

Grand Junction, Colo.

May 20th, 1927.

The City Council of the City of Grand Junction met in regular adjourned session at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Those present and answering at roll call were Councilmen Bear, Meders, Penberthy, Ellison, Hall, Rogers, Moslander, City Manager Thompson, City Clerk Niles. City Attorney Hinman was absent.

Petitions for graveling and paving various streets of Grand Junction, which had been referred to the City Manager were presented. Councilman Rogers moved, seconded by Councilman Hall that petitions for paving Gunnison Avenue from Third Street to Seventh Street, and the petition for graveling Colorado Avenue from Seventh to Twelfth Streets be accepted and filed, and ordered checked. Motion carried.

An ordinance entitled AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE RELATING TO SIGNS, BILLBOARDS, BULLETIN BOARDS AND ADVERTISING. PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING, INSPECTING AND REGULATING THEREOF was presented and read by the Clerk. Councilman Rogers moved, seconded by Councilman Bear that the ordinance entitled AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO SIGNS, BILLBOARDS, BULLETIN BOARDS AND ADVERTISING. PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING, INSPECTING AND REGULATING THEREOF be passed and adopted, numbered 420, and published. Upon which motion the following vote was cast: Councilmen voting "Yea", Bear, Meders, Penberthy, Rogers, Hall, Ellison, Moslander. All the Councilmen voting "Yea", the President declared the motion carried, and the ordinance duly passed as an emergency ordinance.

The following resolution was presented and read:

RESOLUTION

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Grand Junction:

Section 1. For the purposes of promoting health, safety, morals and the general welfare of this community, it is hereby resolved that this City avail itself of the provisions of Chapter 182, Session Laws of Colorado, 1923, which authorizes the regulation of the location, appearance, size, character and use of buildings in cities and towns, etc.

Section 2. That in order to avail itself of the powers conferred by said act, be it further resolved that a commission be and the same is hereby appointed, to be known as the "Zoning Commission", to recommend the boundaries of the various original districts and appropriate regulations to be enforced therein. Such commission to make a preliminary report and hold public hearings thereon before submitting its final report to this Council.

Section 3. That said Zoning Commission shall consist of seven members and the following named persons shall constitute said commission: J. A. Barraclough, R. W. Lockard, Henry Tupper, B. C. Fox, Fred Mantey, M. N. Due, A. T. Gormley

Section 4. Said Zoning Commission shall have and exercise all powers, rights and duties conferred upon it under the general zoning statutes of the State of Colorado, and particularly those conferred by Chapter 182, Session Laws of Colorado, 1923.

Councilman Meders moved, seconded by Councilman Penberthy, that the resolution be passed. Motion carried.

Mr. Thompson, City Manager, presented the following report on the water works system in the City of Grand Junction:

Grand Junction, Colorado.
May 18, 1927.

To the City Council,
Grand Junction, Colorado.

Gentlemen:

For your information I wish to submit the following data and report on our Municipal Water System.

Supply - The present city water supply is taken from Kannah Creek at a point approximately twenty-three miles southeast of the center of the city. It is drained from a watershed of approximately thirty-eight square miles, most of the area being located in the Grand Mesa National Forest Reserve at an elevation of from 8000 to 10000 feet above sea level.

Watershed - Horses and cattle are grazed upon the watershed during the summer months by permission of the Forest Service. In order to prevent as much pollution of the water as is practical, caused by the use of the area, the city employs a man to patrol the range for more than the time that the area is being used. It is his duty to locate and destroy by burning and burrying all dead caresses, to see that cow camps are kept in a sanitary condition, and to see that no trespassing is done. Cattlemen are urged to cooperate with the city, and generally do assist the city patrolman in this work.

Water Right - The city owns prior rights to the first 300 minors' inches of water rights on Kannah Creek, which figured in gallons is 5,048,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours.

The intake consists of a low overflow type concrete

Intake - diversion dam with concrete headworks and wing walls, regulating valve chamber, and overflow waterway. The entrance is protected with an iron trash rack and the flow into the pipe line is regulated by means of a gate valve. The water flows through 600 feet of 18 inch Mathieson joint steel pipe to a small settling basin.

Settling Basin Weir & Chlorinator - The settling basin is of concrete walls and board cover 9 feet by 30 feet about 10 feet deep. It is baffled and provided with a wasteway, control gate, and clean-out valve. At the outlet the water passes through another trash rack and screens into the weir chamber where it is treated and measured before entering the pipeline to the reservoirs. All water for city use passes over a permanent five-foot Cippoletti Weir. A daily record of the depth of the water passing over the weir and the time of any change made in the amount of water flowing is kept by the caretaker. This date along with a daily record of the gauge reading in Kannah Creek is furnished the State Engineer's office for his records as well as records for the city. The weir chamber is housed in a frame structure of dimensions of ten feet by twelve feet. The water is treated with chlorine in the weir chamber by a Wallace & Tiernan direct feed type M.D.A. Chlorinator. The amount of chlorine varying with the amount of water running and the condition of the water as to sediment, trash, etc. The caretaker lives in a four-room house near the settling basin.

Flow Line - From the weir chamber the water enters the main supply line of the city reservoirs, there being a fall of 1326 feet from the settling basin to the outlet of the pipe line into the reservoirs. The sizes and lengths of different pipe from the settling basin to the reservoirs are as follows:
4650 feet of 14 inch Mathieson joint steel pipe
3240 feet of 10 inch Mathieson joint steel pipe
16170 feet of 16 inch Mathieson joint steel pipe
43960 feet of 20 inch Oregon Fir continuous wood stave pipe making a total length of flow line of 19.9 miles

Reservoirs - The storage reservoirs consist of three concrete lined open reservoirs located about one mile south of the city limits at an elevation of 210 feet above the center of the business district. Capacities as follows:
No. 1- 590,000 gallons, No. 2- 990,000 gallons, No. 3-13,500,000 gallons, making a total of 15,080,000 gallons. The pipe connections are so arranged that the supply to the city can be taken by either or all

of the reservoirs.

Supply
Lines to
City -

From the reservoirs to the city the water flows by gravity through one 12 inch east iron pipe main and one 12 inch Matheison joint steel pipe main which cross the Colorado River on the Fifth Street bridge. There is then a 16 inch cast iron pipe main which goes under the bed of the river.

The distribution system consists of steel and cast iron pipe mains ranging in sizes from 4" to 16". The following is a list of the lengths of different size mains in place January 1, 1927:

	Cast Iron:	M.J. Steel Pipe:
Distribu- tion System -	4" 28115 feet	
	6" 81518 feet	2200 feet
	8" 7455 feet	
	10" 6987 feet	
	12" 16569 feet	8485 feet.
	14" 5150 feet	
	16" 7438 feet	

Making a total of approximately 31 miles exclusive of the flow line.

A recording pressure gauge at the fire station shows the pressure at all times which varies during the year from 70 to 90 pounds. The variation over the city ranges from 50 to 105 pounds. A water stage recorder also located at the fire station records the depth of the water in the reservoirs.

The eleven miles of steel pipe in the flow line is giving good service except for an occasional leak caused by pit holes. These holes are caused either by rusting or alkali in the soil. These pit holes are repaired by putting a band or clamp around the pipe. During 1926 approximately 300 feet of this steel pipe was replaced with the same type of pipe which the city had on hand. This was made necessary on account of the pipe crossing a seepy piece of land.

On the nine miles of wood stave pipe much more work has been done than on the steel pipe. This is due to the rotting of the wood staves. Where the pressure on the wood pipe is greatest the staves are in the best condition. Most of the rotting of the wood has been in the upper part where for long periods of the year the staves have not been wet.

A man on horse back is sent over the entire flow line each week except in winter usually going to the intake one day and returning the next day. Small

