GRAND JUNCTION CITY COUNCIL
AND
MESA COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
JOINT MEETING AGENDA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2002, 7:00 P.M.
TWO RIVERS CONVENTION CENTER, 159 MAIN STREET
WHITEWATER ROOM

******PLEASE NOTE SPECIAL LOCATION******

MAYOR'S INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME

7:00 **ANNUAL PERSIGO MEETING WITH MESA COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:** See attached detailed agenda. ***Attach W-1***

9:00 **ADJOURN**

(The Future Workshop Agendas listing is attached for your review.)
Attach W-2

This agenda is intended as a guideline for the City Council. Items on the agenda are subject to change as is the order of the agenda.

Revised December 16, 2011

Attach W-1
Annual Persigo Meeting
October 11, 2002

Combined City Council/Board of County Commission Annual Persigo Meeting
Monday, October 14, 2002
Two River Convention Center
7:00PM

Agenda

Welcome and Introductions
Consideration of Agenda items

1. Introduce new Wastewater Superintendent
2. 201 Sewer Service Area boundary changes-**Attachment 1**
   Doyle and Sandra Files (City request)
   Gay Johnson Addition (County request)
   Sewer variance procedure
3. Briefing on status of Septic System Elimination program and Combined Storm Sewer Elimination projects-**Attachment 2**
4. Briefing on "Temporary Modification" issue at Persigo Wash-**Attachment 3**
5. Briefing on Clifton Sanitation Districts # 1 and # 2-**Attachment 4**
6. Backbone system capital improvements within the Special Sanitation Districts; volume-based billing for Sanitation District discharges to Persigo System-**Attachments 5 and 6**
7. Biosolids discussion between the City and Mesa County-**Attachment 7**
8. Interest rate charges for septic system LID's-**Attachment 8**
9. Grease Treatment at Persigo-**Attachment 9**
10. Administrative overhead calculation-**Report by City and County managers**
11. Other Business.
12. Status of the drought and what the future may bring-See attached

Attachment 1

Requested 201 Sewer System Area boundary changes

1. Doyle and Sandra Files (City)

On September 9, 2002 Doyle and Sandra Files made a request to the City to de-annex their property. See the attached letter.

For the purposes of the City/County Persigo meeting the issue is whether this area would be sewered and, thus, whether or not to amend the 201 Sewer Service Area boundary. The request for de-annexation can be determined by the City Council after the decision is reached as to sewer service and the sewer service area boundary.

The options are:
1.Keep the boundary as it is with a portion of the property inside of the 201 Sewer Service area (north of Monument Road) and the remainder of the parcel, south of Monument Road, outside of the sewer service area boundary.
2.Jog the sewer service area boundary to the north, removing all of Files from the 201 Sewer Service Area.
3.Jog the boundary to the south, bringing all of Files into the sewer service area.

Although there is no sewer service along Monument Road at present, the decision on whether Files should or should not be within the 201 sewer service area needs to be considered in the context of the entire area being eventually served by sewer, and if the boundary is to be moved, should it be moved to include all private property south of Monument Road.

The closest sewer down gradient is at the intersection of Monument Road and South Redlands Road, 8,600 feet away. Private parcels south of Monument Road are either already on septic systems (Redstone Estates, and smaller parcels) or the topography would not allow development to occur on sewer without a number of small lift stations to get to Monument Road. There are a couple of exceptions for limited development. The limited development densities and 8,600 feet of distance would make construction of sewer down Monument Road unlikely.

Development of property north of Monument Road will be sewered to the west and northwest, aided by lift station(s).

For these reasons moving the 201 Sewer Service Boundary wholesale is impractical and of no consequence. Urban densities will not occur there.

Addressing the options above, the staff recommendation would be to keep the 201 boundary as it is presently constituted. Moving the line to the south is impractical for the reasons stated. Moving the line to the north, at this time, involves uncertainty as to how development and sewering would occur in these areas.
The small portion of the Files property north of Monument Road and within the 201 boundary would have to receive a waiver from City Council for the construction of a

septic system. De-annexation decisions by the City Council could address development issues at that time.

2. Loncar/Gay Johnson Addition-794 22Road (County)

Gay Johnson's have a site plan before Mesa County for commercial development outside of the 201 Sewer Service Area boundary. The lot was platted in 1981 as part of the TIC Industrial Park plat and PUD. The Loncar application asks to subdivide Lot 1 of the same TIC subdivision/plan. The project is within the Joint Planning Area Boundary of Mesa County and the City of Grand Junction. The 1998 Persigo Agreement prohibits non-residential development outside of the Urban Area except in special circumstances. Three sections of the Persigo Agreement are relevant as to whether this use is appropriate at this location, whether is should be included into the 201 Area Boundary, development review by the City of Grand Junction, and annexation by the City:
1. Section16 that refers to a requirement for annexation for any development application that includes a new principal structure.
2. Definition of "non-residential annexable property." (Definitions, page 16)
3. Definition of "urban or urbanizing" and development occurring in the rural areas, just outside of the 201 area boundary and eventual City limits. (Definitions, page 19;) Subsection (d), page 1; Section 11(a), page 4.

3. Northwest Corner of 31 Road and F ½ Road

(**Note**: This item was reviewed for inclusion in the agenda, but was decided to remove from Council and Board consideration until the developer determined how he would like the property to be served and conduct negotiations as to which special sanitation district would serve the property. At that time a decision could be reached as to how the 201 boundary line would be adjusted. The background information is provided)

There are two parcels (with the parcel line running north and south) at the northwest corner of 31 Road and F ½ Road. The west parcel and half of the east parcel are within the 201Sewer Service area boundary, served by Central Grand Valley Sanitation District and are annexable. The east portion of the east parcel area is within the Clifton Sanitation District. The developer wants to develop both parcels as one development. Under the Persigo Agreement we can annex both parcels if the County agrees.

There is a wash to the west of both parcels that will not allow Central Grand Valley to provide sewer service by gravity. Grade-wise, it would make more sense for Clifton Sanitation to serve everything east of the wash. Clifton Sanitation, however, will not take on additional service outside of their district, or annex areas to their District, until engineering studies are completed concerning capacity of their treatment facilities (two years).

There are two options to providing sewer service to these parcels:
1. Construct sewer within the parcels, so that they drain by gravity to the southeast corner (the intersection of 31 Road and F ½ Road, pumping sewage

west to Central Grand Valley. When Clifton resolves their treatment issues, service could be taken by Clifton and the lift station eliminated, or not.

2. This option would involve service to the parcels from both sanitation districts.

Option 1 would require the 201 Area boundary to move east to 31 Road, making all annexable by the City, and service by Central Grand Valley (assuming they would annex or serve outside of their boundary and Clifton Sanitation would allow such service). If service was later restored to Clifton Sanitation District, eliminating the lift station, the 201 boundary would have to move back to the west to the wash.
Option 2 provides for service to the parcels by both Districts and would require the basic pipe configuration as above but with the collection system split to go to the different districts. The 201 boundary would not have to be changed until a decision was reached by Clifton Sanitation, then the boundary would only have to be moved once, the direction depending upon which district would be the permanent provider. The City could annex all, contingent upon approval from the County Commission, even though a portion would be outside of the 201 Boundary (That portion served by Clifton).

3. Other 201 Sewer Service Area items

Procedures for granting of variances from the requirementto connect to sewer within the 201 Sewer Service Area Boundary

The granting of a variance from the requirement to connect to sewer, under conditions, is consistent with the provisions of the City of Grand Junction Zoning and Development Code. However, it appears that the availability of a variance procedure is not consistent with either the Municipal Code or the Persigo Agreement. If the City Council and the Board of County Commissioners desire to retain the flexibility of allowing a variance, because of special conditions, it is recommended:

That any request for a variance come before the combined City Council and Board of County Commissioners at its annual Persigo Meeting;
That variance review criteria be established, and;
That both the Municipal Code and the Persigo Agreement be amended to allow for the granting of variances should the Council and the Board agree to such a procedure.

These points reflect a preference toward the intent of the Persigo Agreement that all new development be sewered and that exceptions be a joint decision of both political bodies.

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION / MESA COUNTY PERSIGO SEWER SYSTEM

CITY COUNCIL/ COUNTY COMMISSIONER AGENDA										
Subject	**Septic System Elimination Program Update**									
Meeting Date	October 14, 2002									
Date Prepared	October 4, 2002									
Author	Trent Prall				City Utilities Engineer					
Presenter Name	Greg Trainor				City Utilities Manager					
Report results back to Council	X	No		Yes	When					
Citizen Presentation		Yes	X	**No**	Name					
X	Workshop		**Formal Agenda**			Consent				

Summary:

To date the Septic System Elimination Program has completed design and received bids on 13 separate districts. Of these, nine have been completed, one is under construction and one has a successful petition requesting construction. Only two have failed to move forward to construction. Total allocated to the program to date is $6,308,335 to construct 15.3 miles of sewer lines benefiting 771 properties.

Background:

On May 3, 2000, the Grand Junction City Council and the Mesa County Board of County Commissioners determined it was in the best interests of the community and the sewer system to establish a program to provide incentives to property owners to join together and create improvements districts to eliminate these septic systems and to write down the cost per lot for sewer infrastructure. The program is called the **Septic System Elimination Program.**

The program utilizes the creation of improvement districts to assist homeowners in financing improvements.

Past Success. Since its inception, the program has funded $2,088,750 worth of improvements in 7 separate districts benefiting 244 properties. Funding has been through the Persigo sewer system's existing fund balance.

Description	# of lots benefitted	Length of main constucted	Year	Cost
27 Rd / Marsh Lane	7	1,300	2000	$ 83,188
Northfield Estates #2	50	7,315	2001	$ 468,330
Columbine	67	6,378	2001	$ 516,960
Appleton	34	3,542	2001	$ 349,867
Manzana	8.88	498	2001	$ 49,037
Monument Meadows	13	973	2001	$ 60,818
Country Club Park #2	64	7,143	2001	$ 560,550
Totals	244	27,149		$ 2,088,750

Current Success

Through the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority, the City has closed on a loan to fund the following projects that benefit 589 properties at a cost of $4,518,946:

WPCRF Septic System Elimination Proj #1		Length of	Construction phase cost		Total
Description	# of lots benefitted	main required	2002	2003	Project
Redlands Village South	118	9,822	$ 742,186	$ -	$ 742,186
Redlands Village NW	171	14,395	$ 1,158,007	$ -	$ 1,158,007
Redlands Village NE	34	3,878		$ 294,515	$ 294,515
Skyway	220	27,918	$ 555,289	$ 1,665,866	$ 2,221,155
23 Rd and Broadway	32	3,373	Petition failed not moving forward		
South Scenic	14	1,303	$ 103,083		$ 103,083
Totals	589	60,689	$ 2,558,565	$ 1,960,381	$ 4,518,946

Future Success?

Pending initial neighborhood meetings to be held in late 2002 – early 2003, the City may be starting design on another eight (8) districts to benefit an additional 364 homes provided a majority of those residents are interested. Next spring the City will receive bids from contractors on those projects, a formal petition will be created with actual costs to install the sewer, and the eight districts will decide whether the installation of sewers is appropriate at this time. If approved construction could start in early to mid 2003 provided financing is secured.

City staff has again at least "got on the list" with the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority for potential loan funding of the project below. This action, by no means, requires the City/County to move forward, only leaves the option open.

The proposed project would put the sewer collection system infrastructure in place to sewer 364 properties that currently utilize septic systems. **Based on feasibility studies, the construction cost of the projects is estimated at $3,918,789 as shown below:**

Description	# of lots benefitted	Length of main required	Cost 2003	Cost 2004	Total Project
R04 Hodesha Way	39	6,315	$ 476,319	$ -	$ 476,319
R05 Rainbow Ranch	12	2,603	$ 264,969	$ -	$ 264,969
R06 Meadowlark	32	3,464	$ 212,956	$ -	$ 212,956
R10 S/O Broadway	127	12,771	$ 1,225,417	$ -	$ 1,225,417
R22/23 Red Mesa _Cana	69	8,712	$ 672,246	$ -	$ 672,246
N01 Galley Lane	34	5,372	$ 406,890	$ -	$ 406,890
N02 Music Lane	30	3,300	$ 305,270	$ -	$ 305,270
N03 Meandor	21	4,222	$ 354,722	$ -	$ 354,722
Totals	364	46,759	$ 3,918,789	$ -	$ 3,918,789

Attached Map. The attached map color codes and identifies the various districts and what stage in the SSEP process they are at.

Project Benefits;

The project **improves water quality** by eliminating septic systems from disposing household sewage into the soils surrounding beneficiaries homes and eventually into the groundwater and ultimately into the Colorado River. By removing those contaminating flows from the local groundwaters and treating them at the wastewater treatment plant, the pollution carrying capacity of the river, as calculated using total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), should increase.

The project also helps **improve public health** by eliminating the opportunity for continuation of septic system leach field failures. Leach field failures generally either surface on the ground surrounding the house or else backing up into the house and spilling sewage within the home, thus causing risks to the health of not only the occupants of the home but also neighbors.

End

PROJECT: CITY OF GRAND JCT / MESA COUNTY SEPTIC SYSTEM ELIMINATION PROGRAM
SUBJECT: October 4, 2002 UPDATE – One page summary

a. **Sewer Improvement Districts – wanting meetings**
   - **R04 / R05 / R06 / Hodesha Way Rainbow / Greenwood** Mid-November
   - **N01 / N02 / N03 Meandor Dr / Music Lane** Mid-November
   - **R10 South of Broadway** Early 2003
   - **R20 Mesa Grande / Blue Bell** Early 2003
   - **R22 / R23 Red Mesa Height / Canary Lane** Early 2003

b. **Sewer Improvement Districts – current IDs in program**

Designed / awaiting bids

None

Awaiting petitions

- **R12b Redlands Village Northeast** (originally failed, new interest, met on Oct 15.

Successful petiton / awaiting formation

- **R18 Skyway Subdivision** – 220 lots (224 EQUs)
  Formation Public Hearing 10/24/02

Under construction.

- **R12a Redlands Village Northwest** Const start May 2002 end Feb 2003

Awaiting Closeout / assessments

- **R13 Redlands Village South** –118 homes (Assessed 10/2/02)
- **N10 Appleton** – 34 properties (Assessed 10/2/02)
- **R19 West Scenic -** 14.44 properties (Assessed 10/2/02)
- **R27-28 Country Club Park / Mesa Vista**- 66 properties

c. **Sewer Improvement Districts – completed**
   - **R14 Columbine / Already assessed**
   - **N05 Northfield / Already assessed**
   - **R19a Manzana / Already assessed**
   - **R08 Monument Meadows / Already assessed**

d. **Sewer Improvement Districts – designed but petition failed**
   - **R18a 23 Rd S/O C340**

If people would like more information please have them contact either:

Trent Prall, City Utility Engineer, 244-1590

Pete Baier, Mesa County Public Works Director, 244-1689

City of Grand Junction
Dept of Public Works and Utilities
Utilities Division

Project: Septic System Elimination Program
Subject: Summary of SSEP projects to date

ID Name	Year Constructed	Project Cost	Sewer / City Participation	Assessed Cost	Lots affected	Unsubsidized	Subsidy	Net Assessment	Stage	Original Low Estimate	Original High Estimate	%	Gravity Main Footage	MHs
27 Rd / Marsh Lane	2000	$ 83,187.78	$ 24,956.33	$ 58,231.45	7.00	$ 11,883.97	$ 3,565.19	**$ 8,318.78**	Final	$ 6,010.20	$ 8,975.40	78%	1,300	6
Northfield Estates #2	2001	$ 468,330.03	$ 187,295.49	$ 281,034.54	50.00	$ 9,366.60	$ 3,745.91	**$ 5,620.69**	Final	$ 5,763.10	$ 7,465.50	-8%	7,315	41
Columbine	2001	$ 516,960.00	$ 169,657.51	$ 347,302.49	67.00	$ 7,715.82	$ 2,532.20	**$ 5,183.62**	Final	$ 4,464.00	$ 6,670.00	33%	6,378	35
Appleton	2001	$ 349,867.81	$ 104,960.34	$ 244,907.47	34.00	$ 10,290.23	$ 3,087.07	**$ 7,203.16**	Assess	$ 5,236.00	$ 7,116.00	105%	3,542	10
Manzana	2001	$ 49,037.58	$ 14,591.27	$ 34,446.31	8.88	$ 5,522.25	$ 1,643.16	**$ 3,879.09**	Final	$ 4,210.50	$ 6,256.60	-16%	498	3
Monument Meadows	2001	$ 60,818.03	$ 18,245.41	$ 42,572.62	13.00	$ 4,678.31	$ 1,403.49	**$ 3,274.82**	Final	$ 4,596.00	$ 6,538.00	-68%	973	3
Country Club Park #2	2001	$ 560,550.00	$ 168,165.00	$ 392,385.00	64.00	$ 8,758.59	$ 2,627.58	**$ 6,131.02**	Assess	$ 5,900.00	$ 8,628.00	8%	7,143	41
Redlands Village South	2002	$ 742,186.37	$ 219,735.78	$ 522,450.59	118.00	$ 6,289.72	$ 1,862.17	**$ 4,427.55**	Assess	$ 3,910.19	$ 5,573.14	31%	9,822	42
Redlands Village NW	2002	$ 1,158,007.40	$ 347,402.22	$ 810,605.18	171.00	$ 6,771.97	$ 2,031.59	**$ 4,740.38**	Const	$ 4,950.00	$ 7,213.00	-9%	14,395	78
Redlands Village NE	2002	$ 294,514.84	$ 88,354.45	$ 206,160.39	34.00	$ 8,662.20	$ 2,598.66	**$ 6,063.54**	Re-petitic	$ 4,950.00	$ 7,213.00	49%	3,878	16
23 Rd and Broadway	2002	$ 299,426.78	$ 94,663.03	$ 204,763.75	29.00	$ 10,325.06	$ 3,264.24	**$ 7,060.82**	Failed	$ 5,355.96	$ 8,139.43	61%	3,373	14
South Scenic	2002	$ 98,235.45	$ 27,820.64	$ 70,414.81	14.44	$ 6,803.01	$ 1,926.64	**$ 4,876.37**	Assess	$ 4,900.00	$ 7,294.00	-1%	1,303	6
Skyway	2002	$ 2,221,155.07	$ 655,846.52	$ 1,565,308.55	224.00	$ 9,915.87	$ 2,927.89	**$ 6,987.98**	Const	$ 5,923.00	$ 8,357.00	44%	27,918	137
Total for Current Sewer Ids		$ 6,902,277.14	$ 2,121,694.00	$ 4,780,583.14	834.32	$ 8,229.51	$ 2,555.06	**$ 5,674.45**		$ 5,089.92	$ 7,341.47	26%	87,838	432

Completed or approved for or under construction

Length of Mains Installed or to be installed	80,587	ft = miles	15.3
MHs installed or to be installed	402		
Total approved for construction	$ 6,308,335.52		
SSEP 30% portion	$ 1,938,676.52		
Amount assessed or to be assessed	**$ 4,369,659.00**		
# of beneficiaries	771.32		
Average cost assessed:	**$ 5,665.17**		

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION / MESA COUNTY PERSIGO SEWER SYSTEM

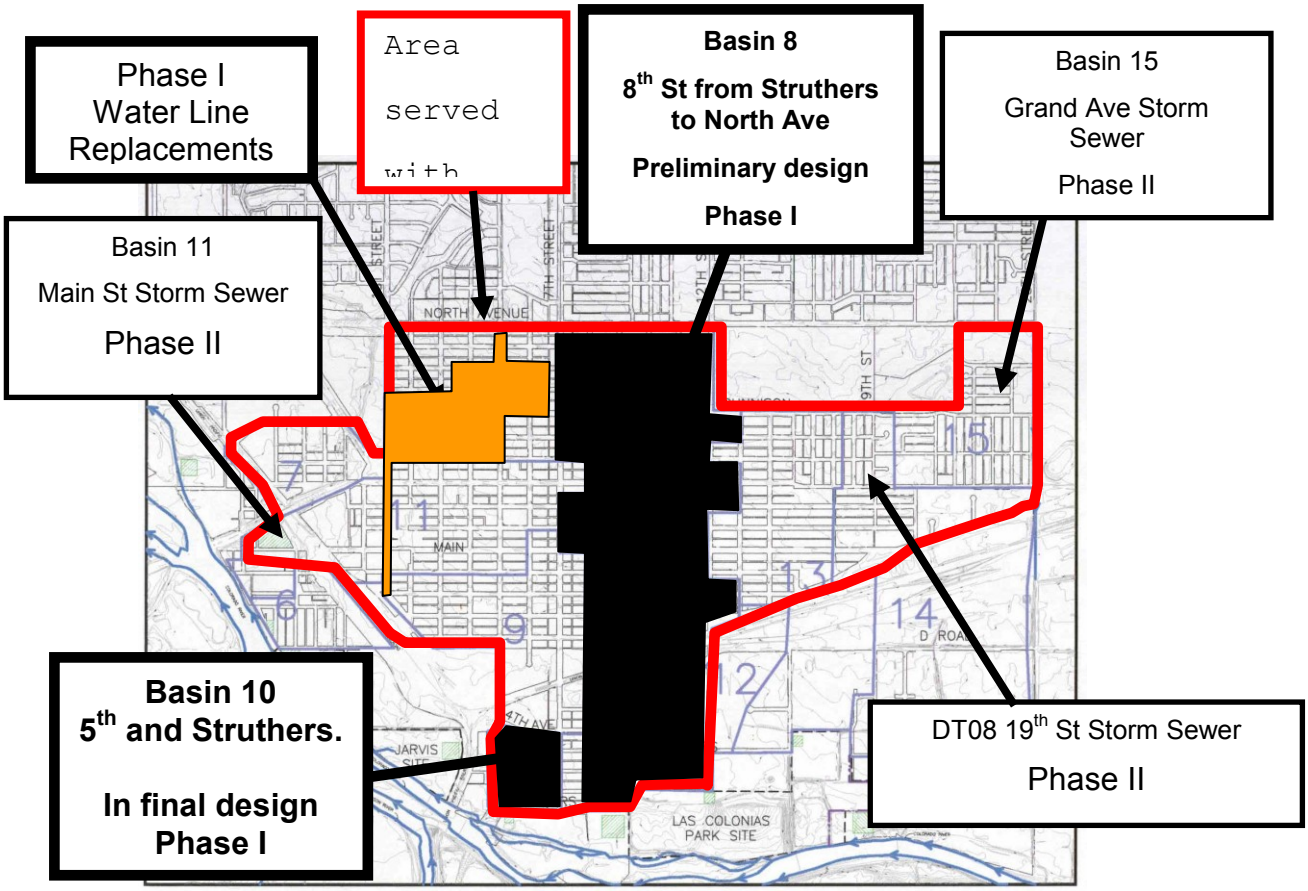
CITY COUNCIL/ COUNTY COMMISSIONER AGENDA										
Subject	**Combined Sewer Elimination Project Update**									
Meeting Date	October 14, 2002									
Date Prepared	October 4, 2002									
Author	Trent Prall Jim Shanks				City Utilities Engineer Project Engineer					
Presenter Name	Greg Trainor				City Utilities Manager					
Report results back to Council	X	No		Yes	When					
Citizen Presentation		Yes	X	**No**	Name					
X	Workshop		**Formal Agenda**			Consent				

Summary:
The Combined Sewer Elimination Project (CSEP) will eliminate the City of Grand Junction's combined storm and wastewater sewer system by constructing a separate stormwater collection system in the downtown area. The engineering consulting team has been working on designing the first phase of this project as well as address various local and federal agencies concerns with the overall project. They are still on schedule for construction to begin in early 2003.

Background:
The Combined Sewer Elimination Project (CSEP) will eliminate the City's combined storm and wastewater sewer system by constructing a separate stormwater collection system in the downtown area. At the same time the City is planning to replace approximately 9 miles of old water lines that have a history of a significant number of breaks over the last 15 years.

The engineering consulting team of Sear-Brown and Rolland Engineering have been working on designing the first phase of this project and have completed preliminary plans for work to begin in early 2003.

Work to date: Final design has been completed on Basin 10 (5th and Struthers) and preliminary design is nearing completion on Basin 8 (8th Street from Struthers to North Ave). The Environmental Assessment for the project has been revised to reflect coordination efforts with US Fish and Wildlife Service and US Army Corps of Engineers.



The first phase of the project will include the installation of approximately 25,000 feet of new water line and the installation of approximately 5,000 feet of new storm sewer pipelines.

Phase I Storm Sewer Construction. New storm sewers are planned to be constructed in the following streets:

Struthers Avenue	5th Street	100' East of 5th Street
Struthers Avenue	8th Street	9th Street
Noland Avenue	5th Street	7th Street
8th Street	Struthers Avenue	Ute Avenue
Pitkin Avenue	8th Street	12th Street
9th Street	Ute Avenue	Pitkin Avenue
10th Street	Pitkin Avenue	Alley between Ute & Pitkin
11th Street	Pitkin Avenue	Alley between Ute & Pitkin
11th Street	Pitkin Avenue	Alley between Ute & South

PHASE I Water Line Replacements. Water lines are planned to be replaced in the following streets:

Street	From	To
1st Street	Ute Avenue	Teller Avenue
5th Street	Gunnison Avenue	North Avenue
15th Street	Winters Avenue	D Road
Teller Avenue	3rd Street	7th Street
Hill Avenue	1st Street	7th Street
Gunnison Avenue	1st Street	7th Street
Chipeta Avenue	1st Street	5th Street
Ouray Avenue	1st Street	5th Street
Rood Avenue	5th Street	6th Street
South Avenue	9th Street	10th Street
D Road	15th Street	500 ' East of 15th Street
Noland Avenue	7th Street	9th Street
Struthers Avenue	5th Street	9th Street
North Avenue	1st Street	800' west of 1st Street

Construction Schedule: The tentative construction schedule plans for construction to **begin in early 2003** and progressing through most of the year with completion of this 1st phase planned for the fall of 2003. Close attention will be paid to limiting the length of disruption in front of any individual home or business and limiting the length of any water service interruptions.

Open House: An Open House is planned for shortly after the first of the year in order that affected residents and businesses can view the plans and make any comments regarding the planned construction. Notices of the Open House will be sent to affected residents and businesses and will be published in the newspaper.

Questions and Comments: If you have any questions, comments or desire any additional information on this project please call Jim Shanks, Project Engineer, City of Grand Junction at 244-1425.

Attachment 3

Update on Temporary Modifications

A draft work plan for addressing the "temporary modification" of Persigo Wash water quality standards has been developed per a July 2001 mandate from the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission. The work plan was distributed to a subgroup of the Grand Valley Selenium Task Force, formed earlier this year to address selenium concerns in local surface waters. The Persigo Wash Temporary Modification subgroup, consisting of representation from the City of Grand Junction, Mesa County, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado Division of Wildlife, US EPA, US Bureau of Reclamation, US Geological Survey, Natural Resource Conservation Service and the City of Fruita, is currently reviewing and evaluating the work plan. After finalization the work plan will be presented to the Water Quality Control Commission on November 12 and implemented next year.

The temporary modification work plan will resolve questions about the uncertainty of specific State water quality standards to the lower portions of Persigo Wash. The temporary modification provides time for setting appropriate, attainable standards, evaluating the feasibility of a discharge point in the Wash or moving the discharge point elsewhere, including into the Colorado River, the need for additional treatment processes, if any, for the wastewater treatment plant and the effect of any action on endangered species.

Attachment 4

Clifton Sanitation District # 1and #2: Alternatives for Treatment and implications for the Persigo Sewer System and 201 Sewer Service Area Boundaries

Introduction:

The subject of Clifton Sanitation District #1 and # 2 connecting to the Persigo Sewer System is very preliminary with a significant amount of engineering analysis and policy thought yet to be done. However the City, as Manager of the Persigo System, felt it timely to inform the City Council and the Board of County Commissioners that there were preliminary discussions taking place as to the technical aspects of sewage treatment for persons in the 32 Road corridor/Clifton areas. Policy and Persigo Agreement issues would have to be pursued after the technical analysis is complete.

Background to date:

In late August, Utility Engineer, Trenton Prall, met with Frank Hyde and Brian Woods of Clifton Sanitation District (CSD) #2 to discuss alternatives to construction of a mechanical plant at 32 Road and the Colorado River. Also in attendance was John McGee of Sear-Brown, the engineering firm hired to look help CSD#2 figure out how to meet the new standards that are being written into their discharge permit this winter. Due to anticipated Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment imposed ammonia limits for their discharge permit, Clifton Sanitation is looking into various options for treatment. One option is to build a mechanical plant. The other option would be to tie into the Persigo System. This meeting was to discuss the later. Below are the issues discussed:

***CSD#2 Background.** Currently CSD#1 and CSD#2 collectively have 3 separate lagoon systems that treat a combined flow of 1.0 MGD or about 3,600 EQUs (single family equivalent units). They have 4.25 Full time employees and have tap fees of $2000/EQU and charge $7.50/month.

The mechanical plant they are looking at constructing would have a capacity of about 2.5 MGD.

***Persigo WWTP Capacity**. It appears that Persigo may have capacity to take the additional flow, however the extra flow may require additional capacity to be added to the Persigo Plant in 2008 rather than in 2011.

***201 Boundary.** Currently the CSD's are out of the 201 boundary which would require City/County action to amend the 201 Service Area boundary and evaluate the implications of such a decision on the Persigo Agreement. The original 201 Facilities Plan for Persigo that would also need revision and approval from CDPHE.

Annexation would be a concern in the Clifton area. With annexation of new development as a requirement of the 1999 City/County Persigo Agreement, the Persigo WWTP tie-in option would be problematic.

Status of the Districts as contracting entities to the Persigo System or dissolution of the districts would also have to be considered and could affect how the financial analysis is conducted.

***Interceptor Capacity.** With the Combined Storm/Sanitary Sewer Elimination program completed, the South Side and Riverside Interceptors will most likely have additional capacity that could be used to convey the Clifton flows from 15th St west to Persigo. Approximately 6.5 miles of new sewer line would need to be constructed to serve Clifton Sanitation Districts. The cost of these lines would be born by the Districts and the value used in determining the comparative costs of constructing new treatment at 32 Road or connecting to the Persigo System.

***Routing.** D Road is, at least initially, the most logical due to the fact that CGVSD is looking to upsize the D Road line and therefore the project could benefit both districts. Another potential alignment would be to follow the Colorado River. This has the advantage of following the river and eliminating the need for numerous lift stations and ensuring gravity service for all of Clifton SD#1 and #2.

***Estimated Costs.** Very rough costs for the 6.5 mile tie in would be about $3.0 million not including upgrades to infrastructure inside CSD. Persigo Plant Investment Fees for the 3,600 CSD EQUs would be approximately $8.1 million at $2250 per EQU.

***Persigo Rate Structure**.
Monthly Persigo "backbone" rates are currently $8.73/month. "Full service" rates are $12.00 per month per EQU. Plant Investment Fees currently are$1000, however are slated to be raised to $2250 by 2010. The $2250 is the “buy-in” rate determined in the last rate study by Black and Veatch. The City and County agreed to implement this rate over time. The next scheduled increase in 2004 to $1250.

***Cost sharing.** CGVSD should have D Road in its financial plan for upgrade, and therefore should be able to contribute to the project if the D Road alignment is selected.

Attachment 5

Backbone System capital improvements in Special Sanitation Districts and Persigo System participation in costs.

Introduction

In October of 2001, a number of issues were raised by the Central Grand Valley Sanitation District and the Orchard Mesa Sanitation District concerning how the "backbone system" is defined and the extent of potential backbone system improvements within these two districts. The Fruitvale Sanitation District was not a part of these discussions.

There are a number of contractual, technical and financial issues which have to be resolved. In summary, these include the City contracts with the Districts which obligate the Persigo System to treat sewage from the districts and that the districts operate and maintain their collection systems. The technical issue of the definition of "backbone" have to be resolved. Discussions earlier this year show that the special district definition and the City's definition are widely divergent. A decision on the definition affect the extent of Persigo's possible financial participation inside of the districts and the rate structure for backbone capital outside of the special districts. To take on additional capital improvements within the special districts-capital not anticipated in long-range financial plans of the Persigo System- would require rate increases for all Persigo system users, both inside and outside of the special districts.

The budget for the years 2002 and 2003 has been established. Staff would recommend a timely discussion of the issues during 2003 for resolution during the next budget for 2004, 2005.

Background

Contracts for service exist between the City of Grand Junction and the three special sanitation districts. These agreements provide for treatment of sewage by the Persigo System and the maintenance of collections systems by the Districts. Rates are charged to the special districts for "backbone services," that is, for treatment and carriage of their flows in interceptors from the boundaries of their districts to the Persigo Plant. The rate is modified somewhat in the case of Orchard Mesa Sanitation District in that they do their own billing, and in the case of Central Grand Valley Sanitation District where the Persigo System contracts with the District to maintain their D Road Lift Station and provide after- hours emergency response.

All rate studies conducted since the creation of the Joint Sewer System in 1980 assume that the Districts pay for the operation, maintenance, and replacement of collection systems inside of their districts. The long-range financial plan of the Sewer Enterprise Fund also assumes such a scenario.

The questions are:

1. What is the purpose in maintaining and replacing backbone and collection systems?
2. What gets replaced? That is, what "definition" is used.
3. Who pays?
4. What is the financial impact on the Sewer Enterprise Fund and those paying the rates?

What is the purpose in maintaining and replacing backbone and collection systems?
For the districts it is to insure capacity and reliability for delivering sewage away from homes to central treatment facilities.
For the Persigo System it is the elimination of infiltration that consumes capacity in interceptors and at the Persigo Plant.

What gets replaced?
Westwater Engineering, representing the Central Grand Valley District, defines "backbone" by a functional definition, which results in a large portion of their system being defined as "backbone." Applying the same definition to the Persigo System, outside of the special districts, would result in a larger portion of the Persigo System being defined as "backbone." Such a definition would result in a greater portion of what all users pay for backbone, including the districts, being allocated to backbone rather than collection systems.
The City's definition, based on size, would allow those portions of the Persigo System, outside of the special districts, to remain as they are, but would result in a smaller portion of the special districts being defined as backbone.
Either definition is valid. The impacts of either or both need evaluation as there are financial consequences for either definition.
Within the Districts there ought to be an evaluation of pipe replacement needs and which portions to be replaced by the Districts and which portions to be replaced by the Persigo System.

Who pays?
Backbone expenses are paid by all users of the Persigo System. With an increase in capital construction and financial participation by the Persigo System within the special districts(regardless of which definition is used), rates would have to be adjusted to all Persigo System users. With such a plan, would there be consideration to the Persigo System that backbone, thus replaced, would be owned by the Joint System?

Financial impact on Sewer Enterprise Fund?
Increased capital construction within the special sanitation districts are expenses that are not presently calculated into the long-range financial plan of the Sewer Fund for rate setting purposes. An increase in capital construction would be reflected in increased backbone system rates to all users.

Conclusions

The technical and financial aspects of providing capital construction services within the special districts can be solved.

Central to this discussion, however, are legal issues not addressed in this paper:
What are the purposes of the special sanitation districts?
Have these purposes been fulfilled?
Are funds for construction, requested of the Persigo System, funds that the District's, under their long-term contracts, should have been accumulating themselves for replacement of their systems?

Attachment 6

Volume-based billing for Special Sanitation Districts

Introduction

For some years there has been discussion of amending the City contracts with the Special Sanitation Districts to allow for volume-based billing. The current method is a flat rate method of billing based on the number of EQU's (single-family equivalent units) There a number of technical and contractual issues affecting such a change.

Background

Since the mid-1980's there has been discussion of amending City agreements with the Special Sewer Sanitation Districts to provide for a volume-based method of billing for monthly sewer service. The current method is a flat-rate system based on the number of single family equivalent units (EQUs) that contribute flow into the Persigo sewer system.

Strength-of-flow issues aside for the moment, a volume-based system provides a way of charging users directly for the demand they place on the collection and treatment capacity of the sewer system, similar to metering for water consumption. The sewer system is designed to carry and treat on the basis of flow and volume and, in some portions of the treatment system, on the basis of strength. For this discussion strength is assumed to be of a normal residential/domestic type of sewage. Extra strength sewage is dealt with through the Industrial Pretreatment Program with surcharges for extra strength discharges.

The existing flat rate EQU method assumes certain flows represent a single-family equivalency. Strength is also assumed. However, in the Grand Valley, flows in the collection systems of the sanitation districts and, subsequently, into the Persigo System fluctuate seasonally when irrigation water comes into use in the Valley between the months of April and November. These surface flows soak into the ground or carry from the surface directly into sewers, infiltrating the sewage collection system, using up capacity in collections systems as well in treatment systems. This flow is not metered nor billed for.

Establishment of a volume-based system, either through metering of flows and billing on that basis, or determining a seasonal EQU equivalency for increased infiltration into the sewer system and billing on that basis, would directly relate the cost of treating demand on the capital improvements built to serve that demand. In either case, charging for flows would provide an economic incentive for upgrading and repairing collection system components that contribute to infiltration (leaky pipes, poorly-constructed manholes and manhole barrels, and surface drainage systems that contribute inflow into sewer systems) and take up capacity by water that is not sewage.

The incentive is that a reduction in flow would result in reduction in billing charges. The money saved could be used to fund more system improvements, realizing further flow reductions, and an increase in capacity in all physical sewer facilities.

Some years ago an effort was undertaken to establish a monthly sewer billing system based on the winter usage (December, January, and February) of domestic water. However, the provision of domestic water is through three water service providers with different billing systems and different meter reading software. These were incompatible with the sewer billing system. This effort should be renewed. Time has gone by and software capability has changed.

Lacking a way to do sewer billing for individual sewer accounts system-wide led to the discussion of measuring flow from various points where sanitation district flows enter the Persigo system and bill the Districts on a volume basis. We do this now on an EQU basis.

Several issues were immediately identified. Data was lacking on the seasonal fluctuations in sewage flow. This data was collected and is available. Discharge points from the sanitation districts are multiple, sometimes intermixing with out-of-district flows in the same neighborhoods. A way to economically meter multiple discharge points and calculate which flows are or are not the Districts' have to be found. Finally, the rationale for metering of flows at large discharge points assumes that the special sanitation districts would remain in existence. If they did not remain in existence or agreed to dissolve their function, efforts might more rationally be devoted to individual flow-based billing from metered water consumption for ALL Persigo customers, rather than installing expensive permanent metering stations.

Dissolution issues aside, how might a volume-based billing system be structured to accomplish the objective of reduction of infiltration and inflow?

1. The most direct method is through the construction and installation of permanent metering stations at Persigo system expense. A volume-based rate would be devised that would be equal to the flat EQU-based rate now charged. The special districts would begin to be billed for flow. Winter flows would be similar to the flat rates now billed. Spring, summer, and fall flows would increase substantially and so would the billing. Presumably the Districts would then dedicate capital improvement funding to their collection system improvements, paying for the same with the anticipated reductions in flow and billing charges. They pay directly and receive the benefit directly. There would be a lag time between the initial billings and when results would be seen. The "payback" for the improvements from billing savings might be 10-20 years. The analysis would have to be done.
   Under the existing contracts with the special districts, this would be the proper and most direct method to implement volume-based billing.

2. Financing of the District collection improvements becomes the second issue. This could be accomplished by the Districts themselves through their existing capital funds or borrowed. Borrowing could be through the private bond markets or the CWRPDA-subsidized bond issues. The Districts have asked that the Persigo Sewer System to fund backbone system improvements, paying cash

from the Sewer Enterprise Fund, either directly to the Districts or indirectly to contractors.

There are several issues that have to be explored:

Would the rationale for the Persigo System contributions be that projected savings in funding more capacity development, or the delay in capacity development, pay for the Persigo System outlay? This might not be seen for decades, as mentioned before. This begs the contract question that the solution to infiltration is a problem to be addressed by the Districts.

Would Districts pass on billing savings to their customers as flows are reduced? This would be important for in order for the Persigo System to increase its capital improvement program, rates for all System users would go up. If District customer bills did not go down on the savings component, they might see an increase in billing charges greater than seen System-wide.

Conclusions

Regardless of the policy and financial issues, flow or volume-based billing is a rational approach to charging for sewer services. The effort would be substantial. It would help the analysis and implementation of such a system if it were known what the status of the Districts would be in the future.

Attachment 7

Biosolids contract between the Joint Sewer System and Mesa County

The City of Grand Junction and the joint City-County Persigo Sewer System, under permit from the State of Colorado, have always disposed of its waste sludge (biosolids) at the Mesa County landfill. The percentage of biosolids to total waste disposal is small.

For two years the City of Grand Junction, as co-owner and operator of the Persigo Sewer System, and the landfill operator have negotiated to conclude contract negotiations for the acceptance of the Persigo System's biosolids for purposes of *composting*. Issues of "chain of custody" and the landfill operator's eventual distribution and use of composted material have been at the heart of the negotiation.

On September 16, 2002 the landfill operator made a presentation to the Board of County Commissioners and characterized the Persigo biosolids as a "problematic waste issue in Mesa County." The City, as co-owner and manager of the Persigo System, was not aware of the level of County concern for this material, except the landfill operator's efforts to use the biosolids in composting and managing odor complaints. In his report to the County Commission, the landfill operator indicated that "the high organic matter of biosolids contributes greatly to the production of methane within the Mesa County landfill." Again, the City was not aware of the operator's concern. Biosolids are "digested" at the treatment plant and, as such, have little or no organic value and should not contribute significantly,on this basis, to methane production.

Sufficient scientific data is needed to establish the extent of the problem.

However, the City, as co-owner and manager of the Persigo System, is desirous to work with Mesa County to resolve the following issues related to biosolids disposal:

1. Settle the "chain of custody" issue; that is who "owns" the waste.
2. Establish a long-term disposal rate.
3. Supported, by factual data, the impact of biosolids on the operation and life of the landfill.
4. Settle issues of disposal and create alternative disposal methods at the landfill or at the Persigo Plant, by drying prior to use for composting.

The last issue is critical because the permitting of alternative disposal sites by the City and Mesa County for biosolids will be expensive and reflected in rates to County sewer customers. Of similar importance is that the issues relating to biosolids need to be supported by reliable scientific data generated by persons and firms that understand wastewater treatment processes.

Attachment 8

Interest rate charged for the Septic System Elimination Program (SSEP) improvement districts.

Water Pollution Control Bonds from the Colorado Water and Power Development Authority were issued to accelerate the number of Septic System Elimination projects being constructed. The interest rate on the bonds is 3.62%. The current interest rate being charged sewer improvement districts is 8%.

Issues relative to this discussion are listed below. However, suggested policy recommendations are described in the next two paragraphs:

A policy decision could be made to amend the rate for only those improvement districts being funded with Water and Power Authority bonds and retaining the early-payoff incentive by not reducing the rate down to the 3.62% but to a rate lower than 8%, but higher than the bond rate. Say, 6%. Earlier districts formed under the 8% rate should remain the same. Future districts, if financed by the Sewer Fund, should not have a rate lower than what the Sewer Fund is earning on its investments at the time those districts are formed (but maintaining the pay-off incentive).

The effect on the financial plan can be calculated. As long as the lower interest rate is retained for only those Districts funded from bonds and a rate is established that will retain the early-payoff incentive, the effect on the financial plan, over what was originally determined, would be negligible.

Issues affecting a decision to amend the interest rate for those improvement districts being constructed with Water and Power Authority bonds are:

1. Interest rate reductions for future districts may result in earlier districts, which were charged 8 %, asking for a rate reduction in their interest. To determine the impact of this would require a listing of past SSEP customers, a determination of whether they paid up-front or financed over-time, if financed over-time how many years remain on their obligation, how many years have they been paying, and are they paid off. For those customers who paid in full during the first 30-day period, would they request a reduction in their interest because the current rate of 8% was an incentive for them to pay early? Finally, revised assessment schedules would have to be filed with the County Treasurer. It is unknown if the Treasurer could revise the assessments.
2. The rationale for the 8% is that the SSEP effort is being funded from the Sewer System Enterprise Fund from revenues that were generated from existing customers that already paid for their improvements when they bought their lots. Existing sewer customers are paying not only for themselves but also for a portion of the SSEP customers by “losing” the interest for the period of time that would have been earned had the fund balances stayed in the bank. The 8% was

a way to reimburse the Sewer Enterprise Fund for the cost of the loans during that period of time between when the funds are loaned and they are repaid.

3. The current rate of 8% was calculated as the rate of return on Sewer System revenues dedicated to funding the SSEP. This was a variable in the decision to fund these improvement districts from the Sewer Fund. A reduction in the interest rate may require an increase in monthly sewer rates to reimburse the Sewer Enterprise Fund for *less than anticipated* interest revenues from SSEP.
4. The rate of 8% was established as an incentive for customers to pay within the first 30-day period. This normally is 40% of the SSEP customers. A lesser rate may result in more SSEP customers paying their assessments over time, resulting in the need to recalculate the number of persons paying within the first 30 days. This is a critical element of the Sewer Fund Financial Plan.
5. The 8% interest rate is not an issue in the success or failure of a district's formation. If potential customers do not want a improvement district to be formed, for whatever reason, there are other people with failing septic systems willing to step into their place and take advantage of the improvement district being formed.
6. 3.62% is the current Water and Power Authority bond rate. The difference between this rate and the 8% for the bond-funded improvement districts is a way for the Sewer Enterprise Fund to earn more funds to do more SSEP districts.

Attachment #9

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION / MESA COUNTY PERSIGO SEWER SYSTEM

CITY COUNCIL/ COUNTY COMMISSIONER AGENDA											
Subject	**Persigo Grease and Septage Receiving Facility**										
Meeting Date	October 14, 2002										
Date Prepared	October 10, 2002										
Author	Trent Prall				City Utilities Engineer						
Presenter Name	Greg Trainor				City Utilities Manager						
Report results back to Council		No	X	Yes	When	To Be Determined					
Citizen Presentation		Yes	X	**No**	Name						
X	Workshop		**Formal Agenda**			Consent					

Summary:
The Persigo Wastewater Treatment Plant is nearing capacity on its ability to accept grease. With only one private receptacle available on the western slope, costs and timely delivery of service is driving Persigo to consider a $1.6 million facility to meet demands.

Background:
Grease has long been a maintenance issue with sewage collection systems. Grease has a tendency to collect and stick to the sides of sewer pipes similar to cholesterol sticks to the side of arteries in the human body. Grease will accumulate to the point where it breaks off and then floats downstream where it usually gets stuck against another grease deposit or restriction in the sewer system.

In the last 20 years, grease interceptors for grease generating facilities, such as restaurants, have become a "standard" method to remove grease from the collection system. Grease is then hauled to either a private repository (landfill) or a public wastewater treatment plant.

In 1995, the Persigo system started its Grease Reduction Program. Under this program, new food preparation facilities were required to install grease interceptors. Existing facilities were required to pay accelerated cleaning charges. As a result grease blockages in the collection system dropped 99%.

CURRENT PROBLEM: Domestic Wastewater treatment plants are not designed to treat large quantities of grease. The discharge permit for Persigo limits grease to only 2000 gallons per day or 730,000 gallons per year. Currently, Persigo is having haulers booking grease loads through July 2003. This includes Saturday and Sundays.

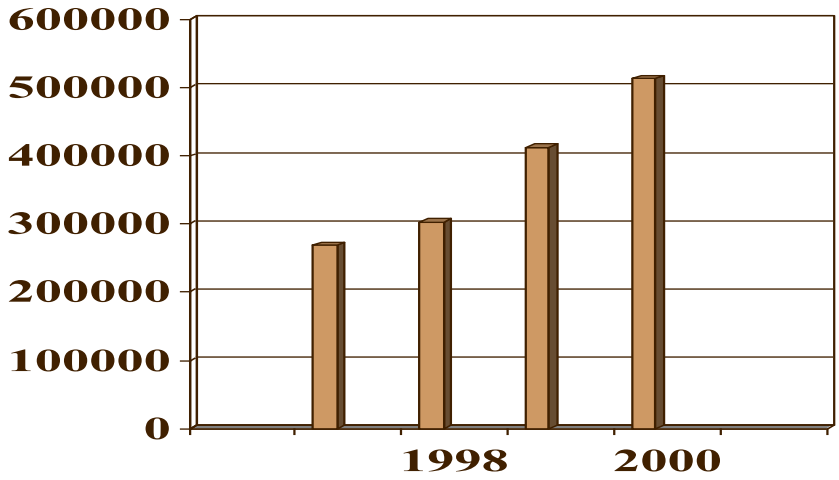
Since 1997 grease quantities have increased from 269,000 gallons per year to 630,990 gallons per year in 2001 (134% or 23% per year). **Projected quantities in 2002 will exceed our discharge permit limit of 730,000 gallons per day.**

1997 = 269,000

1998 = 303,000

1999 = 412,000

2000 = 513,000



ALTERNATIVE #1. NULL (Do Nothing) ALTERNATIVE. Persigo can continue to take up to 730,000 per year with the remaining market demand being referred to the privately managed, licensed, Deer Creek Disposal Facility located approximately 20 miles south of Grand Junction off of Hwy 50. Currently Persigo charges $0.03 per gallon as opposed to the Deer Creek facility which charges $0.15 per gallon. From a haulers standpoint, that is a wide variation in cost that makes it hard to maintain consistent pricing for customers.

When demand gets high enough, another private facility may be developed. On October 9, City staff discussed a private grease facility with a local businessman. His proposal was for a facility north of Persigo about 10 miles that would be open for grease, septage, and sand/oil separator pumpings. He appears to be on top of Colorado Department of Health and Environment permitting requirements as well as Mesa County condition use permit requirements. His only concern with his financial plan is if Persigo was to remain or expand its grease operations. Therefore he would like some assurance that Persigo would not accept grease, in exchange for a cap on rates, in order to make the project viable.

ALTERNATIVE #2. EXPAND GREASE HANDLING CAPACITES AS PERSIGO.

The current proposal is to design and construct a $1.6 million grease and septage facility. This facility would take the dewatered grease, extract the liquid portion that would then run through the treatment plant. The grease would then be consolidated and hauled to the landfill for disposal. This process would also reduce the BOD loadings on the rest of the plant. If City Council / Board of County Commissioner approved the facility in December, the facility could be up and running by March 2004.

Estimated operations and maintenance costs for the facility would run about $100,000 over current operations, including an additional half-time position. However the additional staff would not be recommended until further manpower evaluations are completed after the facility is operating. Based on 776,000 gal grease/year (the 2002 estimated demand) and 2,000,000 gallons of septage per year, **the cost per gallon would be $0.103**. This considers operating costs of $125,638/year as well as repayment of the facility to the sewer fund at an estimated cost of $159,660 per year.

The $0.103 per gallon is approximately 33% less than the $0.15 per gallon currently charged

The sewer fund is already looking at rate increases of 5% for 2003 and 2004 and 2.5% rate increases through 2011 to fund existing facility / interceptor / collection system replacement and the Combined Sewer Elimination Project and the Septic System Elimination Program. The sewer fund could handle the $1.6 million expenditure however the fund balance would slip from $4,332,792 to $2,655,259 in 2005 (the low year in the financial plan). The more critical number is the Minimum Working Capital (MWC) which would only be exceed by $8,000 in 2003 with the grease and septage facility being funded. Without the grease handling facility, the sewer fund would be approximately $1.6 million over the $586,522 MWC.

WHAT ARE OTHER AREAS DOING? With the exception of Craig, there are no publicly maintained grease receiving facilities on the Western Slope. Out of 32 Colorado agencies / municipalities contacted, only six accepted grease. Private disposal facilities are what meet demands in other areas.

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE:

The apparent need for a grease handling facility is approximately 40,000 gallons in excess of Persigo's current capacity of 730,000 gallons. Staff's recommendation is to consider total privatization of grease handling. Staff would recommend that the City/County sewer system sign an agreement with the businessman identified in Alternative #1 that roughly states that Persigo will no longer accept grease and septage once the private individual's facility is up and running provided that his rates will not exceed $0.10 per gallon received for 10? years. Other appropriate clauses could be added to enable the City to back out of agreement if the individual were to lose the license or CUP or his rates exceeded the above amount.

The private businessman believes that contingent upon CDPHE and Mesa County approvals, he could be up and running by March 2004.

Privatization would reduce the burden on the sewer fund to try and fund another major capital project within the currently planned rate structure yet still enable Persigo to have some control on pricing to the local customers.

DROUGHT RESPONSE FOR 2003

Continue meeting with Clifton Water District and Ute Water conservancy District to keep abreast of each other's ongoing situations.

Develop Drought Response plans and triggers similar to Denver Water. Mild Drought, Moderate Drought and Severe Drought. When do we initiate mandatory conservation and rates

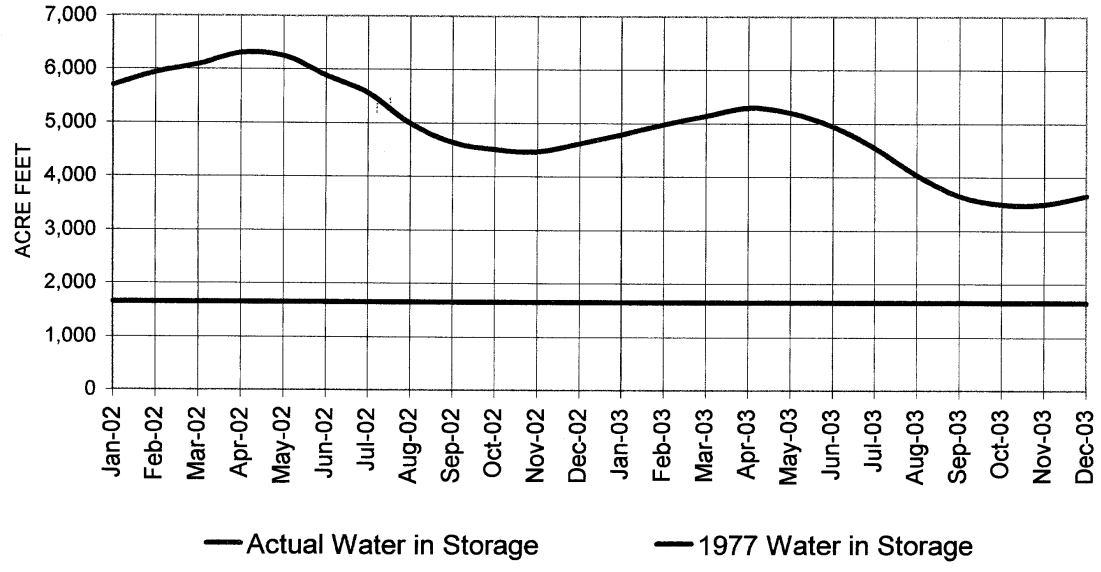
Continue to monitor snow packs.

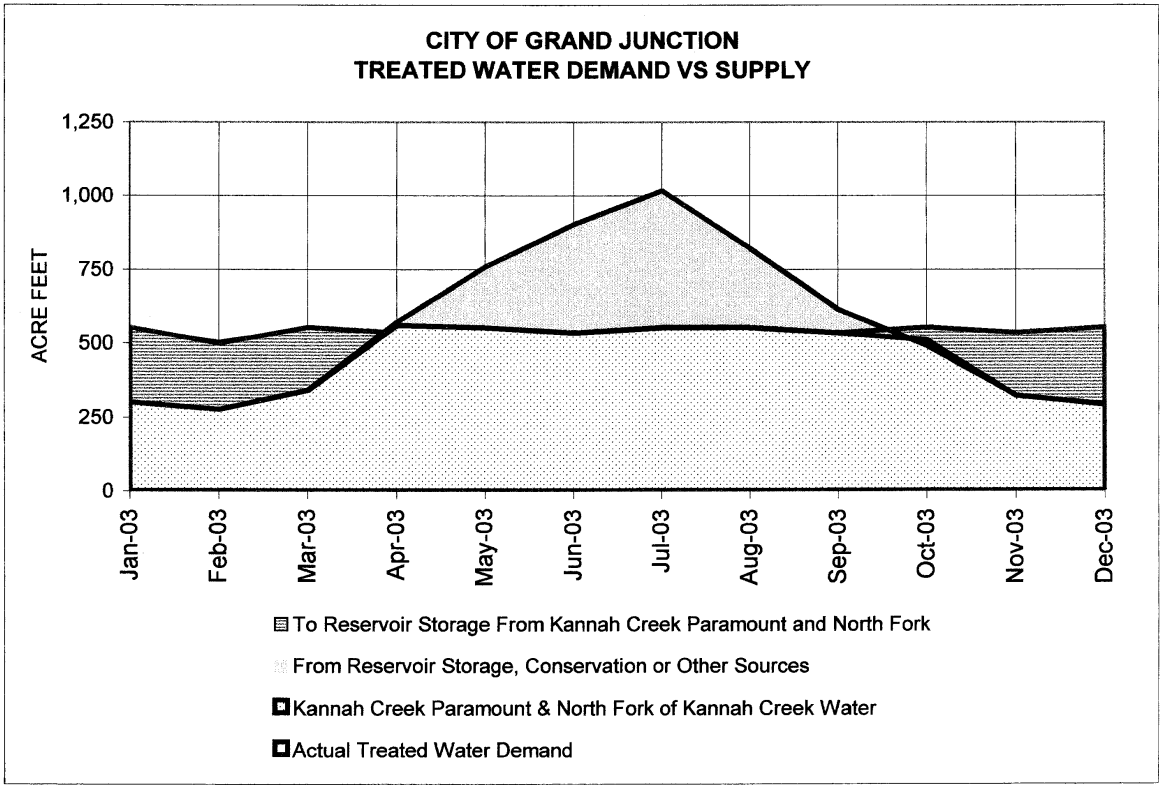
Continue with cloud seeding. Have been part of Cedaredge Water users program for many years.

Continue to monitor upper Colorado Basin reservoir levels and snow packs. These items may indirectly impact City water system next summer if Green Mountain reservoir does not totally fill. Canal systems may run short causing customers to rely on domestic water suppliers to keep lawns green. Should be minimal impact for City since Grand Valley Canal has senior right and probably won't be short. Orchard Mesa customers may have an increased demand.

If drought conditions persist then we will increase deliveries of raw water from Gunnison River and through Clifton Water Plant as long as these rights are priority.

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED WATER STORAGE
WITH A CONTINUING DROUGHT
Juniata and Purdy Mesa Reservoirs




CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION
TREATED WATER DEMAND VS SUPPLY
ACRE FEET
1,250
1,000
750
500
250
0
Jan-03
Feb-03
Mar-03
Apr-03
May-03
Jun-03
Jul-03
Aug-03
Sep-03
Oct-03
Nov-03
Dec-03
To Reservoir Storage From Kannah Creek Paramount and North Fork
From Reservoir Storage, Conservation or Other Sources
Kannah Creek Paramount & North Fork of Kannah Creek Water
Actual Treated Water Demand

Attach W-2
Future Workshop Agenda

CITY COUNCIL WORKSHOP AGENDAS

NOVEMBER 4, MONDAY 7:00 PM:

7:00 COUNCIL REPORTS, REVIEW WEDNESDAY AGENDA & REVIEW FUTURE WORKSHOP AGENDAS
7:25 CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
7:30 TRAFFIC CALMING: Council will review several applications for traffic calming.
8:25 DISCUSSION OF DOWNTOWN MAIN STREET APPLICATION

NOVEMBER 18, MONDAY 7:00 PM:

7:00 COUNCIL REPORTS, REVIEW WEDNESDAY AGENDA & REVIEW FUTURE WORKSHOP AGENDAS
7:25 CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
7:30 2003 BUDGET REVIEW:

DECEMBER 2, MONDAY 7:00 PM:

7:00 COUNCIL REPORTS, REVIEW WEDNESDAY AGENDA & REVIEW FUTURE WORKSHOP AGENDAS
7:25 CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
7:30 TELECOMMUNICATIONS UTILITY ORDINANCE
8:15 POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS UPDATE

DECEMBER 16, MONDAY 7:00 PM:

7:00 COUNCIL REPORTS, REVIEW WEDNESDAY AGENDA & REVIEW FUTURE WORKSHOP AGENDAS
7:25 CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
7:30 OPEN

FUTURE WORKSHOP ITEMS

First Priority

1. RIVERSIDE PARKWAY FINAL RECOMMENDATION
2. DISCUSSION OF TRANSIENTS ISSUE
3. GROWTH PLAN UPDATE
4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CODES UPDATE
5. DOWNTOWN PARKING STUDY

Second Priority

1. HAZARDOUS DEVICE TEAM
2. FORESTRY OPERATIONS
3. PARKS/SCHOOLS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS
4. ELECTRONIC RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:
5. LIQUOR LICENSING PROCEDURES
6. HAZMAT
7. GOLF OPERATIONS