development projections in the determination of the proportionate-share fee amounts. If actual development is slower than projected, impact fee revenue will decline, but so will the need for growth-related infrastructure. In contrast, if development is faster than anticipated, Grand Junction will receive more impact fee revenue, but it will also need to accelerate infrastructure improvements to keep pace with the actual rate of development. Based on the assumptions outlined in the following sections, projected citywide development over the next ten years includes an average of 818 residential units per year and approximately 759,900 square feet of nonresidential floor area per year.

## RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Current estimates and future projections of residential development are detailed in this section, including population and housing units by type (e.g., single-family versus multi-family units). Due to differing development patterns both in and outside of City limits, TischlerBise reviewed base year population and housing unit estimates for the City of Grand Junction and specific TAZ boundaries from the Transportation Master Plan which are also associated with the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary. The task at hand is to provide baseline population and housing unit estimates for those areas of the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary which can reasonably be expected to be annexed into the City of Grand Junction over the next ten years. Figure A1 depicts the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary (light blue line) and TAZ areas (yellow) incorporated into the study population and housing estimates.

**Figure A1: Map of 201 Sewer Service Boundary and TAZ Areas**



Occupancy by Housing Type

In 2010 the U.S. Census Bureau transitioned from the traditional long-form questionnaire to the American Community Survey (ACS), which is less detailed and has smaller sample sizes. As a result, Census data now has more limitations than before. For example, data on detached housing units are now combined with attached single units (commonly known as townhouses). For impact fees in Grand Junction, "single-family" residential includes detached units and townhouses that share a common sidewall but are constructed on an individual parcel of land. The second residential category includes all multi-family structures with two or more units on an individual parcel of land.

According to the Census Bureau, a household is a housing unit that is occupied by year-round residents. Impact fees often use per capita standards and persons per housing unit, or persons per household, to derive proportionate-share fee amounts. When persons per housing unit are used in the fee calculations, infrastructure standards are derived using year-round population. When persons per household are used in the fee calculations, the impact fee methodology assumes all housing units will be occupied, this requiring seasonal or peak population to be used when deriving infrastructure standards.

To estimate population and employment for future years, the analysis applies growth assumptions derived from Grand Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization Mesa County TAZ Estimates, City GIS parcel data, and standards from the Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th addition. For the impact fee calculations, TischlerBise will rely on the above referenced as well as a variety of local and regional data sources including the 2018-2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates shown in Figure A2. Collectively, this information is used to indicate the relative number of persons per housing unit, by units in a residential structure, (2.28 PPHU Single-Family, 1.60 PPHU Multi-Family) and the housing mix (75% Single-Family, 25% Multi-Family) in Grand Junction. Because of the minimal seasonal population residing in the City, TischlerBise recommends Grand Junction impose impact fees for residential development according to the number of persons per housing unit.

Figure A2: Occupancy by Housing Type

Housing Type	Persons	Households	Persons per Household	Housing Units	Persons per Housing Unit	Housing Mix	Vacancy Rate
Single-Family Units <sup>1</sup>	50,729	21,230	2.39	22,266	2.28	74.60%	4.70%
Multi-Family Units <sup>2</sup>	12,095	6,850	1.77	7,572	1.60	25.40%	9.50%
RV Park	56	13	4.31	13	4.31	0.04%	0.00%
Total	62,880	28,093	2.24	29,851	2.11	100.00%	5.90%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 1. Includes detached, attached (i.e. townhouses), and mobile home units.
- 2. Includes dwellings in structures with two or more units.

**Occupancy by Bedroom Range**

Impact fees must be proportionate to the demand for infrastructure. Averages per housing unit have a strong, positive correlation to the number of bedrooms, so TischlerBise recommends a fee schedule where larger units pay proportionately higher impact fees. Benefits of the proposed methodology include 1) a proportionate assessment of infrastructure demand using local demographic data and 2) a progressive fee structure (i.e., smaller units pay less, and larger units pay more).

TischlerBise creates custom tabulations of demographic data by bedroom range using individual survey responses provided by the U.S. Census Bureau in files known as Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). PUMS files are only available for areas of at least 100,000 persons, and Grand Junction is in Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) 2501.

Shown below in Figure A3, cells with yellow shading indicate the unweighted PUMS data used to calculate the unadjusted estimate of 2.15 persons per housing unit for PUMA 2501. Unadjusted persons per housing unit estimates are adjusted to match the control total of 2.11 persons per housing unit for Grand Junction shown in Figure A2. Adjusted persons per housing unit estimates range from 1.18 persons per housing unit for units with zero to one bedroom up to 3.48 persons per housing unit for units with five or more bedrooms.

**Figure A3: Occupancy by Bedroom Range**

Bedroom Range	Persons <sup>1</sup>	Housing Units <sup>1</sup>	Housing Mix	Unadjusted PPHU	Adjusted PPHU <sup>2</sup>
0-1	233	193	8%	1.21	1.18
2	814	496	21%	1.64	1.61
3	2,647	1,202	50%	2.20	2.16
4	1,089	396	17%	2.75	2.70
5+	340	96	4%	3.54	3.48
Total	5,123	2,383	100%	2.15	2.11

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Colorado PUMA 2501.

2. Represents unadjusted PUMS values scaled to control totals for Grand Junction using 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates.

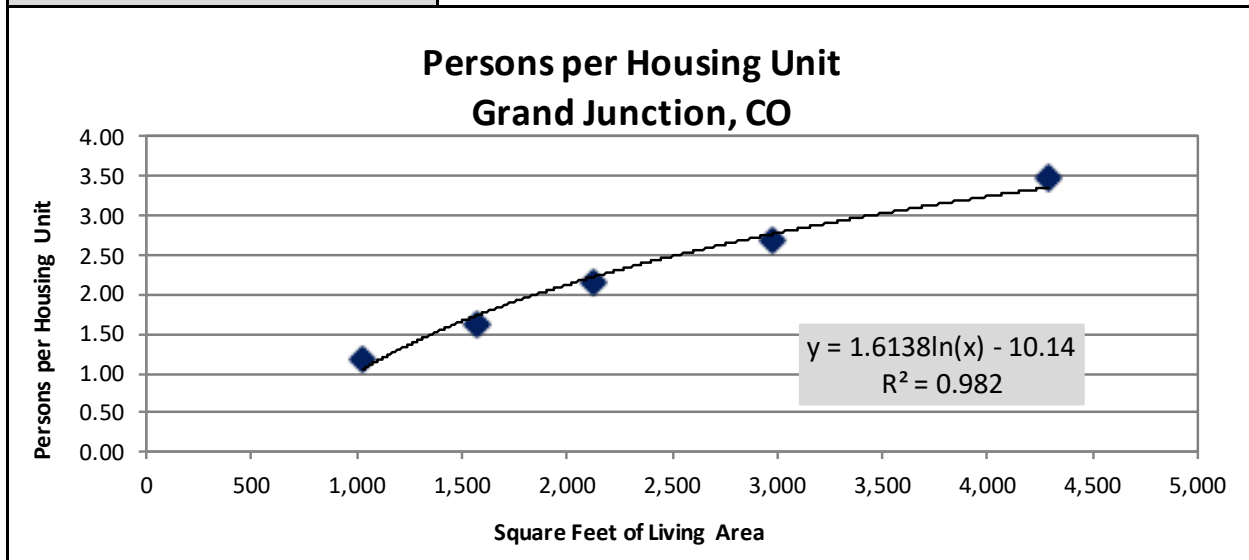
### Occupancy by Housing Unit Size

To estimate square feet of living area by bedroom range, TischlerBise uses 2022 U.S. Census Bureau data for housing units constructed in the west region. Based on 2022 estimates, average square feet of living area ranges from 1,021 square feet for housing units with zero to one bedroom up to 4,292 square feet for housing units with five or more bedrooms.

Average square feet of living area and persons per housing unit by bedroom range are plotted in Figure A4 with a logarithmic trend line derived from U.S. Census Bureau estimates discussed in the previous paragraph and adjusted persons per housing unit estimates shown in Figure A3. Using the trend line formula shown in Figure A4, TischlerBise calculates the number of persons per housing unit by square feet of living area. TischlerBise recommends a minimum size range of 850 square feet or less and a maximum size range of 3,501 square feet or more. Using these size ranges, occupancy in the minimum size range is 24 percent of the maximum size range (0.75 PPHU / 3.14 PPHU), 47 percent of the multi-family average shown in Figure A2 (0.75 PPHU / 1.60 PPHU), and 33 percent of the single-family average shown in Figure A2 (0.75 PPHU / 2.28 PPHU).

**Figure A4: Occupancy by Housing Unit Size**

Average persons per housing unit derived from 2018-2022 ACS PUMS data from Grand Junction. Unit size for 0-1 bedroom from the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau average for all multi-family units constructed in the Census West region. Unit size for all other bedrooms from the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau average for single-family units constructed in the Census West region.	Actual Averages per Housing Unit			Fitted-Curve Values	
	Bedrooms	Square Feet	Persons	Sq Ft Range	Persons
	0-1	1,021	1.18	850 or less	0.75
	2	1,573	1.61	851 to 1,000	0.97
	3	2,123	2.16	1,001 to 1,250	1.23
	4	2,974	2.70	1,251 to 1,500	1.52
	5+	4,292	3.48	1,501 to 2,000	1.91
				2,001 to 2,500	2.32
				2,501 to 3,000	2.64
				3,001 to 3,500	2.91
			3,501 or more	3.14	



**Recent Residential Construction**

The City of Grand Junction provided TischlerBise with recent City residential building permit activity, shown in Figure A5. Although not used to calculate the projections, it is worth noting a total of 2,341 single-family permits and 1,748 multi-family permits were issued in the City from 2019 through 2023. Permit distribution over this period was 57 percent single family and 43 percent multi-family. This ratio differs from the existing housing unit mix of 75 percent single-family units and 25 percent multi-family units shown in Figure A2.

**Figure A5: Recent Grand Junction Residential Permit Activity**

Year	Single Family	%	Multifamily	%	Total
2019-2023	2,341	57.3%	1,748	42.7%	4,089

Source: City of Grand Junction, CO Building Permit Data

**Current Population and Housing**

Population and housing unit estimates for the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary were compiled from data provided by MPO. TischlerBise applied the population, housing unit estimates found within the *Grand Valley 2040 Transportation Master Plan* in each TAZ to derive the number of existing housing units in the service area but outside of the City limits. The resulting estimates, shown in Figure A6, suggest approximately 15,453 housing units (46,940 units within the service area - 31,487 units within the City limits of Grand Junction) exist in the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary, outside of the City limits for which *impact fees will not be collected*. Deducting the estimated 2024 Grand Junction population from the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary TAZ area (114,972 - 65,517) results in an estimated population of 49,455 currently residing in the 201 Sewer Service Area, outside of city limits.

**Figure A6: 2024 Population and Housing Units**

2024 Residential Development			
Residential	City Limits	201 Service Area	Total
Population	65,517	49,455	114,972
Housing Units	31,487	15,453	46,940
PPHU	2.08	3.20	2.45



**Projected Population and Housing Units**

Figure A7 summarizes housing unit projections from 2024 to 2034 for the City of Grand Junction, as well as the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary. Growth in residential units is based on the past five-year average of 818 additional units annually. A total of 56,138 housing units, (9,198 net new units) are projected in the area (City and 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary) by 2034. Given historic housing dispersion throughout the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary and observed residential unit composition for the area, housing estimates were broken down between existing City limits and areas currently outside but within the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary. Approximately 75 percent of Grand Junction’s housing units are single-family units. City housing unit growth projections have mirrored this ratio, resulting in an additional 6,130 single-family units and 2,050 multi-family units by 2034. For areas outside current city limits but within the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary, 100 percent of the 1,018 new housing units have been attributed to single-family development reflecting the rural composition of the area. All totals shown in Figure A7 represent estimates as of January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

**Figure A7: Grand Junction Residential Development Projections**

	<i>5 year increment &gt;&gt;</i>							
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2034	10-Year
	Base Year	1	2	3	4	5	10	Increase
<b>POPULATION</b>								
Grand Junction	65,517	67,242	68,968	70,694	72,419	74,145	82,773	17,256
201 /Outside City	49,455	49,779	50,102	50,425	50,748	51,072	52,713	3,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,972</b>	<b>117,021</b>	<b>119,070</b>	<b>121,119</b>	<b>123,168</b>	<b>125,217</b>	<b>135,487</b>	<b>20,514</b>
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>								
GJ Single-Family	23,347	23,960	24,573	25,186	25,799	26,412	29,477	6,130
GJ Multi-Family	8,140	8,345	8,550	8,755	8,960	9,165	10,190	2,050
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>31,487</b>	<b>32,305</b>	<b>33,123</b>	<b>33,941</b>	<b>34,759</b>	<b>35,577</b>	<b>39,667</b>	<b>8,180</b>
<b>201 Bdry Single-Family</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>15,554</b>	<b>15,655</b>	<b>15,756</b>	<b>15,857</b>	<b>15,958</b>	<b>16,471</b>	<b>1,018</b>
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>46,940</b>	<b>47,859</b>	<b>48,778</b>	<b>49,697</b>	<b>50,616</b>	<b>51,535</b>	<b>56,138</b>	<b>9,198</b>

**NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

In addition to data on residential development, the calculation of impact fees requires data on nonresidential development. All land use assumptions and projected growth rates are consistent with socioeconomic data from the Grand Valley 2040 Regional Transportation Plan and the 2024 ESRI Business Summary Report for Grand Junction. TischlerBise uses the term “jobs” to refer to employment by place of work. In Figure A8, the nonresidential development prototypes were used by TischlerBise to derive nonresidential floor area and average weekday vehicle trips ends are shown.

**Employment Density Factors and Trip Generation Factors**

The prototype for future projections of commercial / retail development is an average-size Shopping Center (ITE 820). Commercial / retail development (i.e. retail and eating / drinking places) is assumed to average 471 square feet per job. For future industrial development, Industrial Park (ITE 130) is a reasonable proxy with an average of 864 square feet per job. For office / other service development, General Office (ITE 710) is the prototype for future office development, with an average of 307 square feet per job. And finally, Hospital (ITE 610) is the prototype for future institutional development, with an average of 350 square feet per job.

**Figure A8: Nonresidential Demand Indicators**

ITE Code	Land Use / Size	Demand Unit	Wkdy Trip Ends Per Dmd Unit*	Wkdy Trip Ends Per Employee*	Emp Per Dmd Unit	Sq. Ft. Per Emp
110	Light Industrial	1,000 Sq Ft	4.87	3.10	1.57	637
130	Industrial Park	1,000 Sq Ft	3.37	2.91	1.16	864
140	Manufacturing	1,000 Sq Ft	4.75	2.51	1.89	528
150	Warehousing	1,000 Sq Ft	1.71	5.05	0.34	2,953
310	Hotel	Room	7.99	14.34	0.56	n/a
416	Campground/RV Park**	Campsite	2.70	n/a	0.05	n/a
620	Nursing Home	Bed	3.06	3.31	0.92	n/a
610	Hospital	1,000 Sq Ft	10.77	3.77	2.86	350
710	General Office (avg size)	1,000 Sq Ft	10.84	3.33	3.26	307
720	Medical-Dental Office	1,000 Sq Ft	36.00	8.71	4.13	242
730	Government Office	1,000 Sq Ft	22.59	7.45	3.03	330
840	Auto Sales/Service	1,000 Sq Ft	27.84	11.20	2.49	402
430	Golf Course	Hole	30.38	3.74	1.47	680
444	Movie Theater	1,000 Sq Ft	78.09	53.12	1.47	680
820	Shopping Center (avg size)	1,000 Sq Ft	37.01	17.42	2.12	471
912	Bank	1,000 Sq Ft	100.35	32.73	3.07	326
934	Fast Food	1,000 Sq Ft	50.94	5.45	9.35	107
945	Convenience Store w/Gas Sales	1,000 Sq Ft	624.20	241.21	2.59	386

\*Trip Generation, Institute of Transportation Engineers, 11th Edition (2021).

\*\*Employees per Demand Unit from National Association of RV Parks & Campgrounds (ARVC), "2023 Outdoor Hospitality Industry Benchmarking Report."

**Nonresidential Floor Area**

TischlerBise utilized multiple data sources to forecast future nonresidential development in the study area. To project future employment, the analysis relies on the 2024 ratio of 0.96 jobs per person observed in the MPO’s employment data (96 jobs per 100 residents). TischlerBise utilized the ESRI employment estimate of 62,988 jobs in Grand Junction to derive a 2024 base, with jobs allocated to one of four nonresidential categories: Retail/Commercial, Office, Institutional/Public, or Industrial. Utilizing GIS parcel data from the MPO, base year nonresidential square footage equals approximately 32.5 million square feet – 10.2 million square feet of retail/commercial, 7.6 million square feet of office, 7.4 million square feet of institutional, and 7.3 million square feet of industrial.

**Figure A9: Grand Junction Nonresidential Floor Area and Employment Estimates 2024**

Industry Sector	2024 Jobs <sup>1</sup>	Share of Total Jobs	2024 Estimated Floor Area <sup>2</sup>
Retail/Commercial	14,843	24%	10,242,103
Office	14,370	23%	7,639,464
Institutional/Public	23,661	38%	7,366,028
Industrial	10,114	16%	7,275,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,988</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>32,522,730</b>

- 1. Esri Business Analyst Online, Business Summary, 2024
- 2. Grand Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization

**Projected Nonresidential Floor Area**

Once the 2024 employment data was derived for the City, employment growth projections were distributed according to observed 2024 MPO employment sector percentages for Grand Junction (24% Commercial/Retail, 23% Office, 38% Institutional, and 16% Industrial/Flex) (Figure A9). The analysis results in an increase of 16,590 jobs. To calculate growth of nonresidential floor area, TischlerBise applied ITE square feet per employee estimates shown in Figure A8 by estimated sector employment to derive net new annual growth. Projected nonresidential growth over the next ten years results in an increase of 6.59 million square feet. Totals shown below represent estimates as of January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

**Figure A10: Nonresidential Development Projections**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2034	10-Year Increase
	Base Year	1	2	3	4	5	10	
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE</b>								
GJ Retail/Commercial	14,843	15,234	15,625	16,016	16,407	16,798	18,752	3,909
GJ Office	14,370	14,748	15,127	15,505	15,884	16,262	18,155	3,785
GJ Institutional/Public	23,661	24,284	24,907	25,531	26,154	26,777	29,893	6,232
GJ Industrial	10,114	10,380	10,647	10,913	11,180	11,446	12,778	2,664
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>62,988</b>	<b>64,647</b>	<b>66,306</b>	<b>67,965</b>	<b>69,624</b>	<b>71,283</b>	<b>79,578</b>	<b>16,590</b>
<b>NONRES. FLOOR AREA (X 1,000 SF)</b>								
GJ Retail/Commercial	10,242	10,426	10,610	10,794	10,978	11,162	12,082	1,840
GJ Office	7,639	7,756	7,872	7,988	8,105	8,221	8,802	1,163
GJ Institutional/Public	7,366	7,584	7,802	8,020	8,239	8,457	9,548	2,182
GJ Industrial	7,275	7,416	7,557	7,697	7,838	7,979	8,683	1,408
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>32,523</b>	<b>33,182</b>	<b>33,841</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>35,160</b>	<b>35,819</b>	<b>39,115</b>	<b>6,592</b>

**DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS**

Figure A11 includes a summary of cumulative development projections used in the impact fee study. Base year estimates for 2024 are used in the impact fee calculations and *reflect the entirety of the City and Sewer Service 201 growth boundary*. Development projections are used to illustrate a possible future pace of demand for service units and cash flows resulting from revenues and expenditures associated with those demands. All totals represent estimates as of January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

**Figure A11: Development Projections Summary**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	10-Year Increase
	Base Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>POPULATION</b>												
Grand Junction	65,517	67,242	68,968	70,694	72,419	74,145	75,871	77,596	79,322	81,048	82,773	17,256
201 /Outside City	49,455	49,779	50,102	50,425	50,748	51,072	51,401	51,729	52,057	52,385	52,713	3,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,972</b>	<b>117,021</b>	<b>119,070</b>	<b>121,119</b>	<b>123,168</b>	<b>125,217</b>	<b>127,272</b>	<b>129,326</b>	<b>131,379</b>	<b>133,433</b>	<b>135,487</b>	<b>20,514</b>
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>												
GJ Single-Family	23,347	23,960	24,573	25,186	25,799	26,412	27,025	27,638	28,251	28,864	29,477	6,130
GJ Multi-Family	8,140	8,345	8,550	8,755	8,960	9,165	9,370	9,575	9,780	9,985	10,190	2,050
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>31,487</b>	<b>32,305</b>	<b>33,123</b>	<b>33,941</b>	<b>34,759</b>	<b>35,577</b>	<b>36,395</b>	<b>37,213</b>	<b>38,031</b>	<b>38,849</b>	<b>39,667</b>	<b>8,180</b>
<b>201 Bdry Single-Family</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>15,554</b>	<b>15,655</b>	<b>15,756</b>	<b>15,857</b>	<b>15,958</b>	<b>16,061</b>	<b>16,164</b>	<b>16,266</b>	<b>16,369</b>	<b>16,471</b>	<b>1,018</b>
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>46,940</b>	<b>47,859</b>	<b>48,778</b>	<b>49,697</b>	<b>50,616</b>	<b>51,535</b>	<b>52,456</b>	<b>53,377</b>	<b>54,297</b>	<b>55,218</b>	<b>56,138</b>	<b>9,198</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE</b>												
GJ Retail/Commercial	14,843	15,234	15,625	16,016	16,407	16,798	17,189	17,580	17,971	18,362	18,752	3,909
GJ Office	14,370	14,748	15,127	15,505	15,884	16,262	16,641	17,019	17,398	17,776	18,155	3,785
GJ Institutional/Public	23,661	24,284	24,907	25,531	26,154	26,777	27,400	28,023	28,647	29,270	29,893	6,232
GJ Industrial	10,114	10,380	10,647	10,913	11,180	11,446	11,712	11,979	12,245	12,512	12,778	2,664
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>62,988</b>	<b>64,647</b>	<b>66,306</b>	<b>67,965</b>	<b>69,624</b>	<b>71,283</b>	<b>72,942</b>	<b>74,601</b>	<b>76,260</b>	<b>77,919</b>	<b>79,578</b>	<b>16,590</b>
<b>NONRES. FLOOR AREA (X 1,000 SF)</b>												
GJ Retail/Commercial	10,242	10,426	10,610	10,794	10,978	11,162	11,346	11,530	11,714	11,898	12,082	1,840
GJ Office	7,639	7,756	7,872	7,988	8,105	8,221	8,337	8,453	8,570	8,686	8,802	1,163
GJ Institutional/Public	7,366	7,584	7,802	8,020	8,239	8,457	8,675	8,893	9,111	9,329	9,548	2,182
GJ Industrial	7,275	7,416	7,557	7,697	7,838	7,979	8,120	8,261	8,401	8,542	8,683	1,408
<b>Grand Junction Total</b>	<b>32,523</b>	<b>33,182</b>	<b>33,841</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>35,160</b>	<b>35,819</b>	<b>36,478</b>	<b>37,137</b>	<b>37,796</b>	<b>38,456</b>	<b>39,115</b>	<b>6,592</b>

## APPENDIX B: LAND USE DEFINITIONS

### RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

As discussed below, residential development categories are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Grand Junction will collect development fees from all new residential units. One-time development fees are determined by site capacity (i.e. number of residential units). This category also contains mobile homes and recreational vehicles

**Single-Family:** Single-Family detached is a one-unit structure detached from any other house, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Also included in the definition is Single family attached (townhouse), which is a one-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**202 Multi-Family:** 2+ units (duplexes and apartments) are units in structures containing two or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with “2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more apartments.”

**RV Park:** RV parks typically do not have large buildings, they may feature a park office, restrooms, showers, pools, fishing ponds, walking trails, laundry facilities, and sometimes small retail shops or a restaurant. The park is made up of individual sites for RVs, each with enough space for parking, a small outdoor area, and the necessary hookups. RV parks are typically located near highways, tourist areas, or natural attractions. Short-term stays or overnight visits generally result in more frequent turnover and higher trip generation. Long-term stays or seasonal residents might generate fewer trips on a daily basis, though the overall traffic may still be significant during the peak tourist season.

### NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The proposed general nonresidential development categories (defined below using 2017 ITE Land Use Code) can be used for all new construction within Grand Junction. Nonresidential development categories represent general groups of land uses that share similar average weekday vehicle trip generation rates and employment densities (i.e., jobs per thousand square feet of floor area).

**Land Use: 820 Shopping Center Description.** A shopping center is an integrated group of commercial establishments that is planned, developed, owned, and managed as a unit. A shopping center’s composition is related to its market area in terms of size, location, and type of store. A shopping center also provides on-site parking facilities sufficient to serve its own parking demands.

**Land Use: 934 Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window.** This type of land use is characterized by a fast-food restaurant with large drive-through surrounded by a small surface parking lot with access to one or more commercial roads. Establishments have large carry-out clientele, long hours of service (including 24-hour service). The restaurant does not provide table service, and a patron typically orders from a menu board and pays before receiving the meal. A typical stay is less than 30 minutes.

**Land Use: 710 General Office Building Description.** A general office building has a floor area of 5,000 square feet or greater and houses multiple tenants; it is a location where business affairs, commercial or industrial organizations, or professional persons or firms are conducted. An office building or buildings may contain a mixture of tenants including professional services, insurance companies, investment brokers, and tenant services, such as a bank or savings and loan institution, a restaurant, or cafeteria and service retail facilities.

**Land Use: 730 Government Office Building Description.** A government office building is an individual office building containing either the entire function or simply one agency of a city, state, federal, or other government unit. Government office buildings do not contain retail, manufacturing, or residential uses and can vary in size from a single story to several stories. They tend to have a large number of office workers, administrative staff, and may also accommodate meetings and public services.

**Land Use: 130 Industrial Park.** This type of land use involves areas dedicated to industrial activities, where multiple businesses or industrial tenants operate within a designated space. Industrial parks are typically characterized by large, often single-story buildings with high ceilings to accommodate manufacturing equipment, storage, and loading docks, located in areas where there is significant transportation access, such as near highways, railroads, or ports. Buildings may vary in size, and the park may include multiple separate buildings or be comprised of a few larger structures designed for specific industrial activities. The primary activities in these parks generally include manufacturing, assembly, processing, and warehousing. Unlike Light Industrial Parks (Land Use 110), Industrial Parks may accommodate a wider range of industries, including those with moderate to heavy manufacturing or production operations.

**Land Use: 150 Warehousing Description.** A warehouse is primarily devoted to the storage of materials, but it may also include office and maintenance areas. High-cube transload and short-term storage warehouse (Land Use 154), high-cube fulfillment center warehouse (Land Use 155), high-cube parcel hub warehouse (Land Use 156), and high-cube cold storage warehouse (Land Use 157) are related uses.

**Land Use: 310 Hotel.** Hotels usually consist of multiple floors of guest rooms, common areas, service facilities, and amenities. The design and size can vary from small boutique hotels with a few rooms to large, multi-story hotels with hundreds of rooms and expansive meeting and recreational spaces. The property may also have parking garages, loading docks, and amenities designed to serve both business and leisure travelers. Hotels are often located near highways, business districts, tourist attractions, or transportation hubs, such as airports or train stations, to accommodate the travel needs of guests. Some hotels may be part of larger commercial complexes, while others are standalone properties.

Development Impact Fees - Single Family Detached (1,500-2,000 Square Feet)										Water & Wastewater System Improvement Fees - Single Family Detached (1,500-2000 Square Feet)			
Community	Parks & Rec	General Gov't	Transportation	Police	Fire	Stormwater	General Capital	Other	Subtotal Impact Fees	Water	Sewer	Subtotal Water & Sewer	Total
Montrose	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,793	\$7,246	\$12,039	\$12,039
Durango	\$300	\$0	\$2,169	\$0	\$1,317	\$0	\$0	\$945	\$4,731	\$5,320	\$2,500	\$7,820	\$12,551
Commerce City	\$5,289	\$381	\$3,063	\$387	\$688	\$0	\$0	\$293	\$10,101	\$1,428	\$1,330	\$2,758	\$12,859
<b>Grand Junction (Existing)</b>	<b>\$1,468</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5,382</b>	<b>\$356</b>	<b>\$827</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$8,033</b>	<b>\$4,895</b>	<b>\$5,544</b>	<b>\$10,439</b>	<b>\$18,472</b>
Littleton	\$0	\$3,796	\$2,420	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145	\$7,761	\$9,140	\$5,000	\$14,140	\$21,901
Loveland	\$7,022	\$0	\$0	\$1,190	\$0	\$0	\$1,476	\$0	\$9,688	\$9,391	\$3,170	\$12,561	\$22,249
Glenwood Springs	\$0	\$0	\$2,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,385	Not Defined	Not Defined	\$21,400	\$23,785
<b>Grand Junction (Staff Proposed)</b>	<b>\$3,917</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$9,285</b>	<b>\$547</b>	<b>\$1,276</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$15,025</b>	<b>\$4,895</b>	<b>\$5,544</b>	<b>\$10,439</b>	<b>\$25,464</b>
<b>Grand Junction (Max Supportable)</b>	<b>\$3,917</b>	<b>\$1,289</b>	<b>\$9,285</b>	<b>\$547</b>	<b>\$1,276</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$16,314</b>	<b>\$4,895</b>	<b>\$5,544</b>	<b>\$10,439</b>	<b>\$26,753</b>
Fruita	\$3,180	\$0	\$7,218	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$920	\$11,318	Not Defined	Not Defined	\$21,019	\$32,337
Fort Collins	\$7,510	\$0	\$7,621	\$431	\$772	\$408	\$1,051	\$0	\$17,793	\$15,232	\$4,476	\$19,708	\$37,501
Thornton	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,500	\$32,090	\$5,943	\$38,033	\$45,533
Broomfield	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,400	\$14,370	\$50,770	\$50,770
Castle Rock	\$7,404	\$389	\$16,300	\$595	\$1,123	\$1,265	\$0	\$0	\$27,076	\$38,191	\$5,562	\$43,753	\$70,829
Pueblo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Development Impact Fees - Commercial/Retail (5,000 Sq. Ft.)										Water & Wastewater System Improvement Fees - Commercial/Retail 2" Line			
Community	Parks & Rec	General Gov't	Transportation	Police	Fire	Stormwater	General Capital	Other	Subtotal Impact Fees	Water	Sewer	Subtotal Water & Sewer	Total
Commerce City	\$1,150	\$381	\$0	\$387	\$688	\$0	\$0	\$293	\$2,899	\$2,782	\$1,330	\$4,112	\$7,011
Littleton	\$0	\$8,750	\$15,100	\$1,450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145	\$26,445	\$9,140	\$5,000	\$14,140	\$40,585
Loveland	\$0	\$3,338	\$0	\$2,636	\$0	\$0	\$1,476	\$0	\$7,450	\$9,391	\$3,170	\$12,561	\$20,011
Montrose	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$13,796	\$36,332	\$50,128	\$50,128
Fort Collins	\$0	\$0	\$54,425	\$1,970	\$3,525	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$59,920	\$15,232	\$4,476	\$19,708	\$79,628
<b>Grand Junction (Staff Proposed)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$54,635</b>	<b>\$3,035</b>	<b>\$7,225</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$64,895</b>	<b>\$28,149</b>	<b>\$9,702</b>	<b>\$37,851</b>	<b>\$102,746</b>
<b>Grand Junction (Existing)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$41,280</b>	<b>\$1,200</b>	<b>\$2,845</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$45,325</b>	<b>\$28,149</b>	<b>\$9,702</b>	<b>\$37,851</b>	<b>\$83,176</b>
<b>Grand Junction (Max Supportable)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,380</b>	<b>\$54,635</b>	<b>\$3,035</b>	<b>\$7,225</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$69,275</b>	<b>\$28,149</b>	<b>\$9,702</b>	<b>\$37,851</b>	<b>\$107,126</b>
Durango	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,600	\$28,300	\$11,925	\$40,225	\$51,825
Thornton	\$0	\$0	\$30,445	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,445	\$32,090	\$5,943	\$38,033	\$68,478
Broomfield	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,400	\$14,950	\$51,350	\$51,350
Castle Rock	\$0	\$375	\$17,005	\$785	\$1,460	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,625	\$38,191	\$5,562	\$43,753	\$63,378
Pueblo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glenwood Springs	\$0	\$0	\$2,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,385	Not Defined	Not Defined	\$8,700	\$11,085
Fruita	\$0	\$9,640	\$19,804	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,444	Not Defined	Not Defined	\$21,019	\$50,463
<b>Community</b>	<b>Parks &amp; Rec</b>	<b>General Gov't</b>	<b>Transportation</b>	<b>Police</b>	<b>Fire</b>	<b>Stormwater</b>	<b>General Capital</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Subtotal Impact Fees</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Sewer</b>	<b>Subtotal Water &amp; Sewer</b>	<b>Total</b>

Development Impact Fees - Office (10,000 Sq. Ft.)										Water & Wastewater System Improvement Fees - Office 2" Line			
Community	Parks & Rec	General Gov't	Transportation	Police	Fire	Stormwater	General Capital	Other	Subtotal Impact Fees	Water	Sewer	Subtotal Water & Sewer	Total
Durango	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,320	\$2,500	\$7,820	\$7,820
Glenwood Springs	\$0	\$0	\$2,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,385	Not Defined	Not Defined	\$8,000	\$10,385
Montrose	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,793	\$7,246	\$12,039	\$12,039
Commerce City	\$7,100	\$381	\$0	\$387	\$688	\$0	\$0	\$293	\$8,849	\$2,782	\$1,330	\$4,112	\$12,961
Loveland	\$0	\$5,676	\$0	\$5,271	\$0	\$0	\$1,476	\$0	\$12,423	\$9,391	\$3,170	\$12,561	\$24,984
Broomfield	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,200	\$14,900	\$26,100	\$26,100
Fruita	\$0	\$0	\$7,208	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,208	Not Defined	Not Defined	\$21,019	\$28,227
Littleton	\$0	\$17,500	\$9,900	\$3,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145	\$32,445	\$9,140	\$5,000	\$14,140	\$46,585
Thornton	\$0	\$0	\$25,550	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,550	\$32,090	\$5,943	\$38,033	\$63,583
<b>Grand Junction (Existing)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$66,240</b>	<b>\$950</b>	<b>\$2,220</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$69,410</b>	<b>\$28,149</b>	<b>\$9,979</b>	<b>\$38,128</b>	<b>\$107,538</b>
<b>Grand Junction (Staff Proposed)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$65,530</b>	<b>\$2,700</b>	<b>\$6,410</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$74,640</b>	<b>\$28,149</b>	<b>\$9,979</b>	<b>\$38,128</b>	<b>\$112,768</b>
<b>Grand Junction (Max Supportable)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$13,420</b>	<b>\$65,530</b>	<b>\$2,700</b>	<b>\$6,410</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$88,060</b>	<b>\$28,149</b>	<b>\$9,979</b>	<b>\$38,128</b>	<b>\$126,188</b>
Castle Rock	\$0	\$720	\$31,040	\$570	\$3,020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,350	\$55,201	\$38,212	\$93,413	\$128,763
Fort Collins	\$0	\$19,280	\$80,190	\$3,940	\$7,050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$110,460	\$15,232	\$4,476	\$19,708	\$130,168
Pueblo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Development Impact Fees - Industrial (25,000 Sq. Ft.)										Water & Wastewater System Improvement Fees - Industrial 3" Line			
Community	Parks & Rec	General Gov't	Transportation	Police	Fire	Stormwater	General Capital	Other	Subtotal Impact Fees	Water	Sewer	Subtotal Water & Sewer	Total
Glenwood Springs	\$0	\$0	\$2,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,385	Not Defined	Not Defined	\$7,209	\$9,594
Montrose	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,793	\$7,246	\$12,039	\$12,039
Durango	\$0	\$0	\$2,169	\$0	\$1,317	\$0	\$0	\$945	\$4,431	\$5,320	\$2,500	\$7,820	\$12,251
Commerce City	\$6,250	\$0	\$2,173	\$387	\$688	\$0	\$0	\$293	\$9,791	\$2,782	\$1,330	\$4,112	\$13,903
Loveland	\$0	\$1,690	\$0	\$1,190	\$0	\$0	\$1,476	\$0	\$4,356	\$9,391	\$3,170	\$12,561	\$16,917
Fruita	\$0	\$0	\$2,238	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,238	Not Defined	Not Defined	\$21,019	\$23,257
Broomfield	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,280	\$15,693	\$27,973	\$27,973
Thornton	\$0	\$0	\$25,775	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,775	\$32,090	\$5,943	\$38,033	\$63,808
Littleton	\$0	\$43,750	\$12,750	\$9,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145	\$67,395	\$9,140	\$5,000	\$14,140	\$81,535
Fort Collins	\$0	\$11,350	\$64,700	\$2,300	\$4,125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$82,475	\$15,232	\$4,476	\$19,708	\$102,183
<b>Grand Junction (Existing)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$57,825</b>	<b>\$825</b>	<b>\$1,925</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$60,575</b>	<b>\$48,954</b>	<b>\$37,422</b>	<b>\$86,376</b>	<b>\$146,951</b>
<b>Grand Junction (Staff Proposed)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$50,875</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$57,975</b>	<b>\$48,954</b>	<b>\$37,422</b>	<b>\$86,376</b>	<b>\$144,351</b>
<b>Grand Junction (Max Supportable)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$11,950</b>	<b>\$50,875</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$69,925</b>	<b>\$48,954</b>	<b>\$37,422</b>	<b>\$86,376</b>	<b>\$156,301</b>
Castle Rock	\$0	\$2,000	\$75,650	\$3,075	\$5,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$86,425	\$38,191	\$5,562	\$43,753	\$130,178
Pueblo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Development Impact Fees - Institutional/Public (10,000 Sq. Ft.)										Water & Wastewater System Improvement Fees - Institutional/Public 2" Line			
Community	Parks & Rec	General Gov't	Transportation	Police	Fire	Stormwater	General Capital	Other	Subtotal Impact Fees	Water	Sewer	Subtotal Water & Sewer	Total
Glenwood Springs	\$0	\$0	\$2,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,385	Not Defined	Not Defined	\$0	\$2,385
Commerce City	\$0	\$381	\$2,402	\$387	\$688	\$0	\$0	\$293	\$4,151	\$2,782	\$1,330	\$4,112	\$8,263
Montrose	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,793	\$7,246	\$12,039	\$12,039
Durango	\$0	\$0	\$2,169	\$0	\$1,317	\$0	\$0	\$945	\$4,431	\$5,320	\$2,500	\$7,820	\$12,251
Loveland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,391	\$3,170	\$12,561	\$12,561
Castle Rock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,200	\$14,900	\$26,100	\$26,100
Littleton	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145	\$1,145	\$9,140	\$5,000	\$14,140	\$15,285
Fruita	\$0	\$0	\$4,042	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,042	Not Defined	Not Defined	\$21,019	\$25,061
Broomfield	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,200	\$14,370	\$26,570	\$26,570
Fort Collins	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,232	\$4,476	\$46,278	\$46,278
Thornton	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,090	\$5,943	\$38,033	\$38,033
<b>Grand Junction (Existing)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$16,290</b>	<b>\$950</b>	<b>\$2,220</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$19,460</b>	<b>\$28,149</b>	<b>\$10,534</b>	<b>\$38,683</b>	<b>\$58,143</b>
<b>Grand Junction (Staff Proposed)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$65,130</b>	<b>\$2,680</b>	<b>\$6,380</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$74,190</b>	<b>\$28,149</b>	<b>\$10,534</b>	<b>\$38,683</b>	<b>\$112,873</b>
<b>Grand Junction (Max Supportable)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$11,780</b>	<b>\$65,130</b>	<b>\$2,680</b>	<b>\$6,380</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$85,970</b>	<b>\$28,149</b>	<b>\$10,534</b>	<b>\$38,683</b>	<b>\$124,653</b>
Pueblo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



- (i) Before making any construction or alteration to a site or structure, such owner shall make application to the City for a Certificate of Appropriateness. The Director shall review such application for compliance with the Guidelines and Standards and make an initial determination and recommendation to the Board. The Director may include in that recommendation any conditions deemed appropriate to comply with the Guidelines and Standards and with the Zoning and Development Code.
- (ii) The Board shall have jurisdiction to review City staff recommendations and to decide applications for Certificates of Appropriateness at a public hearing. The Board may include any conditions of approval deemed appropriate for compliance with the Guidelines and Standards. No owner shall construct or alter a structure or site in the District without first obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Board.
- (iii) A decision of the Board may be appealed to City Council within 30 days of the issuance of the decision. Appeals to City Council shall be de novo.
- (iv) All reviews pursuant to this subsection (2) shall determine if the new construction or alteration is compatible with the historic designation as provided in the North Seventh Street Historic Residential District Guidelines and Standards. In reviewing an application, consideration shall be given to design, siting, form, texture, setbacks, orientation, alignment, finish, material, scale, mass, height, and overall visual compatibility, according to and with reference to the applicable Guidelines and Standards of the North Seventh Street Historic Residential District. For purposes of this section, the term “compatible” shall mean consistent with, harmonious with and/or enhancing the mixture of complementary architectural styles either of the architecture of an individual structure or the character of the surrounding structures.

**(h) Revocation of Designation**

- (1) If a building or special feature on a designated site has been altered in such a way so as to negate the features necessary to retain designation, the owner may apply to the Historic Board for a revocation of the designation or the Historic Board shall recommend revocation of the designation to the City Council in the absence of the owner’s application to do so.
- (2) If a designated structure is moved or demolished, the designation shall, without notice and without Historic Board recommendation, automatically terminate. If moved, a new application for designation at the new location must be made in order for designation to be considered.
- (3) Upon the City Council’s decision to revoke a designation, the Director shall cause a revocation notice to be sent to the property owner.

**21.02.070 DEVELOPMENT FEES**

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**(a) Development Impact Fees**

**(1) Title**

This section shall be known and may be cited as the “Grand Junction, Colorado, Impact Fee Ordinance” or “Impact Fee Ordinance.”

**(2) Authority**

The City has the authority to adopt this section pursuant to Article XX, § 6 of the Colorado State Constitution, the City's home rule charter, the City's general police powers, and other laws of the State of Colorado.

**(3) Application**

This section shall apply to all development within the territorial limits of the City, except development exempted pursuant to GJMC 21.02.070(a)(5)(ii).

**(4) Purpose**

- (i) The intent of this section is to ensure that new development pays a proportionate share of the cost of city parks and recreation, fire, police, and transportation capital facilities.
- (ii) It is the intent of this section that the impact fees imposed on new development are no greater than necessary to defray the impacts directly related to proposed new development.
- (iii) Nothing in this section shall restrict the City from requiring an applicant for a development approval to construct reasonable capital facility improvements designed and intended to serve the needs of an applicant's project, whether or not such capital facility improvements are of a type for which credits are available under GJMC 21.02.070(a)(6), Credits.

**(5) Development Impact Fees to Be Imposed**

**(i) Fee Obligation, Payment, and Deposit**

**(A) Obligation to Pay and Time of Payment**

Any person who causes the commencement of impact-generating development, except those exempted pursuant to GJMC 21.02.070(a)(5)(ii) shall be obligated to pay impact fees pursuant to the terms of this section. The obligation to pay the impact fees shall run with the land. The amount of the impact fees shall be determined in accordance with GJMC 21.02.070(a)(5)(iii) and the fee schedule in effect at the time of issuance of a Planning Clearance and paid to the Director at the time of issuance of a Planning Clearance. If any credits are due pursuant to GJMC 21.02.070(a)(6) those shall be determined prior to the issuance of a Planning Clearance and payment of the impact fees.

**(B) Fees Promptly Deposited into City Accounting Funds**

All monies paid by a fee payer pursuant to this section shall be identified as impact fees and shall be promptly deposited in the appropriate City impact fee accounting funds established and described in GJMC 21.02.070(a)(7).

**(C) Extension of Previously Issued Development Approval**

If the fee payer is applying for an extension of a development approval issued prior to January 1, 2020, the impact fees required to be paid shall be the net increase between the impact fees applicable at the time of the current permit

extension application and any impact fees previously paid pursuant to this section, and shall include any impact fees established subsequent to such prior payment.

**(D) Fee Based on Approved Development**

If the Planning Clearance is for less floor area than the entire development approved pursuant to the development approval, the fee shall be computed separately for the floor area of development covered by the Planning Clearance, and with reference to the use categories applicable to such development covered by the Planning Clearance.

**(E) Permit for Change in Use, Expansion, Redevelopment, Modification**

If the fee payer is applying for a Planning Clearance to allow for a change of use or for the expansion, redevelopment, or modification of an existing development, the impact fees required to be paid shall be based on the net increase in the impact fees for the new use as compared to the previous use and actual fee paid for the previous use, and shall include any impact fees established subsequent to such prior payment.

**(F) Prior Conditions and/or Agreements**

Any person who prior to January 1, 2020, has agreed in writing with the City, as a condition of permit approval, to pay an impact fee shall be responsible for the payment of the impact fees under the terms of such agreement, and the payment of the impact fees may be offset against any impact fees due pursuant to the terms of this section.

**(G) Time of Submittal**

For nonresidential and multifamily development (excluding townhomes, duplexes, and condominium residence(s)) the fee shall be calculated as of the submission of a complete application and construction commences within two years of approval. Should construction fail to commence within two years, the applicant shall pay those fees in place at the time of issuance of a Planning Clearance.

**(ii) Exemptions**

The following types of development shall be exempt from payment of impact fees. Any claim for exemption shall be made no later than the time when the applicant applies for the first Planning Clearance. Any claim for exemption not made at or before that time shall be waived. The Director shall determine the validity of any claim for exemption pursuant to the standards set forth below.

**(A) Replacing Existing Residential Unit with New Unit**

Reconstruction, expansion, alteration, or replacement of a previously existing residential unit that does not create any additional residential units.

**(B) New Impact-Generating Development Creates No Greater Demand than Previous Development.**

New impact-generating development that the fee payer can demonstrate will create no greater demand over and above that produced by the existing use or development.

**(C) Building after Fire or Other Catastrophe**

Rebuilding the same amount of floor space of a structure that was destroyed by fire or other catastrophe.

**(D) Accessory Structures**

Construction of unoccupied accessory structures related to a residential unit.

**(E) Previous Payment of Same Amount of Impact Fees**

Impact-generating development for which an impact fee was previously paid in an amount that equals or exceeds the impact fee that would be required by this section.

**(F) Government**

Development by the federal government, the state, school district, county or the City.

**(G) Complete Development Application Approved Prior to Effective Date of Chapter**

For development for which a complete application for a Planning Clearance was approved prior to January 1, 2020; and for nonresidential and multifamily development for which a complete application was submitted prior to January 1, 2020, so long as construction commences by January 1, 2022, the required fees shall be those in effect at time of submittal.

**(H) Small Additions and Renovations for Residential Uses**

Construction of an addition to an existing dwelling unit of 500 square feet or less, or expansion of finished space for an existing dwelling unit of 500 square feet or less. This exemption shall only be used one time for each dwelling unit and does not apply to accessory dwelling units.

**(iii) Calculation of Amount of Impact Fees**

**(A) Impact Fee Schedule**

Except for those electing to pay impact fees pursuant to GJMC 21.02.070(a)(5)(iii)(B), the impact fees applicable to the impact-generating development shall be as determined by the impact fee schedule, which is hereby adopted and incorporated herein. The impact fee schedules are based on the impact fee studies. It applies to classes of land uses within the City, differentiates between types of land uses, and is intended to defray the projected impacts caused by proposed new development on city capital facilities. The determination of the land use category(ies) in the impact fee schedules that are applicable to

impact-generating development shall be made by the Director with reference to the impact fee studies and the methodologies therein; the then-current edition of the ITE Trip Generation Manual, published by the Institute of Traffic Engineers; the City zoning and development code; the then-current land use approvals for the development; and any additional criteria set forth in duly promulgated administrative rules.

**a. Annual Adjustment of Impact Fees to Reflect Effects of Inflation**

The impact fee schedule shall be adjusted annually and/or biannually consistent with the impact fee study. Commencing on January 1, 2023, and on January 1st of each subsequent year, each impact fee amount set forth in the impact fee schedule shall be adjusted for inflation, as follows:

1. For transportation impact fees, the fees shall be adjusted for inflation based on the latest 10-year average of the Colorado Department of Transportation Construction Cost Index, published quarterly by CDOT.
2. For fire, police, and parks the fees shall be adjusted for inflation based on the most recent Construction Cost Index published by Engineering News Record.
3. The adjusted impact fee schedule shall become effective immediately upon calculation and certification by the City Manager and shall not require additional action by the City Council to be effective.

**b. Impact-Generating Development Not Listed in the Impact Fee Schedule**

If the proposed impact-generating development is of a type not listed in the impact fee schedule, then the impact fees applicable are those of the most nearly comparable type of land use. The determination of the most nearly comparable type of land use shall be made by the Director with reference to the impact fee study and City code.

**c. Mix of Uses**

If the proposed impact-generating development includes a mix of those uses listed in the impact fee schedule, then the impact fees shall be determined by adding the impact fees that would be payable for each use as if it was a freestanding use pursuant to the impact fee schedule.

**(B) Independent Fee Calculation Study**

In lieu of calculating the amount(s) of impact fees by reference to the impact fee schedule, a fee payer may request that the amount of the required impact fee be determined by reference to an independent fee calculation study.

**a. Preparation of Independent Fee Calculation Study**

If a fee payer requests the use of an independent fee calculation study, the fee payer shall be responsible for retaining a qualified professional (as

determined by the Director) to prepare the independent fee calculation study that complies with the requirements of this section, at the fee payer's expense.

**b. General Parameters for Independent Fee Calculation Study**

Each independent fee calculation study shall be based on the same level of service standards and unit costs for the capital facilities used in the impact fee study and shall document the relevant methodologies and assumptions used.

**c. Procedure**

1. An independent fee calculation study shall be initiated by submitting an application to the Director together with an application fee to defray the costs associated with the review of the independent fee calculation study.
2. The Director shall determine if the application is complete. If it is determined the application is not complete, a written statement outlining the deficiencies shall be sent by mail to the person submitting the application. The Director shall take no further action on the application until it is complete.
3. When it is determined the application is complete, the application shall be reviewed by the Director and a written decision rendered on whether the impact fees should be modified, and, if so, what the amount should be, based on the standards in GJMC 21.02.070(a)(6)(i).

**d. Standards**

If, on the basis of generally recognized principles of impact analysis, the Director determines the data, demand information and assumptions used by the applicant to calculate the impact fees in the independent fee calculation study more accurately measure the proposed impact-generating development's impact on the appropriate capital facilities, the impact fees determined in the independent fee calculation study shall be deemed the impact fees due and owing for the proposed development. The fee adjustment shall be set forth in a fee agreement. If the independent fee calculation study fails to satisfy these requirements, the impact fees applied shall be the impact fees established in the impact fee schedule.

**(6) Credits**

**(i) Standards**

**(A) General**

Any person causing the commencement of impact-generating development may apply for credit against impact fees otherwise due, up to but not exceeding the full obligation of impact fees proposed to be paid pursuant to the provisions of

this section, for any contributions or construction (as determined appropriate by the Director) accepted in writing by the City for capital facilities. Credits against impact fees shall be provided only for that impact fee for which the fee is collected.

**(B) Valuation of Credits**

**a. Construction**

Credit for construction of capital facilities shall be valued by the City based on complete engineering drawings, specifications, and construction costs estimates submitted by the fee payer to the City. The Director shall determine the amount of credit due, if any, based on the information submitted, or, if he/she determines the information is inaccurate or unreliable, then on alternative engineering or construction costs determined by and acceptable to the Director.

**b. Contributions**

Contributions for capital facilities shall be based on the value of the contribution or payment at the time it is made to the City.

**(C) When Credits Become Effective**

**a. Construction**

Credits for construction of capital facilities shall become effective after the credit is approved pursuant to this section, a written credit agreement is entered into and (a) all required construction has been completed and has been accepted by the City, (b) suitable maintenance and financial warranty has been received and approved by the City, and (c) all design, construction, inspection, testing, financial warranty, and acceptance procedures have been completed in compliance with all applicable City requirements. Approved credits for the construction of capital facilities may become effective at an earlier date if the fee payer posts security in the form of an irrevocable letter of credit, escrow agreement, or cash and the amount and terms of such security are acceptable by the City Manager. At a minimum, such security must be in the amount of the approved construction credit plus 20 percent, or an amount determined to be adequate to allow the City to construct the capital facilities for which the credit was given, whichever is higher.

**b. Contribution**

Credits for contributions for capital facilities shall become effective after the credit is approved in writing pursuant to this section, a credit agreement is entered into and the contribution is made to the City in a form acceptable to the City.

**c. Transferability of Credits**

Credits for contributions, construction or dedication of land shall be transferable within the same development and for the same capital facility

for which the credit is provided but shall not be transferable outside the development. Credit may be transferred pursuant to these terms and conditions by a written instrument, to which the City is a signatory, that clearly identifies which credits issued under this section are to be transferred. The instrument shall be signed by both the transferor and transferee, and the document shall be delivered to the Director for registration of the change in ownership. If there are outstanding obligations under a credit agreement, the City may require that the transferor or transferee or both (as appropriate) enter into an amendment to the credit agreement to assure the performance of such obligations.

**d. Total Amount of Credit**

The total amount of the credit shall not exceed the amount of the impact fees due for the specific facility fee (e.g., fire, police, parks).

**e. Capital Contribution Front-Ending Agreement**

The City may enter into a capital contribution front-ending agreement with any developer who proposes to construct capital facilities to the extent the fair market value of the construction of these capital facilities exceeds the obligation to pay impact fees for which a credit is provided pursuant to this section. The capital contribution front-ending agreement shall provide proportionate and fair share reimbursement linked to the impact-generating development's use of the capital facilities constructed.

**(ii) Procedure**

**(A) Submission of Application**

In order to obtain a credit against impact fees, the fee payer shall submit an offer for contribution or construction. The offer shall be submitted to the Director and must specifically request a credit against impact fees.

**(B) Contribution Offer Contents**

The offer for contribution credit shall include the following:

**a. Construction**

If the proposed credit involves construction of capital facilities:

1. The proposed plan for the specific construction certified by a duly qualified and licensed Colorado engineer;
2. The projected costs for the suggested improvement, which shall be based on local information for similar improvements, along with the construction timetable for the completion thereof. Such estimated costs may include the costs of construction or reconstruction, the costs of all labor and materials, the costs of all lands, property, rights, easements and franchises acquired, financing charges, interest prior to and during construction and for one year after completion of construction, costs of



plans and specifications, surveys of estimates of costs and of revenues, costs of professional services, and all other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of such construction or reconstruction;

3. A statement made under oath of the facts that qualify the fee payer to receive a contribution credit.

**b. Contribution**

If the proposed offer involves a credit for any contribution for capital facilities, the following documentation shall be provided:

1. A copy of the Planning Clearance for which the contribution was established;
2. If payment has been made, proof of payment; or
3. If payment has not been made, the proposed method of payment.

**(C) Determination of Completeness**

The Director shall determine if the application is complete. If it is determined that the proposed application is not complete, the Director shall send a written statement to the applicant outlining the deficiencies. No further action shall be taken on the application until all deficiencies have been corrected.

**(D) Decision**

The Director shall determine if the offer for credit is complete and if the offer complies with the standards in GJMC 21.02.070(a)(6)(i).

**(iii) Credit Agreement**

If the offer for credit is approved by the Director, a credit agreement shall be prepared and signed by the applicant and the City Manager. The credit agreement shall provide the details of the construction or contribution of capital facilities, the time by which it shall be dedicated, completed, or paid, and the value (in dollars) of the credit against the impact fees the fee payer shall receive for the construction or contribution.

**(iv) Accounting of Credits**

Each time a request to use approved credits is presented to the City, the Director shall reduce the amount of the impact fees, and shall note in the City's records and the credit agreement the amount of credit remaining, if any.

**(7) Impact Fee Accounts**

**(i) Establishment of Impact Fee Accounts**

**(A) Establishment of Impact Fee Accounts**

For the purpose of ensuring impact fees collected pursuant to this section are designated for the mitigation of capital facility impacts reasonably attributable to new impact-generating development that paid the impact fees.

**(B) Establishment of Impact Fee Accounts**

Impact fees shall be deposited into five accounts (collectively, Impact Fee Accounts): transportation, parks and recreation, capital facilities, fire capital facilities, and police capital facilities accounts.

**(ii) Deposit and Management of Impact Fee Accounts**

**(A) Managed in Conformance with § 29-1-801 C.R.S. et seq**

The Impact Fee Accounts shall bear interest and shall be managed in conformance with § 29-1-801 C.R.S. et seq. No impact fees(s) or other similar development land development charge(s) shall be imposed or collected except pursuant to a schedule(s) that is(are) (a) adopted by ordinance by the City Council, pursuant to a legally sufficient study(ies); (b) generally applicable to a broad class of property; and (c) serves to defray the projected impacts on capital facilities caused by development. The City shall from time to time quantify the reasonable impacts of proposed development on existing capital facilities and establish the impact fee(s) or land development charge(s) at a level no greater than necessary to defray such impacts directly related to proposed development. No impact fee or other similar land development charge shall be imposed to remedy any deficiency in capital facilities that exists without regard to the proposed development.

**(B) Immediate Deposit of Impact Fees in City Accounting Funds**

All Parks and Recreation, Fire, Police, and Transportation impact fees collected by the City pursuant to this section shall be promptly deposited into the appropriate interest bearing accounting fund(s) ("Impact Fee Accounts") of the City designated, as allowed by § 29-1-803 C.R.S., by category, account or fund as determined by the City Manager or their designee. Any interest or other income earned on money deposited shall be credited to the Impact Fees Account(s) and no other City accounting fund(s).

**(C) Interest Earned on Impact Fee Account Monies**

Any impact fees not immediately expended shall be deposited as provided in this section. Interest earned on money in the Impact Fee Accounts shall be considered part of such account(s) and shall be subject to the same restrictions on use applicable to the impact fees deposited in such account.

**(D) Income Derived Retained in Accounts until Spent**

All income derived from the deposits shall be retained in the accounts until spent pursuant to the requirements of this section.

**(E) Expenditure of Impact Fees**

Monies in each account shall be considered to be spent in the order collected, on a first-in/first-out basis.

**(iii) Annual Report**

At least once annually the City will publish on its official website a report for the most recent fiscal year stating the amount of each Impact fee and/or land development charge collected to the Impact Fee Accounts, the average annual interest rate on each account and the total amount disbursed from each account.

**(8) Expenditure of Impact Fees**

**(i) Capital Facilities Impact Fees**

The monies collected from each capital facilities impact fee shall be used only to acquire or construct capital facilities within the City. Each and all capital facilities impact fees may, as determined by the City Council, be expended anywhere within the City notwithstanding the location of the project for which the impacts were paid.

**(ii) No Monies Spent for Routine Maintenance, Rehabilitation or Replacement of Capital Facilities**

No monies shall be spent for periodic or routine maintenance, rehabilitation, or replacement of any City transportation, parks and recreation, fire, or police capital facilities.

**(iii) No Monies Spent to Remedy Deficiencies Existing on Effective Date of Chapter**

No monies shall be spent to remedy existing deficiencies in transportation capital facilities, parks and recreation capital facilities, fire capital facilities, or police capital facilities.

**(iv) Transportation Impact Fees**

Transportation impact fee monies may be spent for the reconstruction and replacement of existing roads, the construction of new road systems and may be used to pay debt service on any portion of any current or future general obligation bond or revenue bond issued after July 6, 2004, and used to finance major road system improvements. All Transportation Impact Fees may, as determined by the City Council, be expended anywhere within the City notwithstanding the location of the project for which the impacts were paid.

**(9) Refund of Impact Fees Paid**

**(i) Refund of Impact Fees Not Spent or Encumbered in 10 Years**

A fee payer or the fee payer's successor-in-interest may request a refund of any impact fees not spent or encumbered within 10 years from the date the fee was paid, along with interest actually earned on the fees. Impact fees shall be deemed to be spent on the basis of the first fee collected shall be the first fee spent.

**(ii) Procedure for Refund**

The refund shall be administered by the Director, and shall be undertaken through the following process:

**(A) Submission of Refund Application**

A fee payer or successor-in-interest shall submit within one year following the end of the tenth year from the date on which the Planning Clearance was issued for which a refund is requested. The refund application shall include the following information:

- a. A copy of the dated receipt issued for payment of the impact fee;
- b. A copy of the Planning Clearance.

**(B) Determination of Completeness**

The Director shall determine if the refund application is complete. If the application is not complete, the Director shall mail the applicant a written statement outlining the deficiencies. The Director shall take no further action on the refund application until it is complete.

**(C) Decision on Refund Application**

When the refund application is complete, it shall be reviewed and approved if the Director determines a fee has been paid which has not been spent within the 10-year period. The refund shall include the fee paid plus interest actually earned on the impact fee.

**(iii) Limitations**

**(A) Expiration of Planning Clearance without Possibility of Extension**

If a fee payer has paid an impact fee required by this section and obtained a Planning Clearance, and the Planning Clearance for which the impact fee was paid later expires without the possibility of further extension, then the fee payer or the fee payer's successor-in-interest may be entitled to a refund of the impact fee paid, without interest. In order to be eligible to receive a refund of impact fees pursuant to this subsection, the fee payer or the fee payer's successor-in-interest shall be required to submit an application for such refund to the Director within 30 days after the expiration of the Planning Clearance for which the fee was paid. If a successor-in-interest claims a refund of the impact fee, the City may require written documentation that such rights have been conveyed to the claimant. If there is uncertainty as to the person to whom the refund is to be paid or if there are conflicting demands for such refund, the City Attorney may interplead such funds.

**(iv) No Refund If Project Demolished, Destroyed, Altered, Reconstructed or Reconfigured**

After an impact fee has been paid pursuant to this section, no refund of any part of such fee shall be made if the development for which the impact fee was paid is later demolished, destroyed, or is altered, reconstructed, reconfigured, or changed in use so as to reduce the size or intensity of the development or the number of units in the development.

**(10) Low-Moderate Income Housing**

In order to promote the provision of low-moderate income housing in the City, the City Council may agree in writing to pay some or all of the impact fees imposed on a proposed low or moderate income housing development by this section from other unrestricted funds of the City. Payment of impact fees on behalf of a fee payer shall be at the discretion of the City Council and may be made pursuant to goals and objectives adopted by the City Council to promote housing affordability.

**(11) Administration, Appeals and Updates of Determination or Decision of Director to City Manager**

**(i) Review Every Five Years**

The impact fees described in this section and the administrative procedures of this section shall be reviewed at least once every five years by an independent consultant, as directed by the City Manager, to ensure that (i) the demand and cost assumptions underlying the impact fees are still valid, (ii) the resulting impact fees do not exceed the actual costs of constructing capital facilities that are of the type for which the impact fees are paid and that are required to serve new impact-generating development, (iii) the monies collected or to be collected in each impact account have been and are expected to be spent for capital facilities for which the impact fees were paid, and (iv) the capital facilities for which the impact fees are to be used will benefit the new development paying the impact fees.

**(ii) Appeal**

**(A) Director Determination or Decision**

Any determination or decision made by the Director under this section may be appealed to the City Manager by filing with the City Manager within 30 days of the determination or decision for which the appeal is being filed: (A) a written notice of appeal on a form provided by the City Manager, (B) a written explanation of why the appellant feels the determination or decision is in error, and (C) an appeal fee established by the City.

**(B) City Manager Review**

The City Manager shall fix a time and place for hearing the appeal, and shall mail notice of the hearing to the appellant at the address given in the notice of appeal. The hearing shall be conducted at the time and place stated in the notice given by the City Manager. At the hearing, the City Manager shall consider the appeal and either affirm or modify the decision or determination of the Director based on the relevant standards and requirements of this section. The decision of the City Manager shall be final.

**(C) Administrative Rules**

The City Manager and Director, and their respective designees, may from time to time establish written administrative rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, to facilitate the implementation of this section as provided in GJMC

21.02.010. Without limiting the foregoing, the Director is authorized to establish written administrative rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, for use in the determination of the land use category(ies) in the impact fee schedule that is applicable to impact-generating development. All administrative rules adopted pursuant hereto shall be published in written form and copies thereof maintained in the offices of the Director and City Clerk. Administrative rules adopted pursuant hereto and a copy of such rules shall be made available without charge to fee payers and other persons requesting a copy thereof.

**(12) Impact Fee Schedule – Fire, Police, Parks and Recreation, and Transportation**

**Table 21.02-8: Impact Fee Schedule (2023) Fire, Police, Parks and Recreation & Transportation**

		Fire	Police	Parks & Recreation	Transportation
<b>Single-Family</b>					
<1,250 sq. ft. of living area	Dwelling	\$751	\$323	\$1,333	\$3,078
1,250 to 1,649 sq. ft. of living area	Dwelling	\$751	\$323	\$1,333	\$4,711
1,650 to 2,299 sq. ft. of living area	Dwelling	\$751	\$323	\$1,333	\$5,377
2,300 sq. ft. or more of living area	Dwelling	\$751	\$323	\$1,333	\$7,042
<b>Manufactured Home in a Manufactured Housing Community</b>	Pad	\$751	\$323	\$1,333	\$3,196
<b>Multi-family</b>	Dwelling	\$494	\$212	\$897	\$2,881
<b>RV Park</b>	Pad	\$494	\$212	---	\$3,196
<b>Hotel/Lodging</b>	1,000 sf	\$517	\$218	---	\$3,972 [1]
<b>Retail/Commercial</b>	1,000 sf	\$517	\$218	---	\$7,227
<b>Convenience Commercial (Gas station/Drive Thru)</b>	1,000 sf	\$517	\$218	---	\$15,364
<b>Office</b>	1,000 sf	\$202	\$86	---	\$5,799
<b>Institutional/ Public</b>	1,000 sf	\$202	\$86	---	\$1,426
<b>Industrial</b>	1,000 sf	\$70	\$30	---	\$2,025
<b>Warehousing</b>	1,000 sf	\$36	\$15	---	\$921
<b>Notes:</b>					
[1] Hotel/Lodging Transportation Fee calculated per Room					
Fees will be increased annually for inflation					

**(b) School Land Dedication Fee**

**(1) Standard for School Land Dedication**

Dedication of suitable school lands for school purposes shall be required of any development if the school district determines that such development includes within it

land which is necessary for implementing a school plan. In all other cases, the fee required under GJMC 21.02.070(b)(1)(ii) shall be paid in lieu of a school land dedication.

**(i) Standard for Fee in Lieu of School Land Dedication**

Except in cases where a school land dedication is required in accordance with this section, or an exemption under this section applies, all development and all projects which contain a new dwelling shall be subject to fees in lieu of school land dedication (SLD fee) in an amount per dwelling unit determined by resolution of the City Council. SLD fees shall be collected by the City for the exclusive use and benefit of the school district in which such development is located and shall be expended by the school district solely to acquire real property or interests in real property reasonably needed for development or expansion of school sites and facilities, or to reimburse the school district for sums expended to acquire such property or interests. Revenues from such fees shall be used only for such purposes.

**(ii) Payment, Prepayment, Exemption, Credit, and Refund of SLD Fee**

- (A) No building permit shall be issued for a dwelling, multiple-family dwelling or multifamily dwelling which is or contains one or more dwelling units until and unless the SLD fee for such dwelling unit in effect at the time such permit is applied for has been paid as required by this section.
- (B) Nothing in GJMC 21.02.070(b)(1)(i) shall preclude a holder of a development permit for a residential development or mixed-use development containing a residential development component from prepaying the SLD fees to become due under this section for one or more dwellings, multiple-family dwellings or multifamily dwellings to be constructed in such development. Such prepayment shall be made upon the filing of a Final Plat for residential development, at the SLD fee rate then in effect and in the amount which would have been due had a building permit application for such dwelling been pending at the time of prepayment. A subsequent building permit for a dwelling, multiple-family dwelling or multifamily dwelling which is or contains one or more dwelling units for which the SLD fees have been prepaid shall be issued without payment of any additional SLD fees. However, if such permit would allow additional dwelling units for which SLD fees have not been prepaid, such permit shall not be issued until the SLD fees for such additional dwelling units have been paid at the rate per dwelling unit in effect at the time the building permit application was made.
- (C) Any prepayment of SLD fees in accordance with this section shall be documented by a memorandum of prepayment which shall contain, at minimum, the following:
  - a. The legal description of the real property subject to residential development for which an SLD fee is being prepaid;

- b. A description of the development permit issued concerning such real property, and a detailed statement of the SLD fees owed pursuant to such permit which are being prepaid;
- c. The notarized signatures of the record owner of the property or their duly authorized agents; and
- d. The notarized signature of the County Manager indicating approval of the prepayment plan, if the fee was paid while the real property was outside the limits of the City; or if the fee was paid at the time the real property was within the limits of the City, of the City Manager, indicating approval of the prepayment plan.

**(iii) Exemptions**

The following shall be exempted from payment of the SLD fee:

- (A) Alterations or expansion of an existing building except where the use is changed from nonresidential to residential and except where additional dwelling units result;
- (B) The construction of accessory buildings or structures;
- (C) The replacement of a destroyed or partially destroyed building or structure with a new building or structure of the same size and use;
- (D) The installation of a replacement mobile home on a lot or other parcel when a fee in lieu of land dedication for such mobile home has previously been paid pursuant to this section or where a residential mobile home legally existed on such site on or before the Effective Date of the ordinance codified in this section;
- (E) Nonresidential buildings, nonresidential structures, or nonresidential mobile homes;
- (F) Nursing homes, adult foster care facilities or specialized group facilities; and
- (G) City- or County-approved planned residential developments that are subject to recorded covenants restricting the age of the residents of said dwelling units such that the dwelling units may be classified as housing for older persons pursuant to the Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

**(iv) Credits**

- (A) An applicant for a development permit (or a holder of such a permit) who owns other suitable school lands within the school district in which the development is located may offer to convey such lands to the school district in exchange for credit against all or a portion of the SLD fees otherwise due or to become due. The offer must be in writing, specifically request credit against fees in lieu of school land dedication, and set forth the amount of credit requested. If the City and the school district accept such offer, the credit shall be in the amount of the



value of the suitable school lands conveyed, as determined by written agreement between the City, the school district and the permit holder or applicant.

- (B) Credit against SLD fees otherwise due or to become due will not be provided until good and sufficient title to the property offered under this subsection is conveyed to and accepted by the school district. Upon such conveyance, the school district and the City shall provide the applicant with a letter or certificate setting forth the dollar amount of the credit, the reason for the credit, and a description of the project or development to which the credit shall be applied.
- (C) Credits shall not be transferable from one project or development to another.

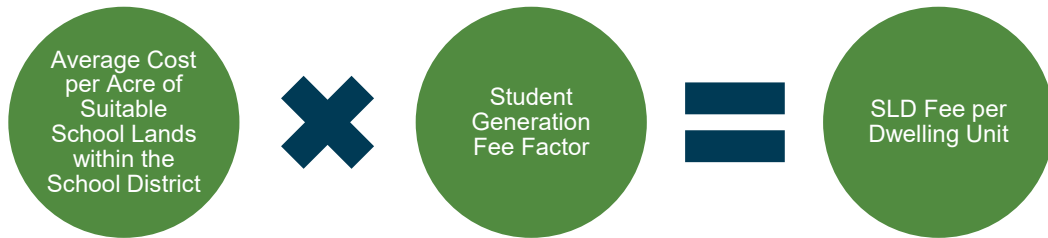
**(v) Refund of Fees Paid**

- (A) Any SLD fee which has not been expended by the school district within five years of the date of collection shall be refunded, with interest at the rate of five percent per annum compounded annually, to the person who paid the fee. Prior to such refund, such amount shall be reduced by an amount equal to three percent of the principal amount to be refunded, for the costs incurred by the City in the refund of such fee. The City shall give written notice by U.S. mail to the person who paid the fee at their address as reflected in the records of the Mesa County Clerk and Recorder. If such person does not file a written claim for such refund with the City within 90 days of the mailing of such notice, such refund shall be forfeited and shall be retained and used for the purposes set forth in this section.
- (B) The City Council may, upon the school district's request, extend the five-year period of time specified in GJMC 21.02.070(b)(1)(v)(A) upon a showing that such extension is reasonably necessary in order for the school district to complete or close a purchase transaction entered into in writing by such district prior to expiration of such period, or to give the school district an opportunity to exercise a purchase option it acquired prior to expiration of such period. Such request shall be made at a public hearing of the City Council. In no event shall any extension of time exceed an additional five-year period.

**(2) Fees in Lieu of School Land Dedication (SLD Fees)**

- (i) SLD fees shall be collected and held in trust for the use and benefit of the school district containing the residential development for which the fee is collected. Such fees shall be expended by the school district to acquire additional real property for expansion of school facilities and construction of new school facilities necessitated by new residential development in the school district, or to reimburse the school district for sums expended to acquire such property. The amount of the SLD fee shall be based on a methodology which takes into account the student generation rates of new residential development, the quantity of land required to build new school facilities on a per pupil basis, and the anticipated cost of acquiring suitable school lands in the school district to expand existing school facilities and construct new school facilities to accommodate new residential development without decreasing current levels of educational services.

- (ii) The SLD fee and the value of the variables in the formula to determine the SLD fee shall be set by resolution of the City Council in accordance with the following formula:



(For example, if the average cost of suitable school lands within the school district is \$15,000 per acre and the student generation fee factor is 0.023, the SLD fee per dwelling unit would be \$15,000 x 0.023, or \$345.00.)

- (iii) The average cost per acre of suitable school lands within the school district (“average cost per acre for SLD fee”) and the student generation fee factor (“SGF factor”) shall be determined by City Council. Before City Council considers modification of either, a 60-day prior written notice shall be provided to the school district. If a written request for a public hearing specifying which factor, the average cost per acre for SLD fee and/or the SGF factor, the school district wants to be heard on is received by the City from the school district at least 30 days before the matter is scheduled to be determined by City Council, a public hearing shall occur. At a hearing where City Council is considering the modification of the average cost per acre for SLD fee, City Council shall consider the school district’s long range capital improvement plans and any other evidence, comments or recommendations submitted by the school district. At a hearing where City Council is considering the modification of the SGF factor, City Council shall consider the school district’s school facilities plan currently in place, the methodology and data supporting the proposed modification, and any evidence, comments or recommendations submitted by the school district.
- (iv) The SLD fee in effect as of January 1, 2006, was \$460.00. The SGF factor used to determine the SLD fee was 0.023. This SLD fee and SGF factor shall continue until otherwise modified by City Council as set forth in this Code.

## Impact Fee Stakeholder Group

#	Organization/Group	Name
1.	HBA of Western Colorado	Diane Schwenke
2.	Western Colorado Contractors' Association	Shawna Grieger
3.	Grand Junction Area Realtor's Association	Hogan Peterson
4.	Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce	Candace Carnahan, Primary Evan Walton, Secondary
5.	Latino Chamber of Commerce	Jorge Pantoja
6.	Grand Junction Economic Partnership	Curtis Englehart
7.	Grand Valley RTPO/Grand Valley Transit	Dana Brosig
8.	Urban Trails Committee	Dr. Stephen Meyer
9.	Downtown Development Authority	TBD
10.	Parks & Recreation Advisory Board	Bill Findlay, Primary Lisa Whelan, Secondary (in July)
11.	Grand Junction Housing Authority	Jill Norris
12.	Non-profit Housing Representative	Emilee Powell
13.	Citizen's Police Academy Graduate	Laurel Walters
14.	Local Fire Department representative	Steve Skulski
15.	Community Members at-large	Chuck McDaniel
16.	Community Members at-large	Charlie Gechter
17.	Community Members at-large	Orin Zyvan
18.	Community Members at-large	Ken Scissors
19.	Community Members at-large	Christi Reece



January 17, 2025

Ms. Diane Schwenke  
Chairman of Associated Members for Growth and Development  
Shared via email

**Re: Grand Junction Development Impact Fees Comparative Analysis**

Dear Ms. Schwenke,

BBC Research & Consulting (BBC) is pleased to share our analysis comparing the proposed development impact fees in Grand Junction, Colorado with peer communities in the Mountain West. The analysis includes a comprehensive overview of the expense that development impact fees add to residential and non-residential property development within each community included in the analysis.

**Background and Objectives**

Development impact fees (DIFs) are charges levied by local governments on new developments to cover the cost of infrastructure and public services necessitated by growth, such as roads, schools, parks, utilities, and public safety facilities. These fees ensure that the financial burden of accommodating new development is borne by developers rather than existing taxpayers.

For businesses and developers, impact fees are a significant component of the overall cost of developing real estate. Since these costs can vary substantially between communities, impact fees often play an important role in determining where businesses choose to locate. High fees may discourage development in certain areas, especially when comparable locations offer lower fees or other incentives. As a result, communities must carefully balance the need to fund public services with maintaining competitiveness to attract investment and development.

The objective of this study is to compare and contrast the development impact fees the City of Grand Junction is proposing to charge with those of peer communities to understand how the proposed fees will impact new residents, businesses, and developers. The study includes a comprehensive analysis of the expense that development impact fees add to residential and non-residential property development within each community. In addition, the study includes information on populations, housing stock, property taxes, and other relevant metrics for understanding how each community is competitively positioned to attract new residents and businesses.

## Comparative Analysis

The following Grand Junction Development Impact Fee Comparative Analysis presented below summarizes the total estimated development impact fees (DIFs) associated with the new construction of four (4) property types within the City of Grand Junction, Colorado, as well as within five (5) comparative communities in the Mountain West. The property types include single-family detached homes (ranging in size from 1,500 sq. ft. to 3,500 sq. ft.); a 3,200 sq. ft. office building; a 3,200 sq. ft. retail building; and a 10,000 sq. ft. industrial building.

The DIFs charged by each community vary in their comprehensiveness. While Grand Junction is proposing to charge DIFs for police; fire; parks, open space, and trails; transportation; municipal facilities; as well as those development impact fees pertaining to water and sewer plant investment fees, other communities in the study charge impact fees for additional services, such as storm drainage and schools. To make a comparison on equal terms, the comparative analysis evaluates the total cost of fees that would be paid in each community to develop different types of buildings. A summary of the results is shown in Figure I-1, below.

**Figure I-1.  
Summary of Development Impact Fee Examples by Municipality**

	Boise, ID <sup>(1)</sup>	Greeley, CO <sup>(2)</sup>	Montrose, CO <sup>(3)</sup>	Reno, NV <sup>(4)</sup>	St. George, UT <sup>(5)</sup>	Average	Grand Junction, CO <sup>(6)</sup>	Percent Difference (%)
<b>Development Impact Fees (\$)</b>								
<i><b>Residential Examples</b></i>								
1,500 Sq. Ft. Home	\$10,030	\$35,039	\$12,962	\$18,865	\$12,628	\$17,905	\$24,829	39%
2,200 Sq. Ft. Home	\$12,250	\$38,321	\$12,962	\$18,865	\$12,628	\$19,005	\$31,857	68%
3,500 Sq. Ft. Home	\$14,875	\$38,731	\$12,962	\$18,865	\$12,628	\$19,612	\$37,065	89%
<i><b>Non-Residential Examples</b></i>								
3,200 Sq. Ft. Office	\$3,770	\$61,136	\$17,261	\$11,710	\$10,771	\$20,930	\$52,718	152%
3,200 Sq. Ft. Retail	\$15,648	\$77,254	\$17,261	\$25,916	\$12,778	\$29,771	\$82,360	177%
10,000 Sq. Ft. Industrial	\$2,618	\$78,760	\$17,261	\$16,117	\$12,477	\$25,447	\$44,725	76%

Source: (1) Boise City Impact Fee Schedule effective October 1, 2024; City of Boise Water Renewal (Sewer) Connection Fees Updates 2024 [https://www.cityofboise.org/media/19409/fy-2025-impact-fee-schedule.pdf; https://www.cityofboise.org/media/18851/council-memo-connection-fee-memo-final-05\_24-v2-1.pdf]

(2) City of Greeley 2025 Development Impact Fee Schedule; City of Greeley Water Rates 2024-2025 [https://greeleygov.com/docs/default-source/building-inspection/2025-development-impact-fees.pdf; https://greeleygov.com/services/ws/development/rates]

(3) City of Montrose Fee Schedule; Communication with City of Montrose Community Development Director, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2024

(4) City of Reno Police Facility Impact Fee 2023; Regional Road Impact Fee Schedule 2024; City of Reno Sewer Connection Fee Study 2022 [https://www.reno.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/93177/638636380356870000; https://rtcwashoe.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/7th-Edition-Year-2-Indexing.RRIF-Brochure-2023.12.14.pdf; https://www.reno.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/89257/638054091972470000]

(5) City of St. George Impact Fee Facilities Plan & Impact Fee Analysis, 2021 [https://sgcityutah.gov/departments/administrative\_services/impact\_fees.php]

(6) City of Grand Junction 2024 Impact Fee Study Draft – Maximum Supportable Fee Estimates; City of Grand Junction 2025 Water Connection Fee; City of Grand Junction 2025 Sewer Connection Fee [https://www.gjcity.org/309/Water-Connection-Fee; https://www.gjcity.org/306/Sewer-Connection-Fee]

The current DIFs included in this analysis are based on the existing fee structures for the cities studied. A review of the DIFs shows varying approaches to calculating and applying impact and connection fees. For example, the parks fee for Boise, ID and the transportation and wastewater fees for Reno, NV are averages across the multiple planning districts in each municipality. Both of these cities charge wastewater connection fees for single-family homes rather than by tap size, and their water connection fee data were not available. In Greeley, the relatively high water and wastewater development plant investment fees reflect the value of the city's world-class water infrastructure, which provides reliable and abundant supply. Greeley has invested significantly in state-of-the-art collection, storage, conveyance, and treatment facilities.

Figures I-2 and I-3 provide demographic and economic context for the DIF summary by presenting municipality data on population, home prices, and local property taxes – as well as a breakdown of specific fee categories within the residential and non-residential impact fee analyses. Footnotes for both tables are provided in the Appendix.

**Figure I-2.  
Single Family Residential Development Impact Fee Analysis**

	Boise, ID <sup>(1)</sup>	Greeley, CO <sup>(2)</sup>	Montrose, CO <sup>(3)</sup>	Reno, NV <sup>(4)</sup>	St. George, UT <sup>(5)</sup>	Average	Grand Junction, CO <sup>(6)</sup>
<b>Demographics and Housing</b>							
Population (2023 Est)	235,421	112,609	44,156	274,915	104,578	154,336	69,412
Households (2023 Est)	99,616	38,901	17,529	112,061	35,052	60,632	29,037
Median Household Income (\$)	\$81,308	\$68,650	\$66,072	\$78,448	\$72,870	\$73,470	\$66,676
Average New Home Price (\$)	\$519,223	\$460,353	\$453,808	\$548,906	\$483,189	\$493,096	\$464,779
Annual Income to Home Price	15.7%	14.9%	14.6%	14.3%	15.1%	14.9%	14.3%
<b>Annual Taxes</b>							
Sales Tax (%)	0.00%	3.46%	3.88%	0.00%	1.00%	1.67%	3.39%
Mill Levy	132.353	80.920	68.042	155.882	54.935	98.427	71.000
Average New Home Price (\$)	\$519,223	\$460,353	\$453,808	\$548,906	\$483,189	\$493,096	\$464,779
Annual Taxes (\$)	\$4,673	\$2,533	\$2,100	\$5,818	\$1,805	\$3,386	\$2,244
Annual Taxes to Home Price	0.90%	0.55%	0.46%	1.06%	0.39%	0.67%	0.48%
<b>Development Impact Fees (\$)</b>							
<b>1,500 Sq. Ft. SFR Dwelling</b>							
Police	\$506	\$276	-	\$125	\$95	\$251	\$435
Fire	\$1,943	\$718	-	-	\$320	\$994	\$1,016
Storm Drainage	-	\$473	-	-	\$781	\$627	-
Parks, Open Space, and Trails	\$4,187	\$6,135	\$1,575	-	\$4,525	\$4,106	\$3,696
Transportation, Street, Road	-	\$7,037	-	\$5,444	\$2,188	\$4,890	\$7,437
Municipal Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,026
School	-	-	\$679	-	-	\$679	-
Water PIF/Connection Fee*	-	\$12,900	\$3,205	-	\$3,203	\$6,436	\$5,675
Sewer PIF/Connection Fee*	\$3,394	\$7,500	\$7,503	\$13,296	\$1,516	\$6,642	\$5,544
<b>Total (1,500 Sq. Ft.)</b>	<b>\$10,030</b>	<b>\$35,039</b>	<b>\$12,962</b>	<b>\$18,865</b>	<b>\$12,628</b>	<b>\$17,905</b>	<b>\$24,829</b>
<b>2,200 Sq. Ft. SFR Dwelling</b>							
Police	\$676	\$334	-	\$125	\$95	\$307	\$664
Fire	\$2,592	\$869	-	-	\$320	\$1,260	\$1,550
Storm Drainage	-	\$693	-	-	\$781	\$737	-
Parks, Open Space, and Trails	\$5,588	\$7,416	\$1,575	-	\$4,525	\$4,776	\$5,641
Transportation, Street, Road	-	\$8,609	-	\$5,444	\$2,188	\$5,414	\$11,217
Municipal Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,566
School	-	-	\$679	-	-	\$679	-
Water PIF/Connection Fee*	-	\$12,900	\$3,205	-	\$3,203	\$6,436	\$5,675
Sewer PIF/Connection Fee*	\$3,394	\$7,500	\$7,503	\$13,296	\$1,516	\$6,642	\$5,544
<b>Total (2,200 Sq. Ft.)</b>	<b>\$12,250</b>	<b>\$38,321</b>	<b>\$12,962</b>	<b>\$18,865</b>	<b>\$12,628</b>	<b>\$19,005</b>	<b>\$31,857</b>
<b>3,500 Sq. Ft. SFR Dwelling</b>							
Police	\$876	\$334	-	\$125	\$95	\$357	\$833
Fire	\$3,361	\$869	-	-	\$320	\$1,517	\$1,944
Storm Drainage	-	\$1,103	-	-	\$781	\$942	-
Parks, Open Space, and Trails	\$7,245	\$7,416	\$1,575	-	\$4,525	\$5,190	\$7,075
Transportation, Street, Road	-	\$8,609	-	\$5,444	\$2,188	\$5,414	\$14,030
Municipal Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,964
School	-	-	\$679	-	-	\$679	-
Water PIF/Connection Fee*	-	\$12,900	\$3,205	-	\$3,203	\$6,436	\$5,675
Sewer PIF/Connection Fee*	\$3,394	\$7,500	\$7,503	\$13,296	\$1,516	\$6,642	\$5,544
<b>Total (3,500 Sq. Ft.)</b>	<b>\$14,875</b>	<b>\$38,731</b>	<b>\$12,962</b>	<b>\$18,865</b>	<b>\$12,628</b>	<b>\$19,612</b>	<b>\$37,065</b>

**Figure I-3.  
Non-Residential Development Impact Fee Analysis**

	Boise, ID <sup>(1)</sup>	Greeley, CO <sup>(2)</sup>	Montrose, CO <sup>(3)</sup>	Reno, NV <sup>(4)</sup>	St. George, UT <sup>(5)</sup>	Average	Grand Junction, CO <sup>(6)</sup>
<b>Demographics and Housing</b>							
Population (2023 Est)	235,421	112,609	44,156	274,915	104,578	154,336	69,412
Households (2023 Est)	99,616	38,901	17,529	112,061	35,052	60,632	29,037
<b>Property and Sales Tax</b>							
Sales Tax (%)	0.00%	3.46%	3.88%	0.00%	1.00%	1.67%	3.39%
Mill Levy	132.353	80.920	68.042	155.882	54.935	98.427	71.000
<b>Development Impact Fees (\$)</b>							
<b>3,200 Sq. Ft. Office Unit</b>							
Police	\$1,021	\$1,725	-	\$816	\$403	\$991	\$864
Fire	\$2,749	\$3,840	-	-	\$864	\$2,484	\$2,051
Storm Drainage	-	\$1,008	-	-	\$467	\$738	-
Transportation, Street, Road	-	\$20,563	-	\$10,894	-	\$15,728	\$20,970
Municipal Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,294
Linkage Fees (Affordable Housing)	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,624
Water PIF/Connection Fee*	-	\$21,500	\$5,033	-	\$5,763	\$10,765	\$7,706
Sewer PIF/Connection Fee*	-	\$12,500	\$12,228	-	\$3,274	\$9,334	\$6,209
<b>Total (3,200 Sq. Ft. Office)</b>	<b>\$3,770</b>	<b>\$61,136</b>	<b>\$17,261</b>	<b>\$11,710</b>	<b>\$10,771</b>	<b>\$20,930</b>	<b>\$52,718</b>
<b>3,200 Sq. Ft. Retail Unit</b>							
Police	\$8,759	\$3,213	-	\$730	\$1,066	\$3,442	\$1,942
Fire	\$6,889	\$7,152	-	-	\$2,208	\$5,416	\$4,624
Storm Drainage	-	\$1,008	-	-	\$467	\$738	-
Transportation, Street, Road	-	\$31,882	-	\$25,186	-	\$28,534	\$34,966
Municipal Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,803
Linkage Fees (Affordable Housing)	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,109
Water PIF/Connection Fee*	-	\$21,500	\$5,033	-	\$5,763	\$10,765	\$7,706
Sewer PIF/Connection Fee*	-	\$12,500	\$12,228	-	\$3,274	\$9,334	\$6,209
<b>Total (3,200 Sq. Ft. Retail)</b>	<b>\$15,648</b>	<b>\$77,254</b>	<b>\$17,261</b>	<b>\$25,916</b>	<b>\$12,778</b>	<b>\$29,771</b>	<b>\$82,360</b>
<b>10,000 Sq. Ft. Industrial Unit</b>							
Police	\$1,440	\$2,750	-	\$585	\$760	\$1,384	\$840
Fire	\$1,178	\$6,130	-	-	\$1,300	\$2,869	\$2,000
Storm Drainage	-	\$3,150	-	-	\$1,380	\$2,265	-
Transportation, Street, Road	-	\$32,730	-	\$15,532	-	\$24,131	\$20,350
Municipal Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,780
Linkage Fees (Affordable Housing)	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,840
Water PIF/Connection Fee*	-	\$21,500	\$5,033	-	\$5,763	\$10,765	\$7,706
Sewer PIF/Connection Fee*	-	\$12,500	\$12,228	-	\$3,274	\$9,334	\$6,209
<b>Total (10,000 Sq. Ft. Industrial)</b>	<b>\$2,618</b>	<b>\$78,760</b>	<b>\$17,261</b>	<b>\$16,117</b>	<b>\$12,477</b>	<b>\$25,447</b>	<b>\$44,725</b>



Figure I-4 illustrates the changes in non-residential development impact fees per 1,000 square feet of building space, excluding the proposed linkage fee. As shown in the table, the proposed fees represent increases ranging from 7% to 342%, with the exception of RV parks, where fees are projected to decrease by approximately 58%.

**Figure I-4.**  
**Proposed Change in Non-Residential Development Impact Fees per 1,000 Square Feet of Building Space Without Linkage Fee**

Non-Residential Land Use	Change in Impact Fee per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Percent Change from Current Fee (2025)
Retail/Commercial	\$4,790	53%
Office	\$1,865	27%
Institutional/Public	\$6,651	342%
Industrial	\$374	15%
Warehousing	\$237	22%
Hotel/lodging	\$387	7%
RV Park	-\$2,548	-58%

Source: Bennett, M., & Allen, T. (2025, January 14). *Impact fee and linkage fee supplemental information* [Memorandum to the Mayor and Members of City Council].

## Discussion and Findings

It is important for communities to balance development impact fees (DIFs) with maintaining competitiveness to attract investment. While these fees fund essential infrastructure, excessively high fees can stifle economic growth by deterring housing, commercial, and industrial developments. A comparative analysis of Grand Junction’s proposed DIFs reveals they are substantially higher than those of peer communities, both in number and cost.

For single-family homes, the proposed fees would result in costs 39% to 89% higher than the average, adding \$7,000 to \$17,000 of additional expense to each home compared to other communities. Non-residential developments face even greater disparities, with fees 76% to 177% higher than other communities in the analysis. For instance, a developer of a 3,200 sq. ft. retail building would pay DIFs totaling approximately \$82,400 in Grand Junction, compared to an average of \$29,800 elsewhere.

These differences stem from two factors: Grand Junction proposes more fee categories and charges higher rates per fee. For example, the City’s affordable housing linkage fee—absent in peer communities—alone rivals or exceeds the total DIF costs of many competitors. High development impact fees risk driving investments to other regions with lower development costs. This analysis highlights the importance of benchmarking to ensure fees remain competitive while still supporting infrastructure needs.

## Appendix

### Table I-2 Notes

\*Water tap fees are based on a 3/4" tap size or equivalent

(1) The Parks fee for the City of Boise is an average of the seven district fees applicable to the seven planning areas of the City. Water connection fee data were not available. Boise charges a sewer connection fee for a single-family home rather than by tap size.

(4) The Transportation fee for the City of Reno is an average of the two distinct fees applicable to the two planning areas of the City. Water connection fee data were not available. Reno charges a sewer connection fee for a single-family home rather than by tap size; the sewer connection fee is an average of the three distinct fees applicable to three areas of the City.

(6) Grand Junction charges a sewer connection fee for a single-family home rather than by tap size.

### Table I-2 Sources

(1) Boise City Impact Fee Schedule effective October 1, 2024; City of Boise Water Renewal (Sewer) Connection Fees Updates 2024 [<https://www.cityofboise.org/media/19409/fy-2025-impact-fee-schedule.pdf>; [https://www.cityofboise.org/media/18851/council-memo-connection-fee-memo-final-05\\_24-v2-1.pdf](https://www.cityofboise.org/media/18851/council-memo-connection-fee-memo-final-05_24-v2-1.pdf)]

(2) City of Greeley 2025 Development Impact Fee Schedule; City of Greeley Water Rates 2024-2025 [<https://greeleygov.com/docs/default-source/building-inspection/2025-development-impact-fees.pdf>; <https://greeleygov.com/services/ws/development/rates>]

(3) City of Montrose Fee Schedule; Communication with City of Montrose Community Development Director, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2024

(4) City of Reno Police Facility Impact Fee 2023; Regional Road Impact Fee Schedule 2024; City of Reno Sewer Connection Fee Study 2022 [<https://www.reno.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/93177/638636380356870000>; <https://rtcwashoe.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/7th-Edition-Year-2-Indexing.RRIF-Brochure-2023.12.14.pdf>; <https://www.reno.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/89257/638054091972470000>]

(5) City of St. George Impact Fee Facilities Plan & Impact Fee Analysis, 2021 [[https://sgcityutah.gov/departments/administrative\\_services/impact\\_fees.php](https://sgcityutah.gov/departments/administrative_services/impact_fees.php)]

(6) City of Grand Junction 2024 Impact Fee Study Draft – Maximum Supportable Fee Estimates; City of Grand Junction 2025 Water Connection Fee; City of Grand Junction 2025 Sewer Connection Fee [<https://www.gjcity.org/309/Water-Connection-Fee>; <https://www.gjcity.org/306/Sewer-Connection-Fee>]

**Table I-3 Notes**

\*Water and sewer tap fees are based on a 1" tap size or equivalent

(1) Boise calculates commercial sewer connection fees based on a daily average of used water discharges. A comparable example could not be calculated for inclusion in this table. Water connection fee data were not available.

(4) The Transportation fee for the City of Reno is an average of the two distinct fees applicable to the two planning areas of the City. Water and sewer connection fee data were not available for non-residential development. Fees for industrial development are an average of industrial and manufacturing fee rates in Reno.

(6) Grand Junction calculates commercial sewer connection fees based on formulas for a range of development types. An example is shown for a 3,200 sq. ft. retail unit.

**Table I-3 Sources**

(1) Boise City Impact Fee Schedule effective October 1, 2024; City of Boise Water Renewal (Sewer) Connection Fees Updates 2024 [<https://www.cityofboise.org/media/19409/fy-2025-impact-fee-schedule.pdf>; [https://www.cityofboise.org/media/18851/council-memo-connection-fee-memo-final-05\\_24-v2-1.pdf](https://www.cityofboise.org/media/18851/council-memo-connection-fee-memo-final-05_24-v2-1.pdf)]

(2) City of Greeley 2025 Development Impact Fee Schedule; City of Greeley Water Rates 2024-2025 [<https://greeleygov.com/docs/default-source/building-inspection/2025-development-impact-fees.pdf>; <https://greeleygov.com/services/ws/development/rates>]

(3) City of Montrose Fee Schedule; Communication with City of Montrose Community Development Director, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2024

(4) City of Reno Police Facility Impact Fee 2023; Regional Road Impact Fee Schedule 2024; City of Reno Sewer Connection Fee Study 2022 [<https://www.reno.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/93177/638636380356870000>; <https://rtcwashoe.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/7th-Edition-Year-2-Indexing.RRIF-Brochure-2023.12.14.pdf>; <https://www.reno.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/89257/638054091972470000>]

(5) City of St. George Impact Fee Facilities Plan & Impact Fee Analysis, 2021 [[https://sgcityutah.gov/departments/administrative\\_services/impact\\_fees.php](https://sgcityutah.gov/departments/administrative_services/impact_fees.php)]

(6) City of Grand Junction 2024 Impact Fee Study Draft – Maximum Supportable Fee Estimates; City of Grand Junction 2025 Water Connection Fee; City of Grand Junction 2025 Sewer Connection Fee [<https://www.gjcity.org/309/Water-Connection-Fee>; <https://www.gjcity.org/306/Sewer-Connection-Fee>]

**January 30, 2025**

Dear Grand Junction City Council,

As the city grows, setting appropriate impact fees for new development is essential to maintaining the current level of per-person infrastructure without forcing the city to divert funds from other areas of the budget or, worse, see a decline in level of service. On January 9, 2025, the City of Grand Junction Parks and Recreation Advisory Board discussed the updated Park Impact Fees presented by TischlerBise. After lengthy discussion, PRAB voted to approve a motion supporting the credibility of the study, recommending adoption of the Maximum Supportable Impact Fee as presented, and if necessary to help find a resolution acceptable to City Council, encouraging Council to consider modification of the Open Space Fee calculation. This motion was made by PRAB Board Member Chandler Smith and seconded by PRAB Board Member Kyle Gardner. The vote was unanimously approved.

This letter documents PRAB's discussion in making the motion and explains our reasoning behind it. TischlerBise's method of setting the fees strikes us as sound. Their valuation of the current park infrastructures seems to be credible. Using Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan information and outcomes and recent project examples, our parks and recreation staff have diligently worked with TischlerBise to inventory our amenities and have carefully valued them. For example, staff explained they excluded items such as the new Community Recreation Center and the Lincoln Park Stadium complex which receive significant other sources of funding. The calculation of the population that utilizes this infrastructure also seems to be accurate. As a result, we believe the recommended Maximum Supportable Impact Fees reflect the true cost of maintaining current infrastructure levels. Said another way, the fees seem to support the amount of funding required to sustain our quality of life as population grows.

Regarding the inclusion of open space components, we recognize both benefits and drawbacks. A dedicated fund for acquiring open space requires city staff to be mindful in acquiring and maintaining a diversity of landscapes. Open spaces provide unique recreational opportunities, and many of our open spaces are among the most cherished properties in our portfolio. However, past open space acquisitions have often been aided by outside funding, and we are uncertain whether such significant opportunities are as likely to be as abundant in the future. Additionally, in a community with access to millions of acres of public lands, the priority of preserving additional open space within city limits may warrant reevaluation. After lengthy discussion on the topic, PRAB generally feels that if City Council would like to be sensitive to these considerations and show compromise, we suggest modifying but not eliminating the Open Space Fee. Perhaps this could be done by excluding the substantial acreage of the Three Sisters property from the calculations. While smaller acquisitions like Kindred Reserve may very well be possible, huge expanses like Three Sisters may not be.

We understand that this is a contentious issue with passionate advocates on all sides. We acknowledge this is a very difficult issue and appreciate Council's efforts in finding a resolution.

Our suggestion would be to focus on the concrete methodologies used in other communities to calculate what is needed to maintain current levels of service and quality of life rather than speculating about the potential impact of these fees on housing costs. This is especially relevant as the city waives the impact fees for truly affordable housing. We commend both efforts towards providing affordable and attainable housing while generally ensuring growth pays its own way.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy Strippel". The ink is dark and the signature is centered on the page.

Nancy Strippel  
Chair, City of Grand Junction Parks and Recreation Advisory Board



Monday, February 3, 2025

Dear Members of City Council,

On behalf of the Homebuilders Association of Western Colorado we are concerned that the Council is set to consider a staff recommendation for increasing Impact Fees at the Workshop on February 3<sup>rd</sup>. At the Stakeholder/Council meeting on January 14<sup>th</sup> Mayor Herman assured those present that this would still be a several month process and March was mentioned as a date for initial Council consideration. That timeframe appears to have been accelerated.

The Impact Fee Stakeholder group was convened on Thursday with no agenda or materials for review prior to the meeting. It was only upon arrival that members were told they would be presented with the staff recommendation that was going to the City Council Workshop in four days. Paper handouts were then distributed. There was opportunity for some initial reaction and some components of the proposal were applauded including the recommendation not to enact new fees. That said there was little time for comprehensive review and perhaps more thoughtful and nuanced feedback.

Questions regarding methodology have not been addressed that emerged from the stakeholder group and even the Council itself.

We would have liked the opportunity to bring to the committee some areas for further revision or discussion but there wasn't enough time prior to the meeting that was scheduled rather expeditiously. One methodology question is how can future impact be calculated for residences at less than 1000 s.f. on the basis of less than one person occupying such structures? Every residence has at least one person that impacts city services so starting from a premise of less than one person defies the logic of the impact calculation. It seems that the study may not be reflective of how our community is housed and therefore likely to come to an inaccurate conclusion. Other items that have been brought up included the estimate for acquisition of open space/parkland, and average trip generation numbers that include large metro areas with a very different environment of public transportation, density, etc.

While there has been considerable criticism by some staff and council members of the decision by the Council in 2019 to not enact the entire maximum supportable fees. It is important to note that determination was made after a series of public discussions and action by the Planning Commission that spanned more than nine months. This process to date has spanned roughly four months of presentations and one substantive discussion between stakeholders and elected officials.

We would ask the Council to pause moving forward with action on a recommendation until there has been more discussion in terms of both the methodology and the application of the maximum supportable fee. We hope that you recognize that the "maximum supportable" fees establish a very high water mark, and pose a real and measurable threat to the affordability of new housing.

Thank you for considering this request

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kevin Bray', written over a horizontal blue line.

[Kevin Bray \(Feb 3, 2025 09:21 MST\)](#)

Kevin Bray

President

Housing and Building Association of Western Colorado

**From:** Rebekah Mendrop <[rebekah@rebekahsproperties.com](mailto:rebekah@rebekahsproperties.com)>

**Sent:** Tuesday, February 18, 2025 9:37 AM

**To:** Abe Herman <[abeh@gjcity.org](mailto:abeh@gjcity.org)>; Randall Reitz <[randallr@gjcity.org](mailto:randallr@gjcity.org)>; [codyk@gjcity.org](mailto:codyk@gjcity.org); Jason Nguyen <[jasonn@gjcity.org](mailto:jasonn@gjcity.org)>; Anna Stout <[annas@gjcity.org](mailto:annas@gjcity.org)>; Dennis Simpson <[denniss@gjcity.org](mailto:denniss@gjcity.org)>; Scott Beilfuss <[scottb@gjcity.org](mailto:scottb@gjcity.org)>

**Cc:** citymanager <[citymanager@gjcity.org](mailto:citymanager@gjcity.org)>; D Schwenke <[dschwenke2009@gmail.com](mailto:dschwenke2009@gmail.com)>; Don Potter <[don@erikadoyle.com](mailto:don@erikadoyle.com)>; Joe Tripoli <[joet@gjproperties.com](mailto:joet@gjproperties.com)>

**Subject:** Impact Fee Public Hearing 2/19/25

⚠ EXTERNAL SENDER ⚠

Only open links and attachments from known senders. DO NOT provide sensitive information.

Dear Councilmembers,

Before evaluating impact fees, I'd like to clarify one of the items presented by the HBA at the Housing Summit – the Median home price and how it has dramatically increased. I do not find this to be happening specifically in the City of Grand Junction. The Grand Junction Area MLS has several categories that cover the City of Grand Junction jurisdiction. I've compiled the average increase and median increase in home prices from January 2024 to January 2025 in this table. This shows both average and median prices have increased approximately 5.5%.

Area	% Change - Average Home Price	% Change - Median Home Price
North Grand Junction	9	12
GJ - City	6	8
Redlands	11	4
Orchard Mesa	3	3
North East GJ	4	3
South East GJ	1	3
<b>Average all areas</b>	<b>5.666666667</b>	<b>5.5</b>

The increase in median home price presented by the HBA lacks explanation of significant market information. Specifically, the increase in median home price over the past year is due to consumer behavior, not prices increasing.

Market Conditions. When interest rates first increased, we faced a nearly stagnant market. Then when homes started selling there appeared (loosely) three categories in the market - the low, mid and high price points. These price points have varied slightly over the past two years, but basically the low price point was always selling because people need to have a home and not rent. The mid price point was stagnant over the past two years. This is our move up buyer that really needed an extra bedroom and bathroom but wouldn't justify triple the mortgage payment for the slightly bigger home. The high price point is mostly cash buyers who's buying behavior isn't affected by interest rates; thus this section of the market was always moving.

Consumer Behavior. Over the past year the middle market has realized interest rates aren't going anywhere and they are now reentering the market.

The day before the Housing Summit by the HBA, I did a listing presentation for a home in Fruita. Year over year the median price of a home in Fruita has changed from \$416,971 in January 2024 to \$654,279 in January 2025. Home prices are going up 1-5% on average per year, not nearly 60%. The reason this has increased is because the people in this middle category have finally entered the market. That said, I understand where the data came from. However, we need to take into consideration that this is a data point that may be significantly above the trend line.

You and your staff know what needs to be implemented to continue offering City services. I only mean to clarify that home prices are increasing at an economically stable 5% level and not 50%+.

I am unable to attend the meeting in person as I have other personal obligations. I would like to express my genuine appreciation for your service to our community – there are others such as me that literally can't commit to serving our community like you do. Thank you so much for your service.

With gratitude and appreciation,

***Rebekah Mendrop***

RE/MAX 4000, Inc.

Cell. 970-210-8747

Email. [rebekah@rebekahsproperties.com](mailto:rebekah@rebekahsproperties.com)

Website. [rebekahsproperties.com](http://rebekahsproperties.com)



***\*\*2023 GJARA Realtor of the Year\*\****



Shanon R. Secrest  
1525 Ptarmigan Ridge Court  
Grand Junction, Colorado 81506  
shanon@shanonsecrest.com  
Date: February 20, 2025

Mayor, Council Members, and Grand Junction Staff  
City of Grand Junction  
250 North 5<sup>th</sup> Street  
Grand Junction, CO 81501

**Subject: Proposal: Impact Fees as Taxes and the Case for Distance-Based Zones**

Good evening, Mayor, Council Members, and Grand Junction Staff,

I'm writing to propose three critical points for your consideration. First, I echo Council Member Simpson's remarks from February 19th: impact fees are, in essence, a tax. Second, I urge the City of Grand Junction to adopt a very specific **distance-based zones** for these fees to make them fairer, more effective, and legally sound—while addressing their detrimental effect on housing affordability. Lastly, the third point you have heard multiple times, but I'd be remised if I didn't mention the impact of adding fees.

To be clear, **I oppose any increase in Impact Fees**. My ultimate goal is to challenge the legality through the courts and eliminate them entirely, but financial realities force us to delay that fight for now. Instead, I'm stepping into the fray with something to offer. Let's face it: the City of Grand Junction will steamroll ahead, hiking fees on builders and developers, knowing full well it will erode housing affordability. State and local governments love to tout 'affordable housing,' but as last meeting's eloquent critique put it, it's all lip service. The Grand Junction One Comprehensive Plan mentions '*Affordability*' and '*Attainability*' eleven times—at least by my count—yet the City's only real strategy seems to be squeezing builders to fund their own priorities making housing less affordable. I'm eager to see just how much the Salt Flats or other City owned project gets subsidized, likely exposing yet another double standard where the City plays by different rules. It's a brutal setup: builders and developers are stuck bankrolling not only their own projects but also the City's, and potentially even out-of-town firms handling infrastructure and construction. I'll stop digressing and get to the point...

**Point 1: Impact Fees Are a Tax**

Let's define it clearly. *A tax is a mandatory payment for public services without a direct, specific benefit to the payer. Impact fees fit this mold when they fund broad community infrastructure—* like a \$16,000 charge (minus tap fees) per home for schools or roads serving the entire city— rather than providing proportional benefits to the development itself, such as a sewer hookup. Courts have recognized this overlap. In *San Remo Hotel v. San Francisco (2002)*, the California Supreme Court noted that fees crossing into general revenue-raising territory blur into taxation.

The U.S. Supreme Court's *Sheetz v. County of El Dorado* (2024) ruling reinforces this: *if fees aren't tied to a development's specific impact with "rough proportionality," they become an unconstitutional taking—a tax without due process or voter oversight.*

Yet, here in Grand Junction, city staff and consultants propose and set these fees, bypassing the accountability taxes require under law. This lack of transparency—lumping funds into the general pool rather than disclosing where they're spent relative to the paying development—undermines the "**rational nexus**" test established by *Nollan v. California Coastal Commission* (1987) and *Dolan v. City of Tigard* (1994). When fees fund citywide benefits like parks, roads and public utility across town, without a clear link to the payer's burden, they're not fees—they're taxes. Recognizing them as such demands proper governance and public trust, which is eroding as the City fails to tie expenditures to impacted areas.

Although I may be joining the conversation later than some, this issue has been debated at the local level for years, with countless challenges brought before consultants, firms, and various courts—yet little has changed. Still, I remain optimistic that change will come and that courts will eventually recognize the overreach by state and local governments. Until then, questions and concerns will persist, and those who oppose these fees will have to come up with different solutions which I will discuss below.

## **Point 2: Support Distance-Based Zones**

The solution? **Distance-based impact zones** instead of a blanket citywide fee, developers should be charged based on their project's distance from existing infrastructure—roads, fire stations, parks. A subdivision five miles from a city park does not have the same impact as one next door—so why should they pay the same? This approach is fairer, legally sound, and proven. Fort Worth, Texas, implements zoned fees across 27 districts, ensuring funds stay local. Lancaster, California, once charged outlying projects more to reflect actual costs. Boise, Idaho, adjusts fees based on urban versus rural zones. These models align with *Nollan and Dolan*, tying fees to actual burdens and meeting the "**rough proportionality**" standard *Sheetz* demands.

By contrast, Grand Junction's flat-fee approach risks overcharging, functioning more like a tax than a justified development fee. **Distance-based zones** ensure developers pay their fair share, infrastructure funds go where they're needed, and the city avoids legal challenges. *The American Planning Association* supports defined service areas—geographic zones where fees are collected and must be spent. Without this structure, we're left with a one-size-fits-all system that disregards local impact and erodes public trust.

The consequences of this flawed system are already visible. Impact fees, originally intended to support infrastructure tied to new growth, are being allocated to unrelated projects. Case in point: the city has earmarked \$400,000 in impact fee funds for Whitman Park improvement planning—despite no clear connection to new development. Instead of directing these funds toward parks in growth-affected areas like Orchard Mesa, the city is diverting them to Capitol projects that lack a direct link to housing expansion.

Even more concerning, the \$4.5 million Whitman Park project is moving forward without voter approval. The community has not been given the opportunity to weigh in on whether they want to fund this initiative. Not to mention the City of Grand Junction's eagerness to buy and invest in real estate outside of the scope of what Government was intended for. This raises a larger issue: why is the city increasing fees for infrastructure—directly driving up housing costs during a housing crisis—when it could seek taxpayer support through bond measures much like **Prop123** or, better yet, prioritize spending reductions?

At a time when housing affordability is already a challenge, shouldn't the city focus on cutting costs, fostering transparency, and ensuring that impact fees genuinely serve the developments they were meant to support? The lack of new parks near growing neighborhoods underscores the problem. If impact fees aren't being used where development is happening, then the system is broken.

### **Point 3: Impact Fees Hurt Housing Affordability**

Raising impact fees compounds the problem by driving up home costs. These fees—often thousands per home—are passed directly to buyers, shrinking affordability for first-time and low-income families. The National Association of Home Builders reports regulatory costs, including impact fees, account for 24.3% of new home prices. In high-fee areas like California, prices soar beyond reach—median homes hit \$830,000 in 2023, versus a national \$412,000. A 1991 study found a \$1,000 fee increase raises prices by \$1,531, amplifying the hit.

Here in Grand Junction, the Bray Report offers a market snapshot but overlooks critical factors: rising material and labor costs, interest rates, and builders' shrinking ability to absorb fees post-2020 boom. With markets stabilizing, higher fees will halt construction. Developers will flee to areas outside city limits, leaving Grand Junction with less growth and fewer homes. Increasing fees isn't sustainable—it's a self-inflicted wound.

### **Conclusion**

Let's end the current practice on how we treat impact fees act as taxes when they fund citywide benefits without oversight or proportionality—let's call them what they are and govern them right. Distance-based zones offer precision, equity, and compliance with state and constitutional standards, ensuring "rough proportionality" to a development's impact. I urge the council to adopt this approach, preserving affordability and trust. The City's failure to designate universal distances for fee use—lumping funds into the general pot—disregards the rational nexus test and risks losing public confidence. Growth should pay its way, not burden our community or price out its future.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Shanon Secrest

2/19/25

Dear all,

Thank you for what you do. As Ms. Anna Stout stated at tonight's meeting, it is a tough job being front and center on any council or board tasked with any important policy decisions. Especially those that have passionate participants.

I was present at the council meeting tonight. However, as I was sitting there in the audience, I was indeed cognizant in choosing to be silent. This, in a subtle move towards solidarity for all those that have left Gand Junction area in silent sadness. Sadness due to, despair and discouragement for having to specifically leave the western slope for the simple reason that they felt as they were no longer stakeholders in the home ownership equation. Thus, being despondent and hopeless in being able to affect change or, at least favorable policy decisions towards the cause, left the area. I feel their pain. So you know, these as a majority truly consist of or being specifically from, the entry level work force, the service sector, and as well unfortunately the entry level trade sector.

Driving home however, I realized I am uniquely qualified to act as their voice.

This as, Since 1997, I have substantially devoted my entrepreneurial gifts and talents towards ensuring and providing for the provision of entry level housing. (with the exception of personal economic and entrepreneurial side endeavors, such as the Blue Pig Art Gallery, Atlanta Solar Center, and the specifically gratifying renaissance of the Solar powered Graff Dairy Ice Cream Store. But, as they all evolved, I was a builder.

Housing focused: In both the not for profit sector, as well as in the private free market arena, supposedly inhabited by invisible hand of Adam Smith. Each or both, have each occupied my time and efforts for the last 25 years.

Regarding non-profit;

Served as a board member of Housing Resources, (Self help housing, and Veterans focused housing) Catholic Outreach, (active board member and volunteer) during concept and the construction phases of the St Vincent Place and the day center rehab. Homeward Bound of the Grand Valley, Board Chair and initiator of the concept of a family shelter, now Pathways. And then, the initial Board President and chair, and The cofounder and initial financier of Karis Incorporated, the Founding entity of The House,: A Safe Place for Western Slope Teens. These among numerous and assorted, national and international housing and shelter initiatives, truly too numerous to list (and or to remember 😊) Finally serving as the Board Chair of the HBA for two one year stints.

Regarding for profit;

Since 1997 companies, I have built and owned individually or with partners, built and sold nearly 3000 new entry level homes. Most years, or at least in a minimum of 75% if them, pulling the most

building permits of any builders in the Grand Valley. Mainly by doing what we love to do, building , most if not all homes appealing and affording the first time homeowners a chance at home ownership and a chance at the resultant equity.

To go back in time; In 2000, my then partner and myself, building in the Monument Glen subdivision in Fruita consistently delivered a 1080 sq ft. Two Bedroom, two bath, two car garage, with a planned expandable third bedroom for \$76,400.00! That is right, with land! If you consider that fully 60% of construction of a new home is built with commodities (lumber, cement, asphalt shingles) this would allow you to extrapolate that the core and shell is /was at that time, 45k, thousand plus or minus. Then taking the inflation rate over those years would put the core at 87k today. (the value of 45k in 2000, today)

Today, under the banner of Senergy Builders, I am building nearly the same.....1120 sq ft, 2bed, 2bath, with den and 1 car garage across from the Community Hospital. But, the best I can do is for a detached product a price of \$359,900!!. And that is tight.

So, if you remove the core commodity construction cost of the 87k you are left with 272,900! Even if you take out the land costs that has went from those days at 45k, to todays time of 90k, you are left with a balance of 182,900. This for the original delta of 31,400. (76,400-45,00 core) or a rise in 151,500. Or near close to 5x the money. This, only for the variable costs of-infrastructure costs, fees, land development, entitlement and approval costs, risk compensation, (profit), and fees!?!? What , why? 5x!

Again, this is important, when at the same time, the core commodity costs escalated at only near the 2x. Meaning that specifically and empirically the variable costs of bureaucracy are the single sole cause of increased housing costs. The legal, development, bureaucratic, increased costs of development truly accelerating at a 3x more that the hard costs of housing.

As such, with respect to my experience, as well as in asking forgiveness to my promoting the same; please consider the following as you ponder the pending decision regarding altering/increasing the impact fees.

First, the 'experts' providing the impetus towards increasing the impact fees to the maximum legal limit; are headquartered in Bethesda Maryland. Bethesda Md., for the record, has average home prices that are 4x higher than the national average. Sitting at a mind boggling 1.175million. Average home price! As such, our fees would seem, ludicrously low in comparison , and therefore ripe for the raising.

Secondly, the last time interest rates were 6%, 2005/6 a study that was called out and promoted indicated that for every \$1000.00 that was added to the cost of a new home; nationwide 250,000 families no longer qualified for a mortgage. Distilled to our market, I believe that would have equated to 30 to 50 families locally that just give up the idea, and therefor the hope.

Thirdly, please consider, that as I embrace the idea that I am gliding towards/in the twilight of my career, the single biggest disappointment I experience today--- is.....that after delivering over 2500 entry level affordable homes, I can no longer serve the customers that I enjoy the most.

The single mother with a tween or teen in the household, the double income entry level workforce participants newly married, the newlyweds expecting their first child and stretching to buy their first home, or finally the widow or widower starting on the decent themselves excited for a new beginning at the tail end. Honestly, I just can't do it, the costs are too high, the oversight and expectations are too large, and the risk reward ratio just continues to decline. Do you know that as builders, while our profit is 'normal' our warranty from a structural standpoint is 8 years (no big deal if you know what you are doing but still).

So the above said, most importantly I say, look within! How could the hard costs of housing rise only 2x when the municipal costs rise 5x?

Look within, eliminate duplicity and redundant oversight, trust the market, reduce overload and overhead of unnecessary enforcement.

Look within, allow the market to produce, Trust the consumers to make the decisions, to buy or not to buy.

Look within, It is not up to you to constrain the consumers choice. It is up to you to provide the options. And if constraint of trade, due to undue costs and oversight or policy leaders implement leads to no ability for the consumers to participate?

Look within, At the adverse and negative effect, that the increase of impact fees and the resultant effect on the housing costs of Grand Junction will be.

Look within and throughout, what efficiencies can be found that will allow the forfeiture of raising fees, while to the Builder, is ultimately passed on to the consumer.

Look within, Are you fulfilling your role as an advocate of the people? You answer.

Happy to discuss over coffee or cocktails with each and all. And if neither appeals, Know that once again I, in all sincerity, say thank you for doing what you do for the community we all share.

Peace and grace, ( my thought, seek the first and accept the second)

Darin Carei

Senergy Builders

And all the team at Senergy Builders.



## Tamra Allen

---

**From:** Johnny McFarland  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 4, 2025 10:18 AM  
**To:** Tamra Allen  
**Cc:** Mike Bennett  
**Subject:** FW: Impact fees

Hey Tamra,

Please see the message below sent to Council regarding Costco/impact fees.

Thanks,

Johnny McFarland (he/him/his)  
Assistant to the City Manager  
City of Grand Junction  
250 N 5th Street  
O: 970-244-1505  
M: 970-216-9947  
gjcity.org | EngageGJ

-----Original Message-----

From: Council <council@gjcity.org>  
Sent: Tuesday, March 4, 2025 9:26 AM  
To: Abe Herman <abeh@gjcity.org>; Anna Stout <annas@gjcity.org>; Belinda White <belindaw@gjcity.org>; Cody Kennedy <codyken@gjcity.org>; Council <council@gjcity.org>; Dennis Simpson <denniss@gjcity.org>; Jason Nguyen <jasonn@gjcity.org>; John Shaver <johns@gjcity.org>; Johnny McFarland <johnnym@gjcity.org>; Mike Bennett <mike.bennett@gjcity.org>; Randall Reitz <randallr@gjcity.org>; Scott Beilfuss <scottb@gjcity.org>  
Subject: FW: Impact fees

FYI: Councilmembers, the message below from Mary Stolle regarding Costco and Impact Fees, was left on Council's email this morning:

Belinda White  
Administrative Specialist  
City of Grand Junction  
250 N. 5th St.  
O: 970-244-1508  
gjcity.org | EngageGJ



-----Original Message-----

From: Mary Stolle <stollemary@yahoo.com>

Sent: Tuesday, March 4, 2025 6:32 AM

To: Council <council@gjcity.org>

Subject: Impact fees

⚠ EXTERNAL SENDER ⚠

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I am wondering if this is the reason why Costco isn't coming to Grand Junction? We need Costco and have been waiting for it to come. The city was excited to have them come. If the impact fees is what stopped them you need to rethink that because other businesses will not come. Please try to get them back! There is a definite lack of stores in Grand Junction.

Mary Stolle

Sent from my iPhone

**Tamra Allen**

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**From:** Mike Bennett  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 4, 2025 12:35 PM  
**To:** Tamra Allen  
**Subject:** FW: Impact fees for new developments (except the few lower cost ones) need to increase

Please see email received by Council for addition to the packet.

**Mike Bennett, ICMA-CM**

City Manager  
City of Grand Junction  
250 N. 5<sup>th</sup> St.  
O: 970-244-1557  
[gjcity.org](http://gjcity.org) | [EngageGJ](#)



---

**From:** Belinda White <[belindaw@gjcity.org](mailto:belindaw@gjcity.org)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 4, 2025 8:38 AM  
**To:** Abe Herman <[abeh@gjcity.org](mailto:abeh@gjcity.org)>; Anna Stout <[annas@gjcity.org](mailto:annas@gjcity.org)>; Belinda White <[belindaw@gjcity.org](mailto:belindaw@gjcity.org)>; Cody Kennedy <[codyken@gjcity.org](mailto:codyken@gjcity.org)>; Council <[council@gjcity.org](mailto:council@gjcity.org)>; Dennis Simpson <[denniss@gjcity.org](mailto:denniss@gjcity.org)>; Jason Nguyen <[jasonn@gjcity.org](mailto:jasonn@gjcity.org)>; John Shaver <[johns@gjcity.org](mailto:johns@gjcity.org)>; Johnny McFarland <[johnnym@gjcity.org](mailto:johnnym@gjcity.org)>; Mike Bennett <[mike.bennett@gjcity.org](mailto:mike.bennett@gjcity.org)>; Randall Reitz <[randallr@gjcity.org](mailto:randallr@gjcity.org)>; Scott Beilfuss <[scottb@gjcity.org](mailto:scottb@gjcity.org)>  
**Subject:** FW: Impact fees for new developments (except the few lower cost ones) need to increase

*FYI: Councilmembers the message below from Michael Gormley regarding the above-mentioned, was left on the City Clerks email this morning:*

**Belinda White**  
Administrative Specialist  
City of Grand Junction  
250 N. 5<sup>th</sup> St.  
O: 970-244-1508  
[gjcity.org](http://gjcity.org) | [EngageGJ](#)



---

**From:** Selestina Sandoval <[selestinas@gjcity.org](mailto:selestinas@gjcity.org)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 4, 2025 7:43 AM

**To:** Belinda White <[belindaw@gjcity.org](mailto:belindaw@gjcity.org)>

**Cc:** cityclerk <[cityclerk@gjcity.org](mailto:cityclerk@gjcity.org)>

**Subject:** FW: Impact fees for new developments (except the few lower cost ones) need to increase

Good morning, Ms. B,

Can you please share this with Council?

---

**Selestina Sandoval, MMC** (*she/her*)

City Clerk

City of Grand Junction

O: 970-244-1533

[Selestinas@gjcity.org](mailto:Selestinas@gjcity.org)

[gjcity.org](http://gjcity.org) / [EngageGJ](http://EngageGJ)



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**From:** cityclerk <[cityclerk@gjcity.org](mailto:cityclerk@gjcity.org)>

**Sent:** Monday, March 3, 2025 9:37 PM

**To:** Selestina Sandoval <[selestinas@gjcity.org](mailto:selestinas@gjcity.org)>; Krystle Koehler <[krystlek@gjcity.org](mailto:krystlek@gjcity.org)>; Janet Harrell <[janeth@gjcity.org](mailto:janeth@gjcity.org)>; Kerry Graves <[kerrygr@gjcity.org](mailto:kerrygr@gjcity.org)>; Misty Williams <[misty.williams@gjcity.org](mailto:misty.williams@gjcity.org)>; Jacob Samuels-Logan <[jacob.logan@gjcity.org](mailto:jacob.logan@gjcity.org)>; Brooke Hahn <[brooke.hahn@gjcity.org](mailto:brooke.hahn@gjcity.org)>

**Subject:** FW: Impact fees for new developments (except the few lower cost ones) need to increase

---

**From:** Michael Gormley <[mepfamily6333@gmail.com](mailto:mepfamily6333@gmail.com)>

**Sent:** Monday, March 3, 2025 9:36:27 PM (UTC-07:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada)

**To:** cityclerk <[cityclerk@gjcity.org](mailto:cityclerk@gjcity.org)>

**Subject:** Impact fees for new developments (except the few lower cost ones) need to increase

! EXTERNAL SENDER !

Only open links and attachments from known senders. DO NOT provide sensitive information.

I agree with Mr. Herman's position in the Sentinel's opinion page that impact fees on most of the new housing developments must increase to keep up with the infrastructure that will be needed for the increasing population. Most of the new housing is hardly what I would call affordable and new large developments such as the Redlands 360 will require road improvements to handle the greatly increased traffic along with more fire and police protection. Whether you call these impact fees or taxes from the developers, I don't care as long as the increased revenue is put toward infrastructure requirements for the growth. Most of the new housing is selling for well over \$750,000. If builders don't want to pay the increased fees, that is fine, go elsewhere. Most of the existing residents here are not asking for additional development, it does not benefit us. The increased traffic will destroy the asset of living here. The increased development will not decrease our taxes, new manufacturing is needed for that. I know Mr. Kennedy favors reducing the impact fees. If the fees get reduced, he can be sure I will not vote for him in the next election. Lowering impact fees will make little difference in making most of the new housing affordable. I believe there is an exemption of the fees for the few projects that are lower cost.

Sincerely,  
Michael Gormley  
[mepfamily6333@gmail.com](mailto:mepfamily6333@gmail.com)

**Tamra Allen**

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**From:** Mike Bennett  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 4, 2025 3:02 PM  
**To:** Tamra Allen; Selestina Sandoval  
**Subject:** FW: Increasing Taxes (Fees) at building permits

For the updated packet as well.

**Mike Bennett, ICMA-CM**

City Manager  
City of Grand Junction  
250 N. 5<sup>th</sup> St.  
O: 970-244-1557  
[gjcity.org](http://gjcity.org) | [EngageGJ](#)



---

**From:** Olan Clark <reagent@gjhomes.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 4, 2025 2:50 PM  
**To:** Abe Herman <abeh@gjcity.org>; Randall Reitz <randallr@gjcity.org>; codyk@gjcity.org; Jason Nguyen <jasonn@gjcity.org>; Anna Stout <annas@gjcity.org>; Dennis Simpson <denniss@gjcity.org>; Scott Beilfuss <scottb@gjcity.org>; Mike Bennett <mike.bennett@gjcity.org>  
**Subject:** Increasing Taxes (Fees) at building permits

**EXTERNAL SENDER**

Only open links and attachments from known senders. DO NOT provide sensitive information.

Dear City Council,

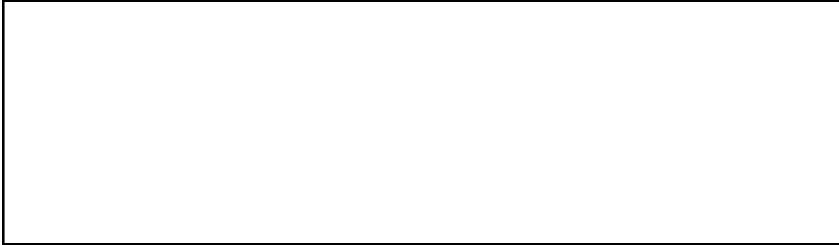
I am writing to you, for what it's worth, to share a couple of things with you related to housing and housing cost.

1. The current average price is \$460,000.00 in Mesa County. With a 5% appreciation rate annually, compounded over the next 10 years, the average price will be \$750,000.00. With the fee increase and the States new energy standards it will make that happen in about 8 years.
2. The City and the County for that matter, has not built a 1,000 homes in one year since the year that ended at the end of the first quarter of 2008.
3. Abe, you might want to go look at the graph in the City's website to see that single family building permits in the City of GJ are already on the decline. With a fee increase, that will guarantee they will decline even further.

Personally I think if we were building 1200 to 1500 single family, town home, condos and even new trailer parks, that would resolve the need for low income housing being built by the City, and the revenue stream the City seems to think it needs.

Sincerely,

Olan





March 3, 2025

Dear City Manager Bennett;

The Homebuilders of Western Colorado has made no secret of the concerns we have about the City of Grand Junction impact fee process. This ranges from still questioning some of the methodology of the calculations in the fee study to the short time frame we have been able to discuss. We have been vocal about a desire to slow down, collaborate and work together to find a way forward that does not push home ownership further out of reach for aspiring homeowners.

We appreciated the opportunity for the stakeholder group to meet with Council directly and the opportunity to provide testimony at a public hearing on first reading which is not typically done. We agree with the staff that the municipal fee and the linkage fee was not appropriate.

In the most recent staff report that was published at the end of last week, there are several proposed changes to the study as well as a lot of additional information. We appreciate that you have recognized that the TEDS calculation is not a fair inclusion in the study and support the option you have provided to council to remove this from the fee. We also appreciate the Q and A provided in the staff report as many of these were questions we also had. The additional exhibits also provide useful information.

Attached with this letter, is a legal memo provided to the HBA from Dufford Waldeck Law, answering some questions we had regarding TEDS inclusion and process. In addition to what is included in the legal memo, we do believe there are some gaps in the study worth spending some more time on and here are just a couple examples:

- The land acquisition fee seems to be a very high estimate and certainly not applicable to land that is acquired for single-family development. Estimates in the study are based on appraisals for both multi-family and single-family development which have wildly different land costs. As staff report noted, the appraisals go back to 2017, would it be possible to provide a history of land acquisitions the City has made for parkland during this period?
- The study uses an incremental method in calculating fees to determine the highest legally defensible fee. It is not a needs-based study but continues to be presented as such. In the staff report, a worksheet is provided that shows how far behind, presumably the City would be, if we remove TEDS or adopt the fee at less than 100% of the legally supported fee. We believe this is a misrepresentation of what the study using the incremental method is capable of determining. The incremental method assumes a

linear approach to future needs and no efficiencies or economies of scale in transportation and parks infrastructure.

- The study does not include any of the revenue that is generated through homebuilding or the jobs that it creates in our community, as well as a myriad of other benefits of the homebuilding community.

We support the changes in the recent staff report, removing the TEDS calculation, and phasing the fees over a longer period of time. Knowing that fees would not be implemented for some period of time, we feel that there is good reason to spend more time to insure we are not placing an unnecessary additional cost on homebuilding that will make housing less affordable at every level.

We know that the city staff and council are genuine in their desire to create housing policy that is sustainable for our community and we have the same desire. We may not always have the same perspective but there is no monopoly in caring for our community which our members certainly do care. We will continue to advocate for policy that is respectful of individual freedoms and the pursuit of the American Dream of homeownership.

To recap, we support the changes in the staff report, removing the TEDS calculation, phasing the fees in over a longer period of time, and commit to staying at the table in spending some more time insuring that the fees are appropriate for our community, if given the chance.

Sincerely,

*Kevin Bray*

Kevin Bray  
President





**MEMORANDUM**

Partners

Barbara R. Butler  
Shelly S. Dackonish  
William S. DeFord  
Nathan A. Keever  
Michael A. Kuzminski  
Christopher G. McAnany\*  
Annie D. Murphy\*~  
Lauren F. O'Dell\*  
John R. Pierce+

Of Counsel

Michael R. Houston  
J. David Reed

Associates

Rachel Awalt  
Scott D. Goebel  
Diane O. Long  
Madeleine P. Mayfield  
Arie R. Mielkus  
William T. Raley\*

Retired Partners

William H.T. Frey  
Richard H. Krohn  
Laird T. Milburn

D. J. Dufford  
(1919-1998)

William G. Waldeck  
(1923-2009)

^ Also admitted in California  
+ Also admitted in Oregon  
\* Also admitted in Utah  
~ Also admitted in Wisconsin

**TO: Western Colorado Housing and Building Association (“HBA”)  
c/o Kevin Bray**

**FROM: Shelly S. Dackonish  
Dufford Waldeck Law**

**RE: City of Grand Junction Impact Fee Pending Ordinance**

**DATE: February 28, 2025**

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**I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

The City of Grand Junction (“City”) has published for first reading and held a public hearing on February 19, 2025 on the following:

Introduction of Ordinance Amending Title 21 of the Zoning and Development Code Regarding Impact Fees and Setting a Public Hearing for March 5, 2025

(the “Ordinance”).

**II. ISSUES**

**Issue 1.** The City did not hold a hearing with the Planning Commission for the proposed amendments to the City’s Zoning and Development Code (“ZDC”). Is the City required to hold such a hearing?

**Answer:** Yes, the ZDC requires the City to submit the Ordinance to the Planning Commission for a public hearing and a recommendation.

**Issue 2:** If the Ordinance proposed at the February 19, 2025 hearing on first reading is different from the one proposed for the March 5, 2025 hearing on second reading, is the City required to notice the modified ordinance for first reading again?

**Answer:** Yes. The City Charter requires that all ordinances be published twice. If the City changes an ordinance after first reading, it must be published twice in its new form..

**Issue 3.** The City’s transportation impact fee study is based on the existing level of capital facilities but the City has calculated the fee based on costs of a future plan for transportation infrastructure. Does a fee calculated in this manner comply with applicable law governing development impact fees?

**Answer:** No. Colorado statute requires that impact fees be based on existing capital facilities. Also, the study upon which the fee is based uses the existing capital method, so it does not support an impact fee based on a future plan for capital facilities.

### **III. APPLICABLE LAW AND ANALYSIS**

#### **A. The City Must Follow the ZDC Process for Text Amendments.**

The City’s Zoning and Development Code (ZDC) requires that amendments to the text of the ZDC must be submitted to the planning commission for a recommendation. Section 21.02.050(d) and the Table 21.02-2 – Summary Table of Review and Decision Making Bodies, which provide, in pertinent part, as follows:

- (2) Authority to Initiate. Amendments to this Code may be proposed by property owners, the City, the Planning Commission, or City Council . . .
- (3) Review Procedures. Applications for Code Text Amendment shall meet the common review procedures for major development applications in GJMC § 21.02.050(b), with the following modifications:
  - (i) Application Information. An application for a Code Amendment shall address in writing the reasons for the proposed amendment.
  - (ii) Public Notice and Hearing Requirements. The application for either Code Text Amendment shall be scheduled for public hearings before the Planning Commission and City Council and shall be noticed pursuant to GJMC § 21.02.030(g).

The notice and hearing provisions for text amendments make no exception for any particular type of text amendment or for a text amendment that is initiated by the City. In practice, almost all ZDC text amendments are initiated by the City itself; it is relatively rare for a landowner or

developer to apply for a text amendment. To interpret these ZDC requirements as making some kind of exception for City-initiated text amendments, or for a text amendment related to a particular subject matter, would render the above-referenced code provisions meaningless. It is highly unlikely that a court would uphold such an interpretation of the City's Code.

A local governmental entity is required to follow its own ordinances and regulations. Therefore, the City cannot amend the ZDC as proposed without first submitting the proposed text amendment to the Planning Commission for a public hearing and a recommendation.

#### **B. Ordinance Change After First Reading Requires Publication in its New Form**

At the hearing on first reading, the City Council opened the matter up for public comment, and discussed the Ordinance. Some City Council members proposed changes to the Ordinance. While the agenda for second reading on March 5, 2025 is not yet published as of the date of this Memorandum, it appears likely that the proposed Ordinance will be modified. The City Charter requires ordinances to be published twice, and prohibits ordinances to be passed on the date they are introduced (except in emergencies, which exception does not apply here):

(c) No ordinance shall be passed finally on the date it is introduced, except in cases of special emergency, for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and then only by the unanimous vote of all members of the council. No ordinance making a grant of any franchise or special privilege shall ever be passed as an emergency measure. (*City of Grand Junction Charter*, Section 50(c).)

#### **51 Publication of Ordinances.**

Every proposed ordinance shall be published once in full in a daily newspaper of the city, at least ten days before its final passage; and, after such final passage, it again shall be published once in a daily newspaper as amended and completed, except that an emergency ordinance passed as heretofore provided shall take effect upon passage and be so published within three days; provided that, in lieu of publication of an ordinance in a newspaper both prior to and after passage thereof, by authority of the Council it may be published in book or pamphlet form available for public inspection. There shall be no final passage of an ordinance so placed in book or pamphlet form until hearing thereon by the Council with notice of such hearing published once in a daily newspaper at least ten days prior thereto. Such notice shall state the time and place of such hearing, a description which the Council deems sufficient to apprise interested persons of the purpose of the ordinance, and the place at which the ordinance is available for inspection. Such an ordinance shall be subject to protest under Section **136** of Article **XVI** of this Charter and "final

passage and final publication” thereof shall be deemed to be the time of passage of the ordinance following such hearing.

**52 Amendment or Repeal.**

No ordinance or section thereof shall be amended or repealed except by an ordinance regularly adopted.

The purpose of the Charter’s ordinance publication requirement is to give the public adequate notice as to what ordinance is being considered by the City Council, so that they may attend the hearing at which it will be considered for adoption if they have concerns about it. The ordinance noticed on first reading must be substantively the same as the ordinance published on second reading, otherwise the notice requirement of the Charter is rendered meaningless. Therefore, if the Ordinance has substantively changed following first reading, it cannot be adopted at the next meeting; two publications of the ordinance are required.

**C. Transportation Impact Fee Methodology**

In Colorado, any impact fee and “other similar development charge” by a municipality must comply with C.R.S. §29-20-104.5 (“Impact Fee Statute”) (*See* Appendix 1). The Impact Fee Statute applies to the City and limits the City’s authority to impose impact fees.<sup>1</sup> Section 29-20-104.5(8)(a), C.R.S.

Impact fees and other similar development charges are authorized by the Colorado legislature “to fund expenditures . . . on capital facilities needed to serve new development.” C.R.S. §29-20-104.5(1). The fee must be legislatively adopted, generally applicable to a broad class of property, and intended to defray the projected impacts on capital facilities caused by proposed development (generally known and referred to as “development impacts”). Section 29-20-104.5(1), C.R.S.

To establish an impact fee, a local government must “quantify the reasonable impacts of proposed development on existing capital facilities and establish the impact fee or development charge at a level no greater than necessary to defray such impacts directly related to proposed development. Section 29-20-104.5(2)(a), C.R.S. No impact fee or other similar development charge shall be imposed to remedy any deficiency in capital facilities that exists without regard to the proposed development. Section 29-20-104.5(2)(a), C.R.S.

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<sup>1</sup> The City and its consultant have stated that the City’s authority to impose impact fees stems from its home-rule authority. However, any such authority is limited by the Colorado Impact Fee Statute, because the legislature has declared it to be a matter of state-wide concern. C.R.S. 29-20-104.5(8)(a).

Impact fees are subject to the same constitutional limitations and requirements as other development exactions. *Sheetz v. County of El Dorado*, 601 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2024). This means that a local government must demonstrate that the fee imposed has a nexus and proportionality to the impacts of the proposed development. The fact that an impact fee is “legislative” in nature does not exempt or insulate an impact fee from constitutional limitations on development exactions.

The amount of an impact fee must be quantified based on the *existing capital facilities*. Section 29-20-104.5(2)(a), C.R.S. Therefore the calculation of the impact fee must be determined by identifying the capacity and the cost of the existing capital facilities. What the City has done with its transportation impact fee is to identify the capacity of the existing capital facilities and the impact on that capacity of new development, but the costs it has applied are **not** related to the existing capital facilities. Rather, the cost is based on the City’s recently revised TEDS standards implementing a *future* plan document known as the Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan.

This methodology does not meet the limitations of the Colorado Impact Fee Statute, and results in an impact fee that is 33% higher than it should be, based on the City’s calculations of the fiscal impacts of the new TEDS standards. This methodology also does not meet the constitutional standards of nexus and proportionality to development impacts on existing capital facilities of the City, because it blurs two entirely different methods of determining development impacts and impact fees.

The “future plan” methodology for calculating impact fees has become popular in Florida, California, and other jurisdictions, especially where the local government is providing a new service such that there is no existing level of service upon which to base the fee, or where it wants a fee that is more specifically tailored to the needs of specific areas of the jurisdiction. However, the Impact Fee Statute does not appear to allow this method in Colorado. Even if a court would interpret the Impact Fee Statute otherwise, the “future plan” methodology would require a different and more detailed study than the one the City is presently relying on, which is based on the existing capital methodology. Because the study does not adequately support a “future plan” methodology of calculating the fee, if the City wants to base the fee on costs related to a future plan for transportation infrastructure instead of costs based on the existing capital facilities, at a minimum, a new study is required, one that is based on the “future plan” based impact fee proposed by the City.

#### **D. Use of Funds from Impact Fees**

Impact fees cannot be expended to remedy deficiencies in the existing capital facilities:

No impact fee or other similar development charge shall be imposed to remedy any deficiency in capital facilities that exists without regard to the proposed development.

Section 29-20-104.5(2)(a), C.R.S. By basing the fee on costs of infrastructure that is not included in the existing capital facilities, the City may be intending to use the impact fees to replace existing transportation infrastructure with infrastructure that meets the new TEDS standards. Such use of the funds would be improper, and subject to challenge. At the very least this “hybrid” methodology creates confusion for future City staff and may expose the City to legal claims.

**E. Challenging the Impact Fees In Court.**

An impact fee may be challenged in court based on the takings clauses of the Colorado and U.S. Constitutions and based on Colorado law, including the Colorado Impact Fee Statute. Such a challenge may be a “facial” challenge, meaning that the fee can be challenged upon its adoption as not meeting the constitutional limitations on development fees generally. Such a challenge may also be made on an “as-applied” basis, meaning that once a fee is imposed on an individual. Section 29-20-104.5(7). Also, as stated above, the use of funds from impact fees can be challenged if they are not spent on capital facilities needed to address development impacts.

**APPENDIX 1**  
**IMPACT FEE STATUTE**

**C.R.S. §29-20-104.5**

(1) Pursuant to the authority granted in section 29-20-104 (1)(g) and as a condition of issuance of a development permit, a local government may impose an impact fee or other similar development charge to fund expenditures by such local government on capital facilities needed to serve new development. No impact fee or other similar development charge shall be imposed except pursuant to a schedule that is:

- (a) Legislatively adopted;
- (b) Generally applicable to a broad class of property; and
- (c) Intended to defray the projected impacts on capital facilities caused by proposed development.

(2)

- (a) A local government shall quantify the reasonable impacts of proposed development on existing capital facilities and establish the impact fee or development charge at a level no greater than necessary to defray such impacts directly related to proposed development. No impact fee or other similar development charge shall be imposed to remedy any deficiency in capital facilities that exists without regard to the proposed development.
- (b) [Repealed by 2024 Amendment.]
- (c) [Repealed by 2024 Amendment.]
- (d) [Repealed by 2024 Amendment.]

(3) Any schedule of impact fees or other similar development charges adopted by a local government pursuant to this section must include provisions to ensure that no individual landowner is required to provide any site specific dedication or improvement to meet the same need for capital facilities for which the impact fee or other similar development charge is imposed.

(4) As used in this section, the term "capital facility" means any improvement or facility that:

- (a) Is directly related to any service that a local government is authorized to provide;
- (b) Has an estimated useful life of five years or longer; and
- (c) Is required by the charter or general policy of a local government pursuant to a resolution or ordinance.

(5) Any impact fee or other similar development charge shall be collected and accounted for in accordance with part 8 of article 1 of this title. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a

local government may waive an impact fee or other similar development charge on the development of low- or moderate- income housing or affordable employee housing as defined by the local government.

(6) No impact fee or other similar development charge shall be imposed on any development permit for which the applicant submitted a complete application before the adoption of a schedule of impact fees or other similar development charges by the local government pursuant to this section. No impact fee or other similar development charge imposed on any development activity shall be collected before the issuance of the development permit for such development activity. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local government from deferring collection of an impact fee or other similar development charge until the issuance of a building permit or certificate of occupancy.

(7) Any person or entity that owns or has an interest in land that is or becomes subject to a schedule of fees or charges enacted pursuant to this section shall, by filing an application for a development permit, have standing to file an action for declaratory judgment to determine whether such schedule complies with the provisions of this section. An applicant for a development permit who believes that a local government has improperly applied a schedule of fees or charges adopted pursuant to this section to the development application may pay the fee or charge imposed and proceed with development without prejudice to the applicant's right to challenge the fee or charge imposed under rule 106 of the Colorado rules of civil procedure. If the court determines that a local government has either imposed a fee or charge on a development that is not subject to the legislatively enacted schedule or improperly calculated the fee or charge due, it may enter judgment in favor of the applicant for the amount of any fee or charge wrongly collected with interest thereon from the date collected.

(8) (a) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that the matters addressed in this section are matters of statewide concern.

(b) This section shall not prohibit any local government from imposing impact fees or other similar development charges pursuant to a schedule that was legislatively adopted before October 1, 2001, so long as the local government complies with subsections (3), (5), (6), and (7) of this section. Any amendment of such schedule adopted after October 1, 2001, shall comply with all of the requirements of this section.

(9) If any provision of this section is held invalid, such invalidity shall invalidate this section in its entirety, and to this end the provisions of this section are declared to be non-severable



## City of Grand Junction Impact Fee Analysis (2025 Fee Comparison)

### Non Residential per 1,000 sq ft by Use Type

CURRENT (2025)	Police	Fire	Municipality	Linkage Fee	Parks	Transportation	Total Fee
Retail/ Commercial	\$ 240.00	\$ 569.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,256.00	\$ 9,065.00
Convenience Commercial	\$ 240.00	\$ 569.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,551.00	\$ 18,360.00
Offices	\$ 95.00	\$ 222.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,624.00	\$ 6,941.00
Institutional/ Public	\$ 95.00	\$ 222.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,629.00	\$ 1,946.00
Industrial	\$ 33.00	\$ 77.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,313.00	\$ 2,423.00
Warehousing	\$ 17.00	\$ 40.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 1,082.00
Hotel/ Lodging	\$ 240.00	\$ 569.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,537.00	\$ 5,346.00
RV Park	\$ 233.00	\$ 544.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,651.00	\$ 4,428.00

PROPOSED	Police	Fire	Municipality	Linkage Fee	Parks	Transportation	Total Impact Fee	Total w/ Linkage
Retail/ Commercial	\$ 506.00	\$ 1,445.00				\$ 8,313.00	\$ 10,264.00	\$ 10,264.00
Convenience Commercial	\$ 697.00	\$ 1,989.00				\$ 11,443.00	\$ 14,129.00	\$ 14,129.00
Office	\$ 225.00	\$ 641.00				\$ 4,985.00	\$ 5,851.00	\$ 5,851.00
Institutional/ Public (Hosp)	\$ 223.00	\$ 638.00				\$ 4,955.00	\$ 5,816.00	\$ 5,816.00
Institutional/ Public (Church)	\$ 104.00	\$ 297.00				\$ 2,307.00	\$ 2,708.00	\$ 2,708.00
Industrial	\$ 70.00	\$ 200.00				\$ 1,548.00	\$ 1,818.00	\$ 1,818.00
Warehousing	\$ 36.00	\$ 102.00				\$ 787.00	\$ 925.00	\$ 925.00
Hotel/ Lodging (per room)	\$ 166.00	\$ 473.00				\$ 3,676.00	\$ 4,315.00	\$ 4,315.00
RV Park	\$ 56.00	\$ 160.00				\$ 1,241.00	\$ 1,457.00	\$ 1,457.00

#### INCREASE per 1000 square feet without LINKAGE FEE

Retail/ Commercial	\$ 1,199.00	13%
Office	\$ (1,090.00)	-16%
Institutional/ Public (Hospital)	\$ 3,870.00	199%
Institutional/ Public (Church)	\$ 285.00	12%
Industrial	\$ (605.00)	-25%
Warehousing	\$ (157.00)	-15%
Hotel/ Lodging	\$ (1,031.00)	-19%
RV Park	\$ (2,971.00)	-67%

Changes in how RV Park and Hotel Lodging are assessed may adjust totals.



## City of Grand Junction Impact Fee Analysis (2025 Fee Comparison)

### Non Residential per 1,000 sq ft by Use Type

CURRENT (2025)	Police	Fire	Municipality	Linkage Fee	Parks	Transportation	Total Fee
Retail/ Commercial	\$ 240.00	\$ 569.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,256.00	\$ 9,065.00
Convenience Commercial	\$ 240.00	\$ 569.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,551.00	\$ 18,360.00
Offices	\$ 95.00	\$ 222.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,624.00	\$ 6,941.00
Institutional/ Public	\$ 95.00	\$ 222.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,629.00	\$ 1,946.00
Industrial	\$ 33.00	\$ 77.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,313.00	\$ 2,423.00
Warehousing	\$ 17.00	\$ 40.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 1,082.00
Hotel/ Lodging	\$ 240.00	\$ 569.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,537.00	\$ 5,346.00
RV Park	\$ 233.00	\$ 544.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,651.00	\$ 4,428.00

PROPOSED	Police	Fire	Municipality	Linkage Fee	Parks	Transportation	Total Impact Fee	Total w/ Linkage
Retail/ Commercial	\$ 607.00	\$ 1,445.00				\$ 10,927.00	\$ 12,979.00	\$ 12,979.00
Convenience Commercial	\$ 836.00	\$ 1,989.00				\$ 15,041.00	\$ 17,866.00	\$ 17,866.00
Office	\$ 270.00	\$ 641.00				\$ 6,553.00	\$ 7,464.00	\$ 7,464.00
Institutional/ Public	\$ 268.00	\$ 638.00				\$ 6,513.00	\$ 7,419.00	\$ 7,419.00
Industrial	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00				\$ 2,035.00	\$ 2,435.00	\$ 2,435.00
Warehousing	\$ 67.00	\$ 102.00				\$ 1,034.00	\$ 1,203.00	\$ 1,203.00
Hotel/ Lodging (per room)	\$ 67.00	\$ 473.00				\$ 4,831.00	\$ 5,371.00	\$ 5,371.00
RV Park	\$ 67.00	\$ 160.00				\$ 1,632.00	\$ 1,859.00	\$ 1,859.00

#### INCREASE per 1000 square feet without LINKAGE FEE

Retail/ Commercial	\$ 3,914.00	43%
Office	\$ 523.00	8%
Institutional/ Public	\$ 5,473.00	281%
Industrial	\$ 12.00	0%
Warehousing	\$ 121.00	11%
Hotel/ Lodging	\$ 25.00	0%
RV Park	\$ (2,569.00)	-58%

Changes in how RV Park and Hotel Lodging are assessed may adjust totals.

Dear Mayor Herman, City Council Members, and staff,

On behalf of the Grand Junction Area Chamber of Commerce, I want to extend our appreciation for the thoughtful engagement and discussion during the first reading of the impact fees on February 19th. We also recognize and appreciate the additional information provided in the subsequent packet labeled “Impact Fee Exhibits”, addressing on-going concerns, helping further show the potential impacts on businesses and the broader community.

As you continue deliberations, we sincerely appreciate the further breakdown of the institutional use category within the non-residential impact fees. Recognizing that a **281% increase for medical and childcare facilities only compounds existing challenges in affordability and access**, we urge Council to take this into serious consideration. These facilities are essential to our workforce and community well-being, and ensuring their sustainability is a shared responsibility.

When reviewing the expanded institutional use fee breakdown, we ask that Council align with previous policy precedent, which adopts the **lowest category fee when combining uses**. In this case, we strongly recommend that the institutional fee be set at the “**church**” use level. Even at this rate, it still **reflects a 12% increase** over current levels, allowing for meaningful contributions while maintaining feasibility for critical community services.

Knowing that moving the needle on attainable workforce housing is a priority for all of us, we cannot underscore enough the financial pressures already facing middle-income earners in Mesa County. Questions remain regarding potential negative impact from the proposed residential fee increases in a time where **every dollar counts**. The last thing anyone in the community wants is to further exacerbate the issue, making it even more difficult to attract and retain talent in our local workforce.

For these reasons, we strongly encourage a **longer rollout period for these fees of a minimum of 4 years and the use of the 2004 Transportation Engineering Data Set (TEDS) for transportation impact fees**. Mesa County’s housing challenges are already well-documented, and data from our Workforce Housing Study last summer highlighted how the **rising cost of housing is outpacing wage growth**, making it harder for middle-income earners to buy or rent homes. Rental vacancy rates remain low, employers cite **housing costs as a barrier to attracting and retaining talent**, and increased development costs will only **amplify these affordability issues**. Using the 2004 TEDS ensures that transportation impact fees are grounded in **realistic, historically supported data**, preventing unnecessary cost burdens that could further restrict housing attainability and economic growth.

We appreciate your time, leadership, and commitment to ensuring that Grand Junction remains a thriving place to live and do business. Please do not hesitate to reach out if we can be of further assistance as you work through this process.

Sincerely,



**President & CEO**

Grand Junction Area Chamber of Commerce  
candace@gjchamber.org | 970-263-2919

CATALYST

CONVENER

CHAMPION



**Grand Junction City Council**

**Regular Session**

**Item #8.a.**

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**Meeting Date:** March 5, 2025  
**Presented By:** Jay Valentine, General Services Director  
**Department:** General Services  
**Submitted By:** Jay Valentine

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**Information**

**SUBJECT:**

Authorization to Purchase Real Estate at 365 32 Road

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Authorize the City Manager to Sign a Real Estate Contract for the Purchase of Property at 365 32 Rd.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

Staff is seeking approval for the purchase of property at 365 32 Rd. for the establishment of a regional Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). The purchase price for the 58,275-sq.ft. building on 10.5 acres of land is \$5.6 million.

**BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:**

The City of Grand Junction has been exploring options for developing a regional MRF to enhance recycling operations, reduce landfill dependency, and advance sustainability goals. Following an extensive feasibility study and a Request for Proposal process to identify a suitable partner, the City collaborated with Bruin Waste and determined that acquiring an existing facility would be the most efficient and cost-effective solution. On February 19, 2025, City Council approved a Development Agreement with Bruin Waste, which included assigning the real estate contract for the project. The transaction is scheduled to close on March 7, 2025.

This facility will enable the City's recycling division to expand automated recycling services for Grand Junction residents. With modern optical and robotic sorting equipment and compliance with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Act, the facility will also support the transition to single-stream recycling for all customers. This shift will simplify household recycling by reducing the number of bins required while also lowering the City's capital investment by decreasing the number of collection trucks

needed. Additionally, single-stream recycling has been shown to increase the volume of materials diverted from landfills, reinforcing the critical role of MRFs in sustainable waste management.

The property, formerly known as the Halliburton site, has been subdivided into four lots and is now designated as the Grand Mesa Industrial Park (GMIP). On February 11, 2024, the City Planning Commission approved a Conditional Use Permit for Lot 2, allowing the establishment of a Recycling Collection facility within the GMIP.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

The purchase price of 365 32 Rd. is \$5,600,000. Funding for the land and building acquisition, renovation and construction, and start up costs will be initially funded through a short-term construction loan from ANB Bank, the City's bank of record. Prior to December 31, 2025, this loan will be paid off using proceeds from the issuance of Certificates of Participation (COPs). The total amount of the COP issuance will be determined based on the actual project costs net of any grant funding secured.

A supplemental appropriation will be required to amend the 2025 Budget and authorize the spending for the estimated total costs of the MRF project which is currently estimated at \$18 to \$19 million. First reading of the Supplemental Appropriation Ordinance is included on this agenda with public hearing set for March 19, 2025.

**SUGGESTED MOTION:**

I move to (authorize/not authorize) the City Manager to sign a contract for the purchase of real property at 365 32 Rd.

**Attachments**

1. RES-MRF Property Purchase 20250228

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_-25

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PURCHASE BY THE SOLID WASTE ENTERPRISE OF THE CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION THE REAL PROPERTY LOCATED AT 365 32 ROAD FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY (MRF) AND RATIFYING ACTIONS HERETOFORE TAKEN IN CONNECTION THEREWITH

RECITALS:

The City Manager and the City General Services Division Director have negotiated for the purchase of the real property located at 365 32 Road, Grand Junction, Colorado (Property) for the City Solid Waste Enterprise to acquire property to develop a regional Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to enhance recycling operations, reduce landfill dependency, and advance sustainability goals.

Following an extensive feasibility study and a Request for Proposal process to identify a suitable partner, the City collaborated with Bruin Waste and determined that acquiring an existing facility would be the most efficient and cost-effective approach to advance goals and purposes of the MRF.

On February 19, 2025, the City Council approved a Development Agreement with Bruin Waste, which included assigning a real estate contract for the MRF project (Contract). The City Council's acceptance of the assignment of the Contract and authorization to purchase the Property in accordance therewith is approved by and with the Resolution.

The Property, the former home of Halliburton, has been subdivided into four lots and is now designated as the Grand Mesa Industrial Park. The Property includes a 58,275-sq.ft. building on 10.5 acres of land. The purchase price is \$5.6 million dollars.

On February 11, 2024, the City Planning Commission approved a Conditional Use Permit allowing the establishment of the MRF. The Contract to purchase is scheduled to close on March 7, 2025. The City Council having considered the Contract and being duly advised in the premises does find that the purchase of the Property is necessary, proper and in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO:

1. That in consideration and adoption of the Recitals, the City Council hereby authorizes the purchase of the Property for \$5,600,000 as provided in the attached Contract. All actions heretofore taken by the officers, employees and agents of the City relating to the purchase of the Property which are consistent with the provisions of the Contract and this Resolution are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed.
2. That the City Council hereby authorizes the expenditure of \$5,600,000 for the purchase of the Property to be paid at closing plus normal and customary closing costs for the purchase of the Property to be paid at closing as provided in the Contract.

3. That the officers, employees and agents of the City are hereby authorized and directed to take all actions necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of this Resolution and the Contract as necessary or desirable to complete the purchase of the Property.

PASSED and ADOPTED this 5<sup>th</sup> day of March 2025.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Abram Herman  
President of the City Council

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Selestina Sandoval  
City Clerk

DRAFT



**Grand Junction City Council**

**Regular Session**

**Item #9.a.**

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**Meeting Date:** March 5, 2025  
**Presented By:** Trenton Prall, Engineering & Transportation Director  
**Department:** Engineering & Transportation  
**Submitted By:** Trent Prall, Engineering and Transportation Director

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**Information**

**SUBJECT:**

I-70/29 Rd Interchange Discussion and Possible Direction

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends completing the current Colorado Department of Transportation / Federal Highway Administration approval process and then decide whether to advance the design of the interchange and 29 Road with the congressionally directed spending dollars previously awarded.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

This agenda item is to discuss the I-70 Interchange at 29 Road in followup to the February 24, 2025 Joint City Council /County Commissioner meeting.

**BACKGROUND OR DETAILED INFORMATION:**

On February 24, 2025 City Council and the Board of County Commissioners met in Joint Session to discuss next steps associated with the I-70 Interchange at 29 Road.

Staff proposed the following:

1. Complete the current work associated with and obtaining Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) approval for the proposed interchange and 29 Road connection between the interchange and Patterson Road.
2. With the grant dollars received from the Congressionally Directed Spending, advance the design of the interchange to 30% while advancing the design of 29 Road corridor to 100% so that the City/County can plan for a phase of 29 Road improvements that would meet current infrastructure deficiencies while a future phase would add capacity to 29 Road and construct the interchange.



CDOT's State Transportation Commission approval would be sought early 3rd Quarter 2025 followed by FHWA later in the 3rd Quarter. Once the interchange is approved by both entities, the City would issue a Request for Proposals (RFP) for a design consultant to advance the interchange and 29 Road design. Assuming award in December, the work would start in 2026 and be completed in 2027.

The approach outlined above seeks to secure the necessary approvals prior to any final design work and development of any other funding strategies. One of the concerns brought forward during the campaign was that CDOT/FHWA had not approved the project and therefore there were too many unknowns to confidently state the project cost. Obtaining the approvals would also completed this phase of the project and would avoid rework of the supporting documentation as along as the project started within the time frame allowed in the approval process. As currently written, approvals are valid for three years with the possibility of two, one-year extensions.

Some council members expressed concern that a majority of the voters in November were against issuing bonds for the project and therefore questioned why it would be appropriate to continue work on CDOT/FHWA approvals and further any design work.

This agenda item is to discuss the current status, proposed path forward and for council to provide direction on whether or not to continue the project.

## **BACKGROUND**

An interchange at 29 Road has been identified since the 1990s in many local and regional plans as a way to enhance local and regional connectivity, as part of a larger plan to provide connections in and around Grand Junction. The proposed interchange improvements, in coordination with other regional improvements, have been envisioned to complete the transportation loop around Grand Junction, provide critical community access, support economic opportunity, and enhance local and regional connectivity. Some of the efforts to evaluate and further develop an interchange at 29 Road have included the following.

1999	Identified the need for an I-70 interchange in northeast Grand Junction
2018	Studied the benefits and potential environmental impacts of a 29 Road interchange (PEL Study attached for reference) Positioned the City and County for future state and federal funding opportunities
2022	Developed vision and goals for future design concepts with local governments Built consensus and documented key issues and opportunities with business, school, economic development, airport, and planning organizations
2023	Analyzing and presenting potential interchange configurations for community input
2024	System Level Study / Environmental documentation / Ballot Question
2025	Complete system level study / seek CDOT/FHWA approvals / start final design

Continuation of these efforts is in process to complete the additional analysis necessary, obtain CDOT/FHWA approvals, develop a preliminary design, and secure funding for construction. The construction of the I-70 Interchange at 29 Road, and the

associated road improvements along 29 Road between I-70 and Patterson Road were most recently estimated at \$80 million. The City of Grand Junction and Mesa County have a long history of working together to find solutions to fund a project of this magnitude, which will most likely include the issuance of debt.

**PURPOSE OF PROJECT**

The purpose of the project is to enhance the eastern Grand Valley transportation network between the I-70 Business Loop East Interchange and Horizon Drive Interchange to:

1. Improve local and regional connectivity
2. Provide enhanced access to planned land use surrounding I-70 in Grand Junction, Colorado

**PROJECT NEED**

The proposed project will provide improved local and regional connectivity by:

- Addressing limited regional transportation network connectivity with access to/from I-70 between I-70 Business and Horizon Drive interchanges, and;
- Extending the functional longevity of the existing transportation system connecting to I-70.

It will also improve access to I-70 by:

- Providing transportation infrastructure needed to accommodate planned land use surrounding I-70, and specifically, the future Matchett Park and the associated Community Recreation Center, and;
- Providing transportation infrastructure needed to accommodate projected and regional traffic demands.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

As of 12/31/2024, the City and the County combined have invested over \$2.2 million since 2019 including \$550k for the Planning and Environmental Linkages (PEL) study and \$1.67 million for the Policy Directive 1601/Environmental Assessment work to date. There is approximately \$800k remaining under the current design contract to make requested revisions, resubmit, and obtain project approvals through CDOT/FHWA. The next phase of final design is estimated at \$2.4 million with \$2.0 million funded from congressionally directed spending award.

**SUGGESTED MOTION:**

I move to (authorize/not authorize) staff to continue to work in partnership with Mesa County on the I-70 Interchange at 29 Road through CDOT/FHWA approvals and follow up for additional direction on whether to proceed with the final design.

**Attachments**

None