



City Council members, Doug Thomason, Mayor Jim Doody, Teresa Coons, Bruce Hill, Gregg Palmer, Jim Spehar, and Bonnie Beckstein

A message from the Mayor...

It's with great pleasure that I address the citizens of Grand Junction through our 2007 Grand Junction Calendar and Annual Report. This publication is one of the more popular ways the City of Grand Junction can connect and update you regarding the many highlights we have experienced over the last year. I am delighted to be your Mayor and I am very proud to say that we have a great team of employees who devote themselves to serving our citizens and business community. Your City Council is made up of very dedicated elected officials as well. We are serving in one of the more dynamic times in the history of the City. Dealing with all the growth issues has been challenging and will continue to be in the foreseeable future. Great projects are underway, like the Riverside Parkway, and wonderful community projects/partnerships, like the Bookcliff Activity Center have been completed.

This year is the 125th anniversary of our city. Our founding father George Crawford will be immortalized in bronze and placed in the center of the town he founded; probably near 7th and Grand. Festivities are being planned so all can commemorate the "way we were" as well as who we are today. Looking back is easy, and I am sure if Mr. Crawford could be here he would be very proud of his sleepy little town on the Grand and Gunnison Rivers. We are challenged now to look to the future. It is my hope that we as a community envision fifty years ahead when planning the future of the Grand Valley, and the decisions made today are echoed back to us as unborn generations look back and say "Thank You!"

Sincerely,

Jim Doody, Mayor

Year 2006 Highlights ...

One hundred and twenty-five years ago when our founding fathers had the foresight to incorporate Grand Junction and create a City government, they certainly must have been faced with plenty of issues that were both interesting and challenging. Things may be different now, but the interesting and challenging aspects of City government remain. Employees of the City of Grand Junction are constantly challenged to do their best to guide this community through issues that impact everyone and will ultimately keep Grand Junction the great place it is to live. The year 2006 was certainly a busy one for the City. The following is just a snapshot of a few of the more significant and notable accomplishments and events of last year:

- During 2006, the City's Administration Department saw the swearing in of a new Mayor, Jim Doody, as well as the resignation of City Manager Kelly Arnold following a six-year tenure. The selection of the next City Manager for Grand Junction was being made at the time this calendar was being printed. A new City Manager will mean new ideas, new energy, and possibly new direction for the City, but the strong belief in providing outstanding customer service to those we serve will not change. The Administration Department also witnessed the power of the democratic process as a citizens group exercised their right to bring a petition forward focused on safeguards for drilling in our watershed. City Council showed their support for this effort by adopting the ordinance, thereby negating the inherent cost and effort in placing the item on the ballot. The Administration Department's legal team witnessed victory in the courtroom with a favorable ruling in the very long and complicated Thorpe case, a decision which awarded legal fees to the City and discredited the very basis of the case.

- In 2006, the Public Works Department was busy making progress on a number of varied and large projects. The Riverside Parkway project, which was kicked off at the end of 2005, successfully acquired all the right-of-way necessary to begin building the roadway during 2006. This was no small feat considering it entailed negotiations with 135 separate property owners. Ground was broken for the Rood Avenue Parking Garage in 2006 and the structure, which will bring 432 new parking spaces to downtown Grand Junction, is expected to be completed by the end of 2007. Beautification work on the 24 Road and Horizon Drive entryways began, creating entrances that are now as beautiful as the community to which they lead. In 2006, an exciting award for innovation was granted to the staff at the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Facility after they put on their creativity caps and built a grease treatment facility for \$58,000 that contractors said would cost \$1.7 million to build; patent is pending! The El Poso neighborhood infrastructure upgrade; a truly collaborative project between the City and the neighborhood - was completed, significantly improving the appearance and quality of life in the El Poso neighborhood.

- The Grand Junction Police Department started off 2006 with the appointment of a new Police Chief, Bill Gardner. The Burke bombing case and the Sam Lincoln manhunt brought more excitement to town than Grand Junction residents typically need, but both cases also provided an opportunity to showcase great collaborative investigative work among the Police Department and many other agencies. The Meth Task Force made a significant dent in the methamphetamine supply in western Colorado by orchestrating the bust of a large meth dealing operation. At the request of Grand Junction residents, traffic patrol was increased with the addition of two new traffic officers to the force, and hopes of expedited investigative work came to fruition as the decision to bring the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) lab to Grand Junction was finalized.

- The Community Development Department took the challenge handed them by the community to improve the service they deliver. Staff looked deep inside the organization and came up with a laundry list of items they believed could

be built upon or changed altogether, and initial reports indicate great progress! The Code Enforcement Division set forth to continue their emphasis on keeping Grand Junction the beautiful place it is by asking City Council to strengthen the Weed Removal Code, which they did. Plans for development that will take place in the 24 Road Corridor were modified as a result of community feedback, and growth in the Pear Park neighborhood - projected to be the fastest growing part of Grand Junction in the coming years - continued at a rapid pace.

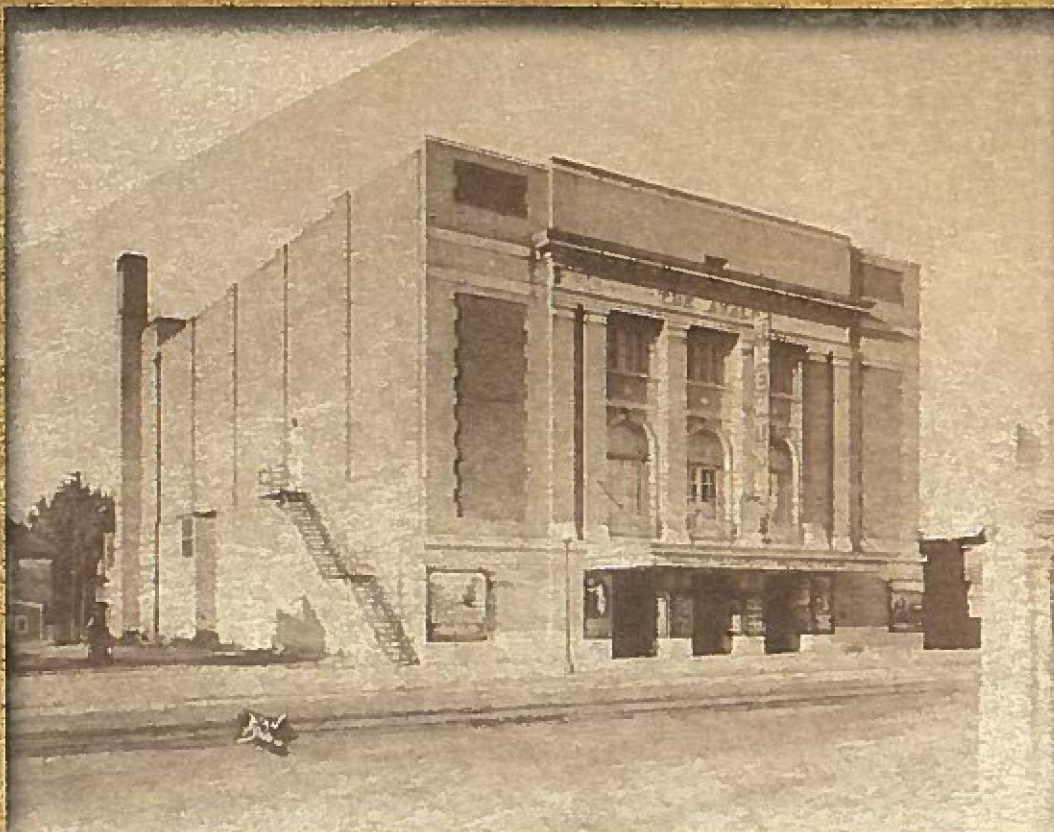
- During 2006, the Fire Department hung tough through waves of community disagreement over the addition of ambulance transport to their long list of critical responsibilities. Ambulance transport has always been an integral piece of the service provided by the Fire Department, but public scrutiny focused on the cost of the City undertaking the entire service. Firefighters and EMTs remained steadfast in their duties while the controversy swirled. Eighteen new EMTs and Firefighters joined the force in preparation for the augmented level of service that will be delivered. The implementation of a much-anticipated and long-awaited records management system took place, greatly enhancing the efficiency and capacity of the record keeping process - an imperative component of the Fire Department's service provision.

- In 2006, the Visitor & Convention Bureau's marketing efforts helped to boost travel traffic to the Grand Valley by nearly 15%. The VCB also continued the extremely popular Wine Trains. After three years, the Grand Junction Wine Train remains one of AAA's most popular tours. Since inception, the trains have generated over \$500,000 in revenues to Grand Valley businesses and the economy. The VCB offered a variety of services to well over 100 meetings and convention groups during 2006. Highlights included the 45th Anniversary Meeting of the Vintage Chevrolet Club of America, which brought in over 600 Chevy enthusiasts from around the world. Capping off an already exceptional meeting and convention year was the District 5470 Annual Rotary Convention held in Grand Junction. This was the first time this prestigious convention was held in Grand Junction. The direct economic impact of a convention this size to the Grand Valley is over \$200,000.

- In 2006, the Parks and Recreation Department celebrated the collaborative relationship between the City and Mesa County School District #51 with the opening of Bookcliff Activity Center at Bookcliff Middle School and a joint-use gymnasium at Pear Park Elementary School. A second great collaboration between the City and Mesa County was recognized with the opening of the Long Family Memorial Park, a County facility, but programmed and scheduled by the City - a classic synergy that benefits all residents of the Valley! Finally, Parks and Recreation said goodbye to an old unreliable friend as the Lincoln Park Golf Course sprinkler system replacement got underway. The system will bring a much-anticipated and much-needed increase in efficiency to the maintenance of one of the oldest golf courses in western Colorado.

- During 2006, the Administrative Services Department witnessed some of the most robust growth in the City's Sales and Use Tax ever experienced in the last 25 years. The whole Valley continues to experience extraordinary growth in jobs, new residents, additional housing and new commercial development with no end in sight. New features have been added to the City's Geographic Information System (GIS) including the location of business amenities (hotels, restaurants, libraries, grocery stores, etc.) as well as area trail maps for hikers, bikers, and 4-wheelers. The Human Resources Division took a well-deserved deep breath after an unprecedented year of personnel activity including the screening, processing, promoting, and hiring of many Fire, Police, and other personnel.

As you can clearly see, 2006 kept us all busy with a myriad of issues and events! As we approach 2007, and the 125th anniversary of our formation, we look forward to continuing to serve you, the citizens of Grand Junction.



The Daily Sentinel Collection, Dean Photo

◀ One of the more recognizable City of Grand Junction facilities is the Avalon Theatre - a beautiful and historic venue for performances, movies, and gatherings. This photo of the theatre was taken not long after it was built in 1923.



The Daily Sentinel Collection

▲ This holiday season picture of the Avalon was taken somewhere around 1931, when "The Soup Eaters" event was hosted for children during the Depression. The movie marquee takes us back to a simpler time. The crowd - including a police officer who appears to be directing traffic - indicates that Main Street was a popular gathering place at that time, much like it is today.



The Daily Sentinel Collection

◀ The Avalon fell on hard times during the Depression and in 1947 the façade was remade in a simple, "modern" mode during a radical interior-and exterior remodeling. It was also renamed "The Cooper Theater" and became exclusively a movie theater. Feeling that the character and charm of the building had been compromised, in 1992 the Arts Commission conducted a study which recommended renovating the Avalon as a performing arts facility. The building was purchased in 1994 by the City of Grand Junction and the Downtown Development Authority. The Avalon Committee raised the funds necessary to completely restore the building to its original splendor. Although the work continues even today, Avalon patrons can appreciate the ornate beauty of architecture of the earlier age.

Water, both for drinking and irrigation, has played a very significant role in the history of Grand Junction. In 1888, the voters of Grand Junction approved a measure that would allow the City to contract with Krusen Water Works to develop a system to provide drinking water to residents. This 1902 photo shows the water plant that resulted. Located on the banks of the Colorado River, right where the 5th Street bridge sits today, the plant drew water from the river. Residents were not very pleased with the quality or taste of the water, and in 1897, Krusen Water Works went out of business. The City pursued various other means to attain good drinking water including drilling wells. A subsequent City-owned water plant was built on the Gunnison River, but was flooded out by high water in 1912. The City of Grand Junction then began drawing its municipal water supply from "mountain sources" in the Kannah Creek drainage area and is doing so to this day.

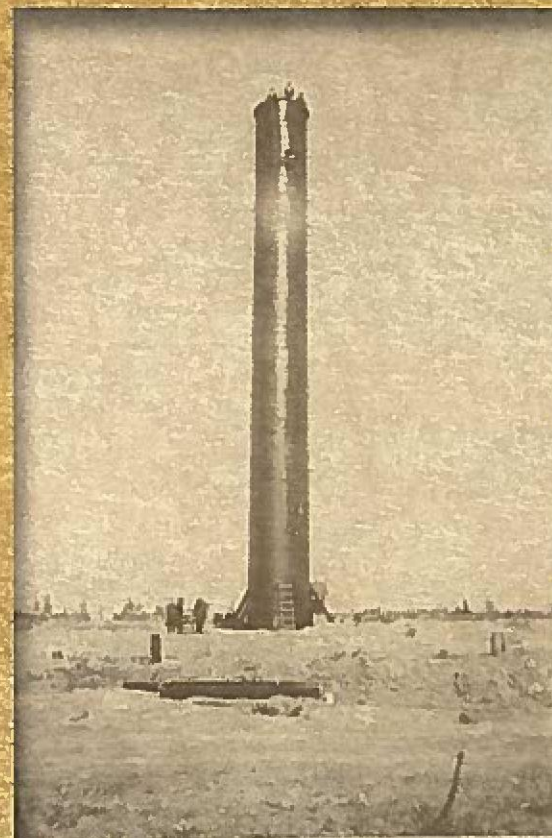


Museum of Western Colorado Collection



The Daily Sentinel Collection

▲ Around 1914, the Grand Junction Water Company was formed, and a full fledged water system was brought to the citizens of Grand Junction. This photo shows the office of the Water Company on Colorado Avenue between 4th and 5th.



Grand Pipe Water Works
from Grand Junction Co.

Museum of Western Colorado Collection

◀ This standpipe was also part of the Krusen Water Works and stood at the northeast corner of 7th and Ouray. Fed by underground pipes coming from the water plant, it was 100 feet tall, held over 60,000 gallons of municipal water and provided pressure for the operation of the water works. Due to its height, the pipe was a prominent feature in many Grand Junction photographs of the time. The pipe stood from around 1889 until 1906 when it had to be demolished due to an alarming lean of eleven inches off center.



Wellington Wheel

Museum of Western Colorado Collection

◀ While not part of the municipal water works, water-wheels such as the "Wellington Wheel" pictured here from the 1890s, were commonly used to pull irrigation water from the Grand Valley Canal.

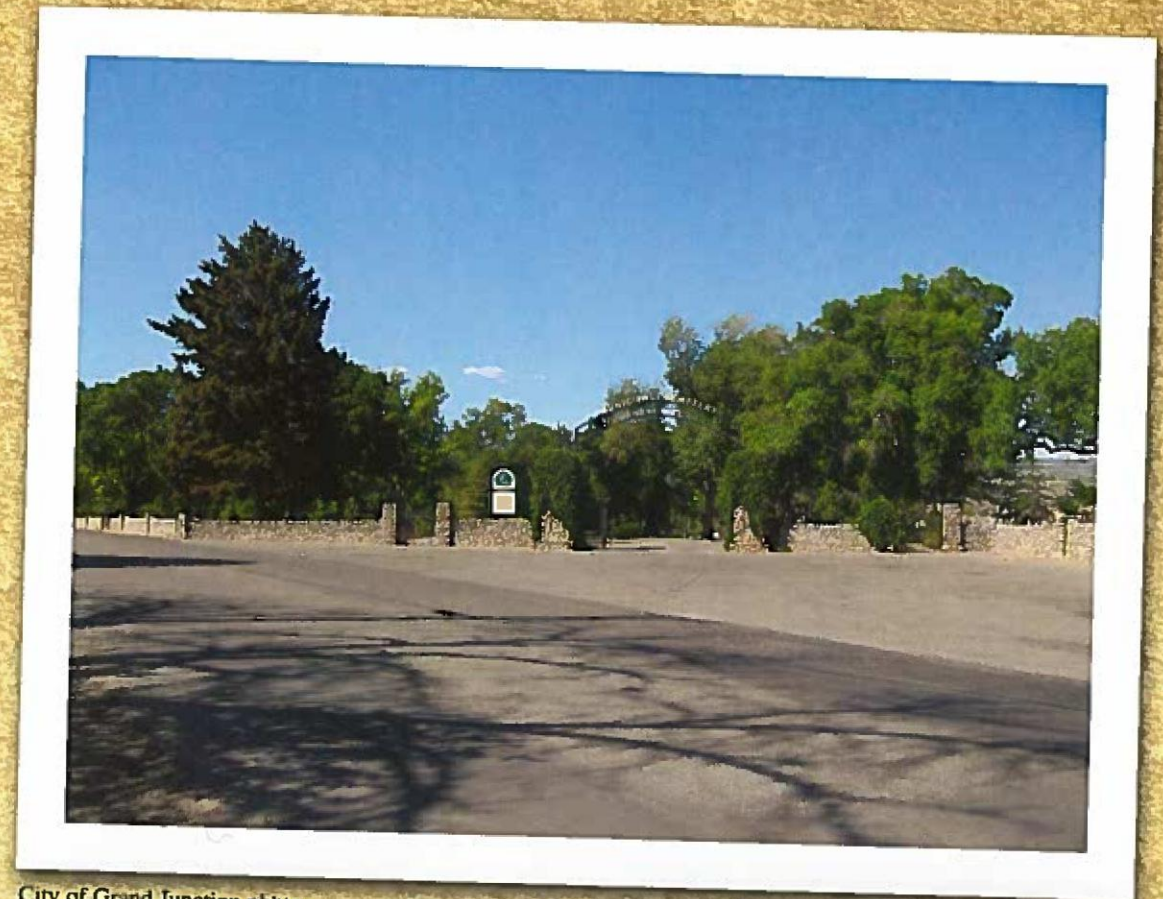


City of Grand Junction Photo

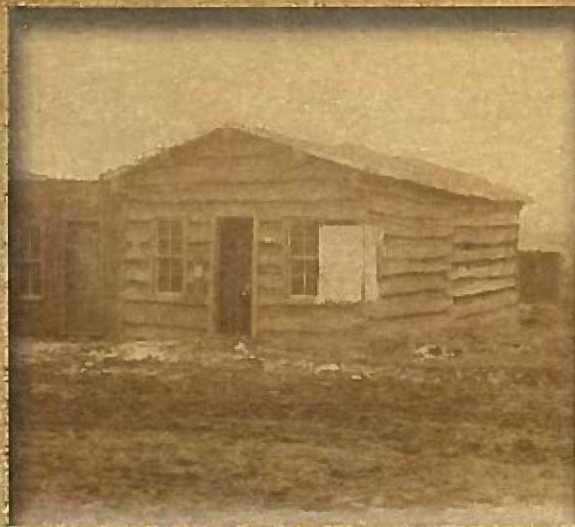
◀ The City of Grand Junction purchased the Orchard Mesa Cemetery from the Bannister Furniture and Mortuary Company in 1922. The Bannister family was well known for their furniture business on Main Street. It was common practice for furniture makers to also be casket makers in those days; thus the family cemetery business. The City of Grand Junction Municipal Cemetery was established on September 3, 1924, on a 75-acre parcel formerly known as Palmer Park. This photo was taken upon the opening of the Municipal Cemetery in 1924 and offers a very revealing look at how sparsely populated and barren the area was at the time.

► This current picture depicts an obvious difference in vegetation and landscaping at the cemetery today as compared to its opening in 1924. Today, the Municipal Cemetery is much larger than its original size, as various specialized sections have been added over time to serve a growing population. For example, in 1992 the Ohr Shalom Cemetery was added. Prior to this addition, members of the Jewish faith had no burial options closer than Denver.

As of 2006, over 20,000 grave spaces make up the entirety of the Municipal Cemetery. In 1982, the City of Grand Junction acquired Crown Point Veterans Cemetery in the Appleton area.



City of Grand Junction photo



William Henry Jackson Collection

◀ The City of Grand Junction was incorporated in June of 1882. The building depicted here was the first official City Hall. It was located at 551 Main Street. The building also served as the first office of the Grand Junction News.



City of Grand Junction Photo

◀ In 1948, the Lowell Elementary School building at 5th and Rood - after having served as Mesa State Junior College and the Mesa County Library - was condemned. The building was extensively remodeled, including the removal of the second floor and the addition of a new facade. In 1950, the building reopened as City Hall as it appears in this photo.

▶ In the early 1890s, City Hall moved to the corner of 5th and Colorado. This building housed the Fire Department along with other City offices.



Grand Junction Fire Department Collection

▶ In approximately 1975, this building at 5th and White, which previously served as the Grand Junction Public Library, was structurally attached to the north side of the City Hall building at 5th and Rood.



Museum of Western Colorado Collection



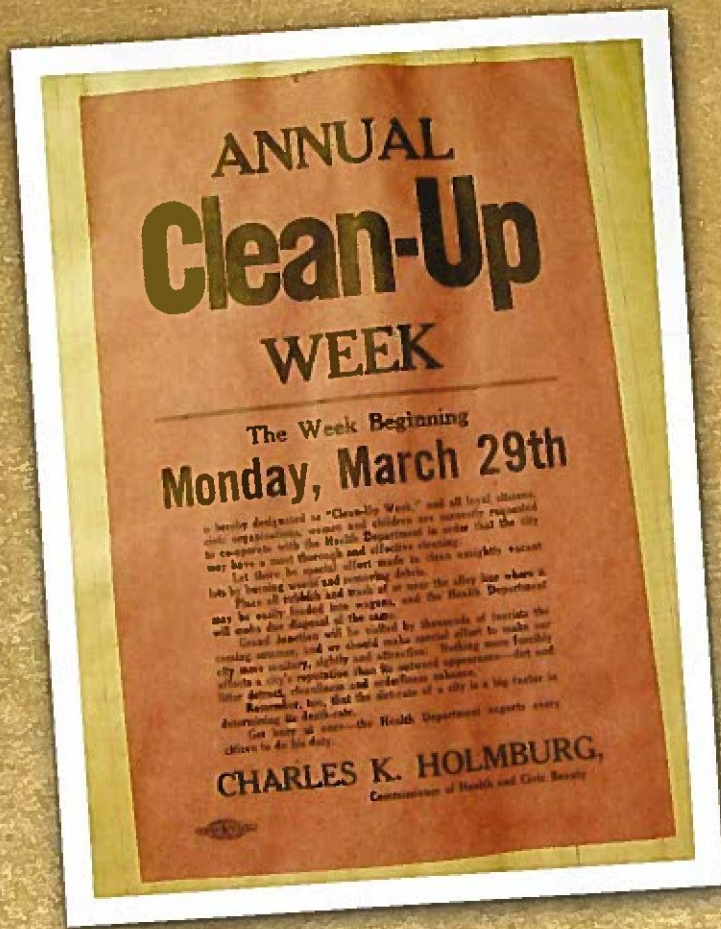
Grand Junction Fire Department Collection

◀ In 1912, City Hall moved to this location at 6th and Colorado. The Fire Department followed soon after. City offices remained in this location until 1950.



Sam Rainguet photo

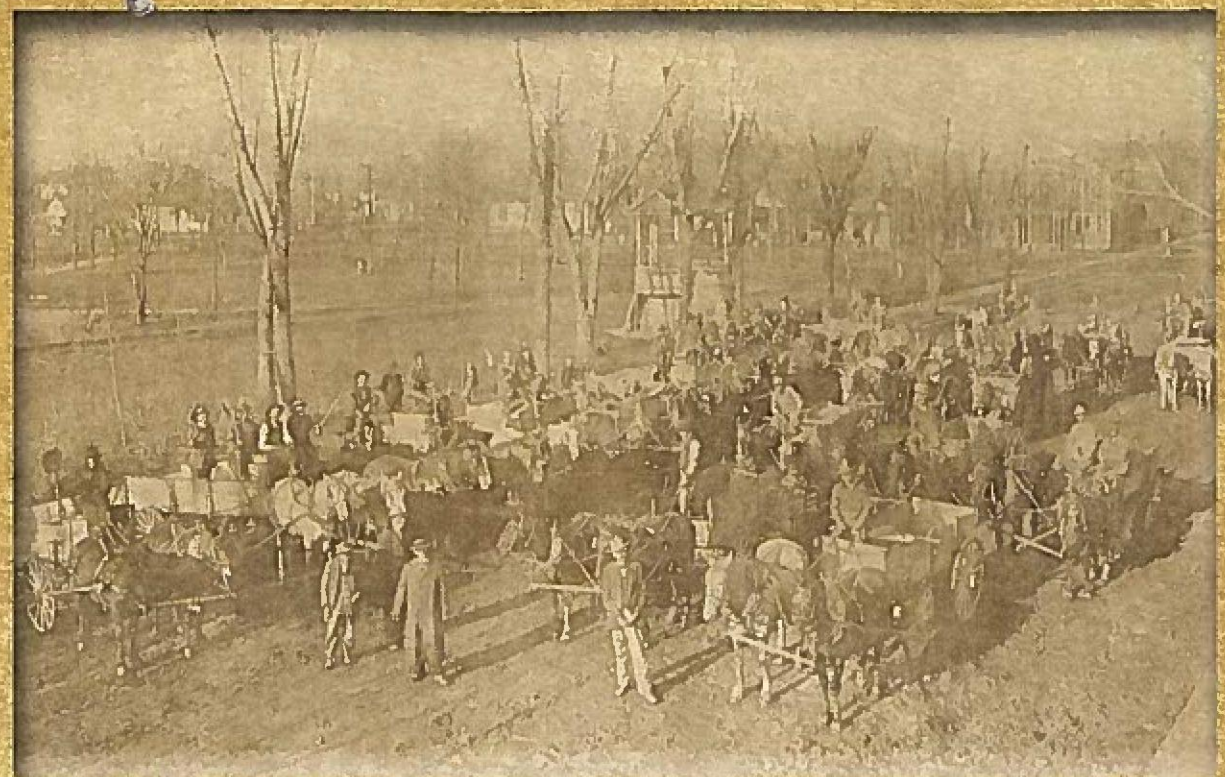
◀ At the end of 1998, City offices moved to a temporary home in a shopping center at 28 Road and North Avenue while City Hall was demolished. In August 2000, the new City Hall, as pictured, was opened at the present 5th and Rood location.



Safrin Rainguet Photo

The Spring Clean-Up program is one of the most popular programs offered by the City of Grand Junction. The two photos above from 1915 show the program was in existence even back then. Horse-drawn carts were the transportation of the day and the public was called upon to do their part by the "Commissioner of Health and Civic Beauty".

Today the program spans two very full weeks, requires 4,473 man hours, 35 different vehicles, and hauls away over 3,000 tons of various unwanted items.



City of Grand Junction Photo



City of Grand Junction Photo



Museum of Western Colorado Collection

This photo from around 1923 shows young people enjoying the pool while their parents look on from the stands. ▼

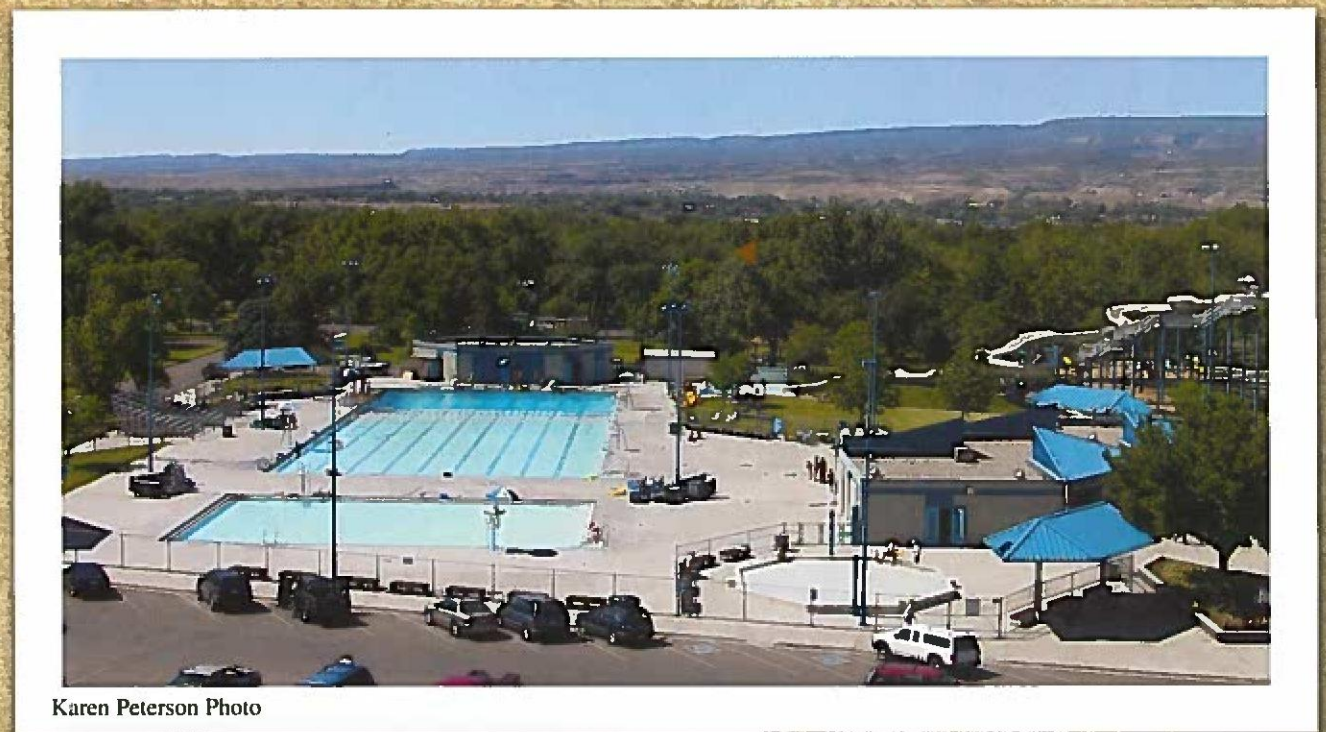


Museum of Western Colorado Collection

◀ In 1922, William J. and Ida Moyer, respected local figures and owners of the "Fair Store" on Main Street, made the significant contribution to the Grand Junction community of a swimming pool in Lincoln Park. The Moyer Natatorium, as it was called then, was built and turned over to the City of Grand Junction. The only thing the Moyers requested in return was that the pool offer "free days" to the public, which is still done to this day. This picture from June 1922 shows several thousand people on hand for the dedication of this exciting new amenity.

Since 1922, the pool facilities in Lincoln Park have been through a number of changes. In 1955, work began on Lincoln Park Pool, alongside the Moyer Pool. In 1956, the facility was remodeled, shower rooms were added and the Lincoln Park

Pool was dedicated. At that time, the pools were separate and a separate admission was charged for each. In 1972, the original Moyer Pool buildings were torn down and the pools were combined into one facility. In 1985, after the discovery of mill tailings under the pools, the entire facility was demolished and re-built. It was re-dedicated in 1987 as "Lincoln Park Moyer Pool." Since that time, the addition of a water slide and a splash pad area have only increased the popularity of this summertime retreat. This 2005 photo shows the size and scope of the attraction. ▼



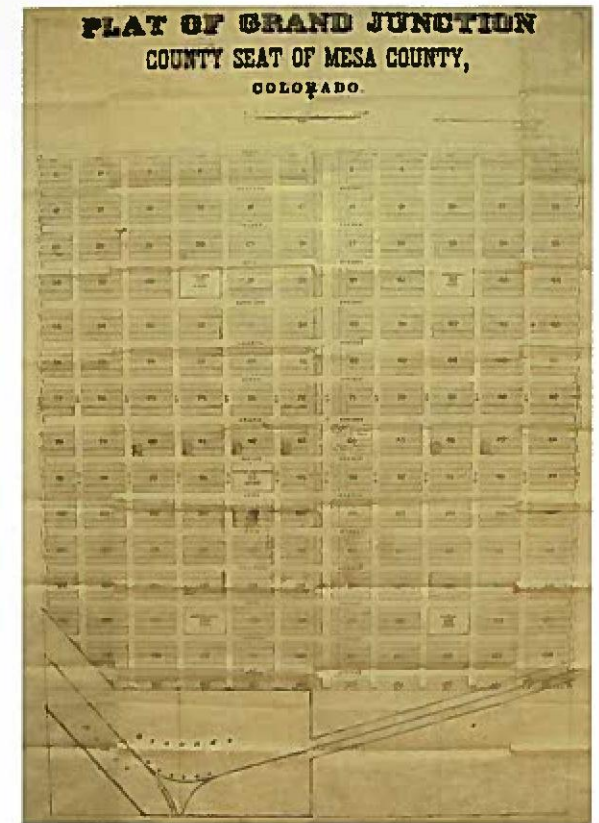
Karen Peterson Photo

Grand Junction - 125 Years of Pride, Heritage, and History

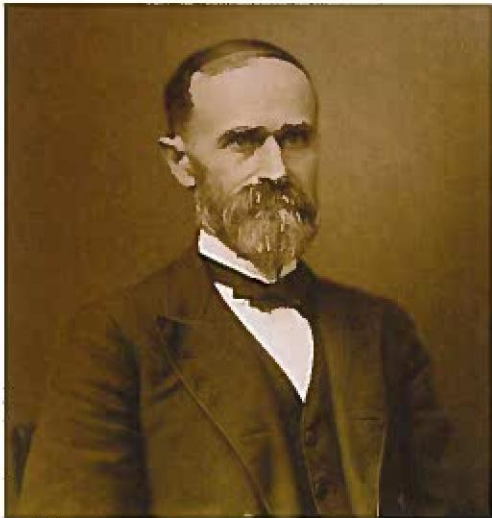
This plat map of Grand Junction shows the town's original one-square-mile boundaries: North Avenue, South Avenue, 1st Street and 12th Street.

If you look closely, you can see the four original parks: Walnut, Cottonwood, Maple and Chestnut, which are now Hawthorne, Whitman, Emerson and Washington. The original high school site was located where City Hall sits today. A municipal complex - comprised of City Hall, the Fire Department, and a City/County jail was located between 7th and 8th and Rood and White, where the R-5 High School is located today.

Grand Junction was selected, located, staked, and founded as a townsite under and by virtue of the laws of the United States on September 26, 1881, by and in the names of George A. Crawford, Richard D. Mobley, M. Rush Warner, James Bucklin and their associates Allison White and H. E. Rood. On June 22, 1882, a vote was taken to incorporate the municipality with the name of the "Town of Grand Junction." There were 63 votes cast in the election: 62 for the incorporation; 1 against incorporation. The incorporation was published on June 29, 1882. (History courtesy of the late Neva Lockhart, former Grand Junction City Clerk and Recorder)



Sam Rainguet Photo



(F. Gutekunst Photo)

George A. Crawford (1827-1891) headed the Town Company and is considered "the father of Grand Junction." A skilled entrepreneur, he also founded Delta, CO and three cities in Kansas. Elected governor of Kansas in 1861- in an election invalidated on technicalities - he did not serve. He was, however, usually known as "Governor" Crawford. A statue of his likeness is underway and will be dedicated during the 125th Anniversary Celebration in the summer of 2007.

Grand Junction Mayors (or President of the Council)

Charles F. Shanks, 1882; W. J. Miller, 1883; W. H. Talbott, 1884; O. D. Russell, 1885; James W. Bucklin, 1886; Joseph P. Sweney, 1887; W. B. Lawrence, 1888; Henry R. Rhone, 1889; Orson Adams, Jr., 1890; J. O. Bradish, 1890

From 1891 to 1909, Council had both a Mayor and President

L. M. Miller, 1891-1892, Mayor; D. P. Stetzelberger, 1892, President; M. L. Allison, 1893-1896, Mayor; W. S. Wallace, 1894, President; George R. Barton, 1895-1896, President; J. H. Ramey, 1898-1899, President; W. P. Ella, 1897-1900, Mayor; John C. Dickerson, 1901, President; Joe M. Sampliner, 1901-1904, Mayor; Fred Mantey, 1902, President; Nelson Hards, 1903-1904, President; John O'Boyle, 1905, President; I. N. Bunting, 1905-1906, Mayor; J. R. Wentworth, 1907-1908, Mayor; W. D. Davis, 1907, President; James H. Lee, 1909, Mayor; A. B. Campbell, 1909, President; Thomas M. Todd, 1909-1913, Mayor; Charles E. Cherrington, 1913-1922, Mayor

In 1922, the Title Changed to President of the Council

Ex-Officio Mayor

W. G. Hirons, 1922-1924; James E. Bell, 1925-1926; C. D. Moslander, 1927-1928; Fred A. Rogers, 1929-1930; J. C. Glassford, 1931; Frank R. Hall, 1932; Allen L. Holcombe, 1933-1934; Porter Carson, 1935; George W. Oates, 1936; C. K. Enstrom, 1937; V. P. Groves, 1938; O. E. Boston, 1939; C. E. Ross, 1940; T. S. Campbell, 1941; T. J. Treece, 1942; Glen L. Robb, 1943; Frank A. Hoisington, 1944; Frank A. Harris, 1945; Porter Carson, 1946-1947; John C. Harper, 1948; Frank A. Hoisington, 1949; A. G. Martin, 1950; Oscar Hanson, Jr., 1951; W. D. Ela, 1952; Harry O. Colescott, 1953; C. A. Walt, 1954; Herbert M. Wright, 1955; Warren D. Lowe, 1956; John Emerson, 1957; Harold L. Shults, 1958; William W. Orr, 1959; Ed Strand, 1960; C. E. McCormick, 1960-1964; Ray Meacham, 1965-1967; Richard G. Youngerman, 1968-1970; Stanley R. Anderson, 1971-1973; Lawrence L. Kozisek, 1974-1977; Karl M. Johnson, 1978; Jane Quimby, 1979-1980; Louis R. Brach, 1981-1982; Gary A. Lucero, 1983; J. P. Mike Pacheco, 1984; Raymond G. Phipps, 1985; Stephen C. Love, 1986; O. F. Ragsdale, 1986-1987; John W. Bennett, 1988; R. T. Mantlo, 1989; William E. McCurry, 1990; Conner W. Shepherd, 1991; Reford C. Theobald, 1992-1993; R. T. Mantlo, 1994; Ron Maupin, 1995; Linda Afman, 1996; Janet Terry, 1997-1998; Gene Kinsey, 1999-2000; Cindy Enos Martinez, 2001-2002; Jim Spehar, 2003; Bruce Hill, 2004-2005; Jim Doody, 2006

Grand Junction City Managers

Charles E. Cherrington, 1922; George Garrett, 1922-1925; T. E. Thompson, 1925-1930; J. P. Soderstrum, 1930-1939; Bruce Brownson, 1939-1945; Herbert D. Fritz, 1945-1948; Thomas I. Moore, 1948-1950; W. D. Toyne, 1950-1956; R. E. Cheever, 1956-1960; Joe M. Lacy, 1960-1966; Richard N. Gray, 1966-1972; Harvey M. Rose, 1972-1976; James E. Wysocki, 1976-1984; Mark K. Achen, 1984-2000; Kelly Arnold, 2000-2006; David Varley, 2006-present

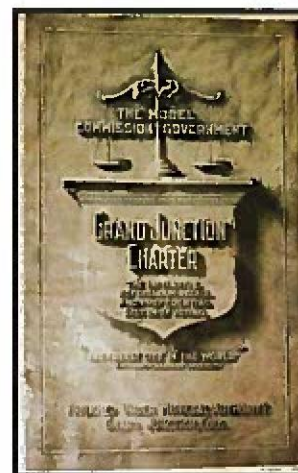
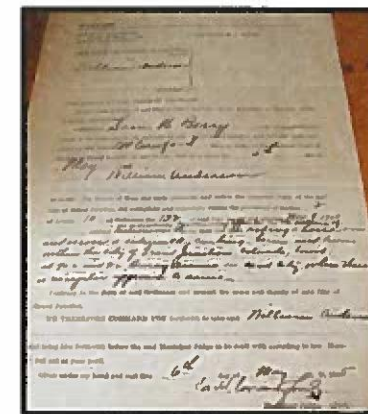
Grand Junction City Attorneys

William J. Miller, 1882; Lorin A. Staley, 1886-1889; Henry R. Rhone, 1889; James W. Bucklin, 1890-1892; S. N. Wheeler, 1892-1894; James W. Morris, 1894-1895; W. M. Amsbury, 1896-1897; J. S. Carnahan, 1897-1900; Lorin A. Staley, 1900-1903; J. S. Carnahan, 1903-1905; N. E. Coles, 1905-1907; J. W. Rozelle, 1907-1909; H. L. McClintock, 1909; James W. Bucklin, 1909-1912; H. M. Tupper, 1912-1922; L. W. Jordan, 1922-1930; H. M. Tupper, 1924-1925; W.R. Hindman, 1925-1930; E. B. Adams, 1930-1933; Alex Bowie, 1933-1937; W. R. Hindman, 1938-1942; L. W. Jordan, 1938-1942; John Banks, 1942-1952; James Groves, 1952-1956; Gerald J. Ashby, 1956-1988; Dan E. Wilson, 1988-2003; John P. Shaver, 2004-present

Grand Junction City Clerk and Recorders

Patrick H. Westmorlund, 1882; W. P. Coghill, 1883; W. E. Shaffer, 1884; D. Crandall, 1885; George M. Huskins, 1886; W. J. Quinn, 1887; O. J. Kennedy, 1887; C. W. Baldwin, 1888-1891; B. F. Jay, 1891-1894; Samuel G. McMullin, 1894-1895; F. W. Cobb, 1895; Nannie E. Farry, 1896-1898; M. O. Delaplain, 1898-1900; Truman H. Ketchum, 1900-1903; Frank G. Leslie, 1903-1905; John M. Conley, 1905-1909; H. T. Vorbeck, 1909; Charles K. Holmburg, 1909-1921; Fred A. Peck, 1921-1926; C. P. Bliss, 1926; Helen C. Tomlinson, 1926-1970; Neva B. Lockhart, 1971-1992; Stephanie Tuin, 1993-present

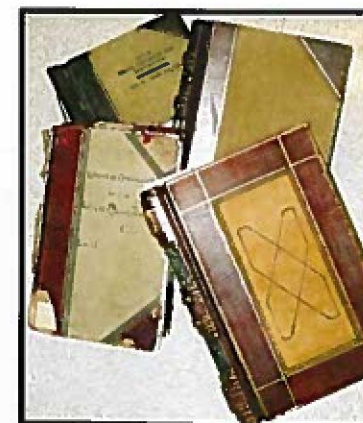
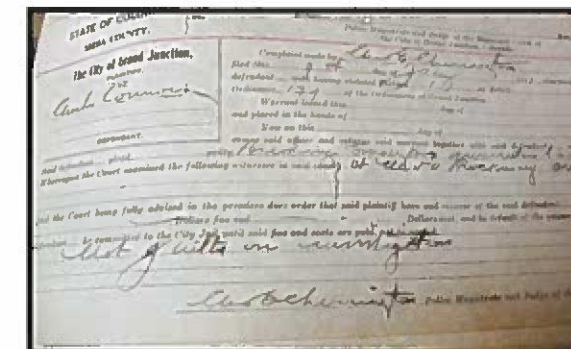
This Grand Junction arrest warrant dates back to May 6, 1925. The crime - riding a horse on the sidewalk on Ouray Avenue. (Sam Rainguet photo)



The original charter of the City of Grand Junction, adopted September 14, 1909. Note the reference near the bottom to "The Freest City in the World."

(Sam Rainguet photo)

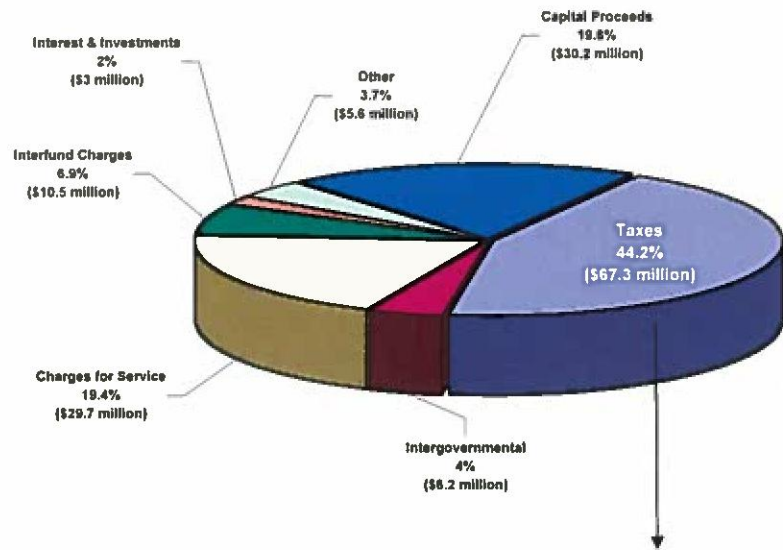
This is a photo of an actual Grand Junction Municipal Court docket from 1921. Of note is the crime being tried - breaking the small pox quarantine. The defendant was ultimately found not guilty. Also of note is the fact that the Municipal Judge at the time, Charles Cherrington, was also the Police Chief and the Mayor, and in 1922, became the City Manager. (Sam Rainguet photo)



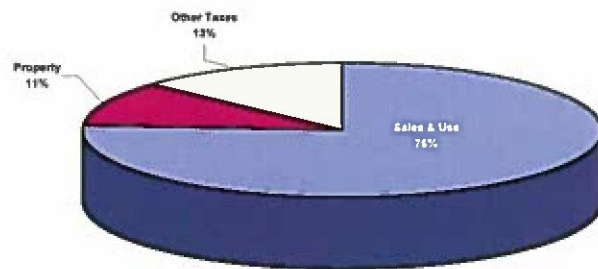
In earlier years, record keeping for the City of Grand Junction involved not only thorough note taking, but also heavy lifting, as is evidenced by these large volumes, which are between eighteen and twenty-four inches tall. These books are representative of the style in the early part of the century. (Sam Rainguet photo)

Where the Money Comes From....

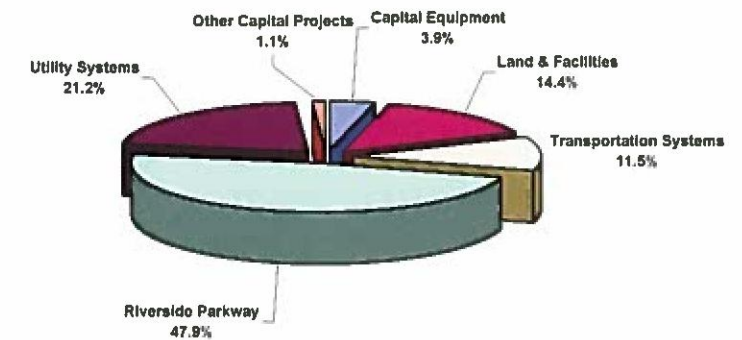
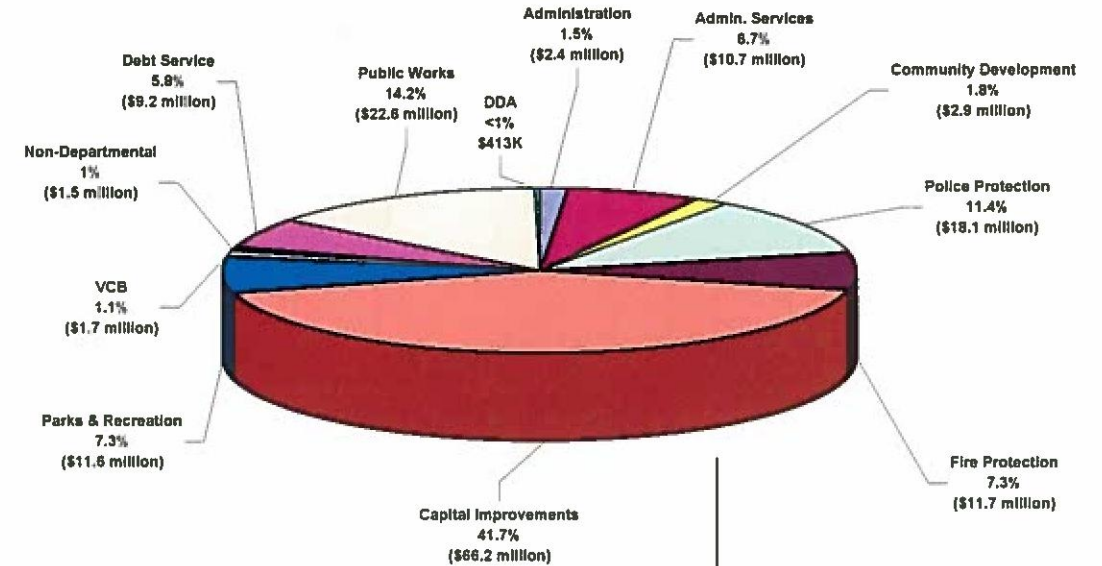
The main source of revenue the City will use for general government operations in 2007 is generated from taxes. Of the projected \$67.3 million in tax revenue collected, 76% will be in the form of sales and use tax with only 18% of that amount being paid by Grand Junction residents.



Property tax rates per \$1000 of assessed valuation (mill levy) for the City of Grand Junction have actually declined by 9.6% over the last ten fiscal years.



Where the Money Goes....



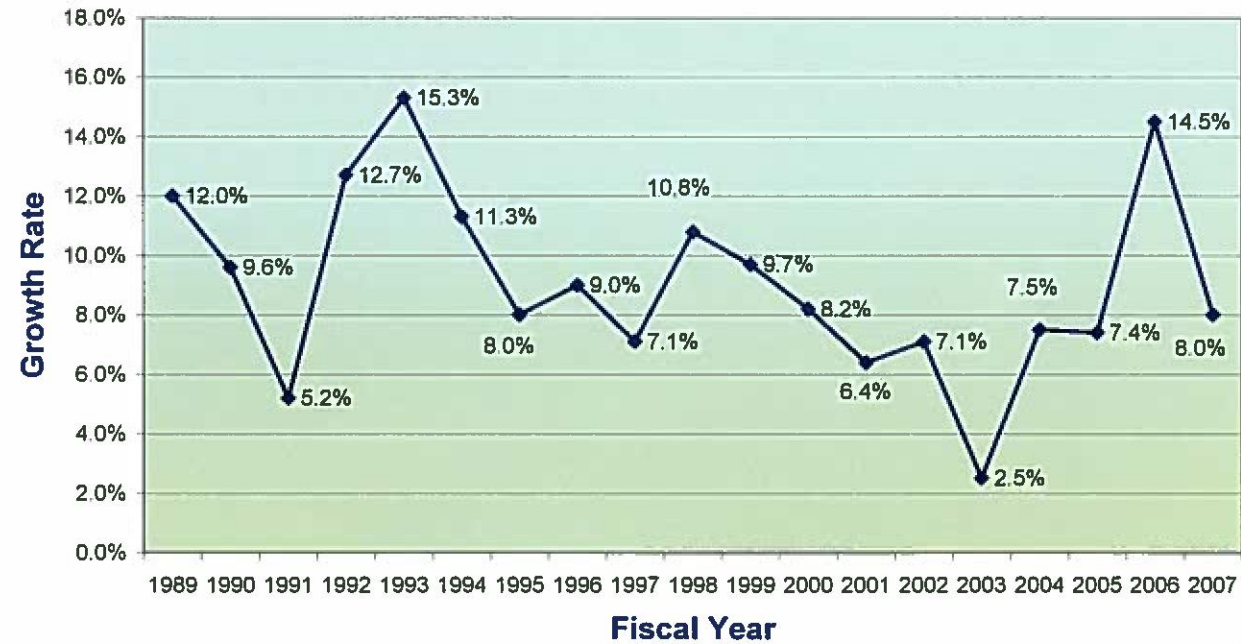
Capital improvements of streets, parks and other infrastructure continue to be a major category of expenditure, accounting for 42% of the total general government expenditures. Of the \$66.2 million in capital improvements, 47.9% is budgeted for the Riverside Parkway Project.

Monthly Cost of Service



The average homeowner will pay \$731 in annual taxes received by the City, or \$61 per month, in support of all general government services provided by the City of Grand Junction.

Historical 2.75% City Sales Tax Collections Growth Rate



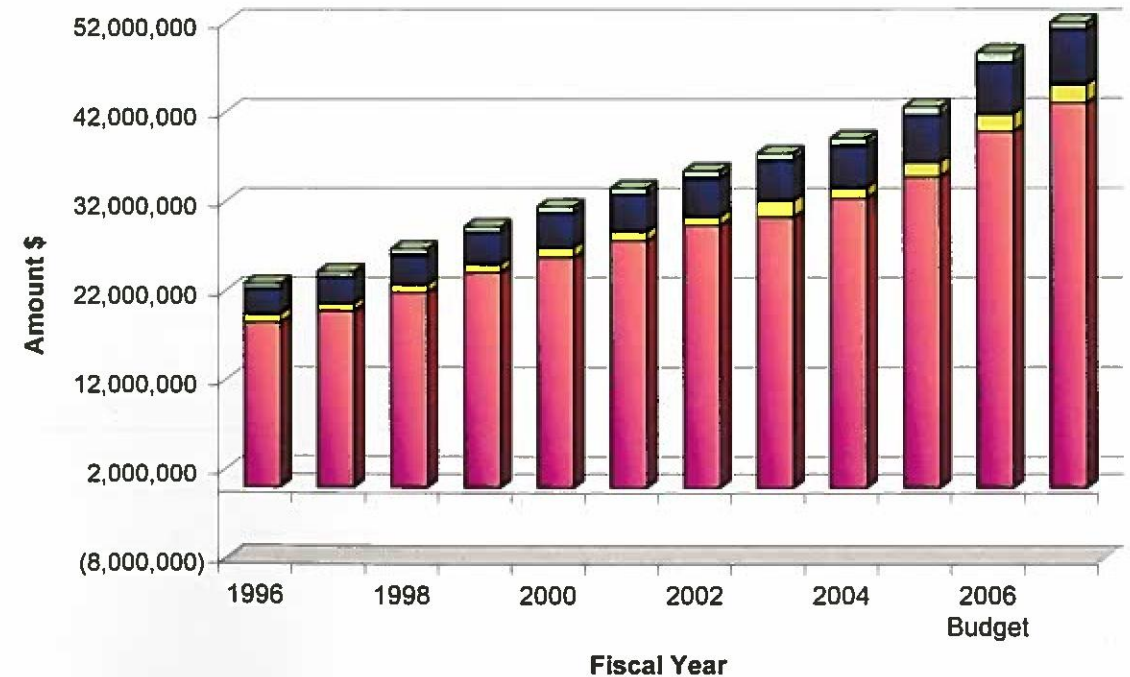
BUDGET YEAR

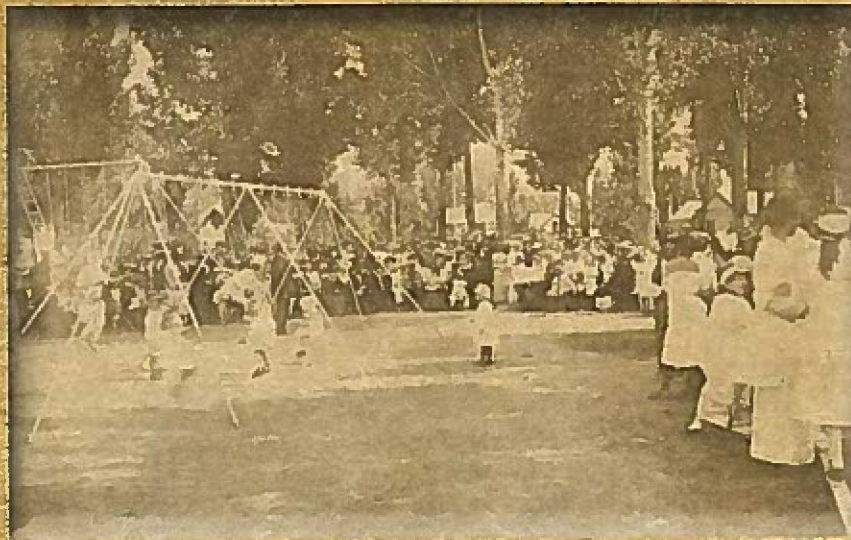
Major Capital Improvement Projects

	2006	2007	2-Year Total
7th Street Improvements-Pitkin to Grand	\$ 383,414	\$ 2,695,336	\$ 3,078,750
Bookcliff Gymnasium and School Site	\$ 1,185,000	\$ 527,000	\$ 1,712,000
Downtown Parking Garage	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 8,500,000
E-911 Communications Center Equipment	\$ 3,055,658	\$ 350,000	\$ 3,405,658
Facilities Fund	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,312,000	\$ 2,312,000
Riverside Parkway	\$ 34,869,774	\$ 32,268,000	\$ 67,137,774
Sewer System Improvements	\$ 4,433,150	\$ 5,804,046	\$ 10,237,196
Storm Drainage Improvements	\$ 1,913,000	\$ 8,075,000	\$ 9,988,000
Street Overlay/Maintenance Program	\$ 1,898,920	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 3,698,920
Two Rivers CC Heating/Cooling System	\$ 220,000	\$ 640,000	\$ 860,000
VCB Building Expansion	\$ 200,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 425,000
Vehicle Replacement Program	\$ 1,289,500	\$ 1,312,830	\$ 2,602,330
Water System Improvements	\$ 2,158,658	\$ 854,983	\$ 3,013,641

Continues Beyond 2007

Sales and Use Tax Collections (\$)

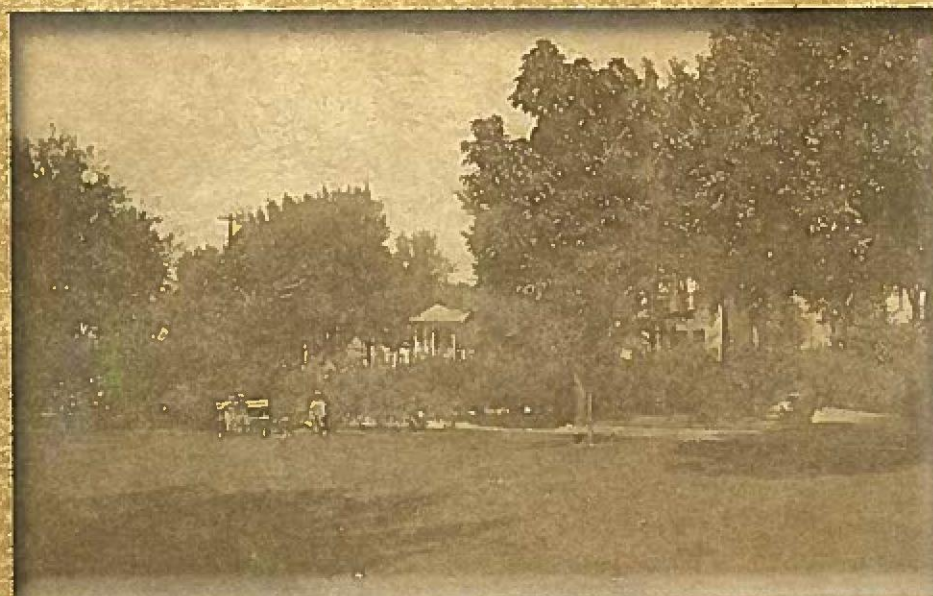




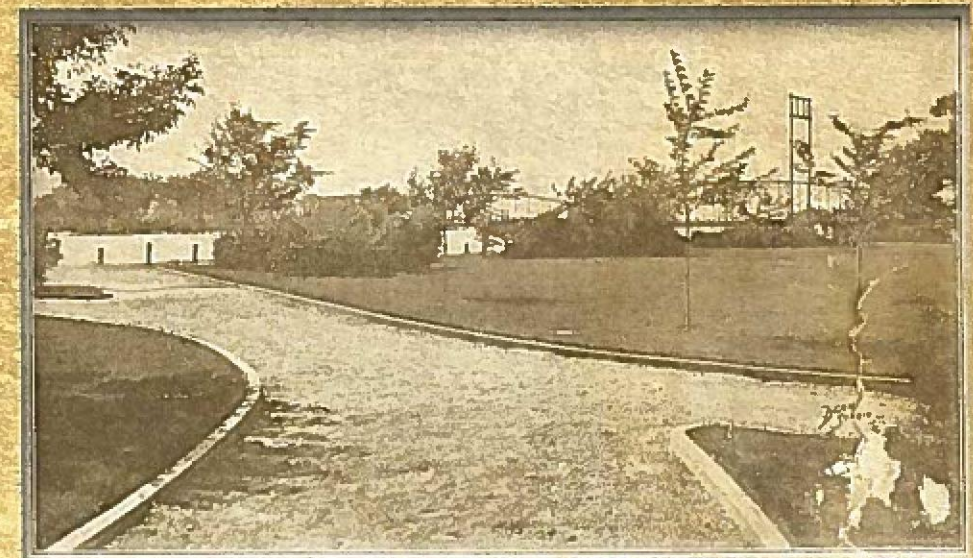
City of Grand Junction Photo

◀ In 1882, George Crawford laid out a one-square-mile section of land that was to serve as the Grand Junction township. Within that square were to be four parks and if you look very closely at the plat map in the center section of this calendar, you can see them. The four parks were originally named Walnut, Chestnut, Maple, and Cottonwood. Each of the four parks were slated to have a school next to them. When the four schools were built, they were each given names different from the parks - Washington, Emerson, Whitman, and Hawthorne. In 1916, an ordinance was passed to re-name the parks resulting in Washington Park, Emerson Park, Whitman Park, and Hawthorne Park, as they are today. This photo shows Hawthorne Park (which was called Children's Park at the time) as it looked during its dedication in 1915.

This photo of Whitman Park, which was called Maple Park at the time, was taken in 1915. If you look carefully through the lush trees, you can see the outline of Whitman School which still stands today at the corner of 6th and Ute.

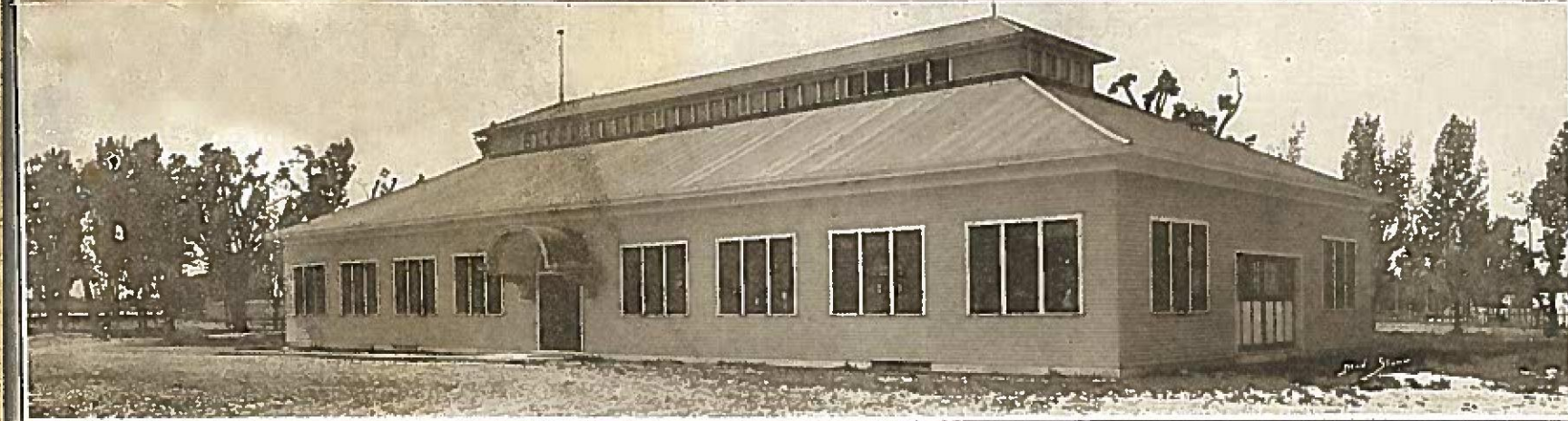
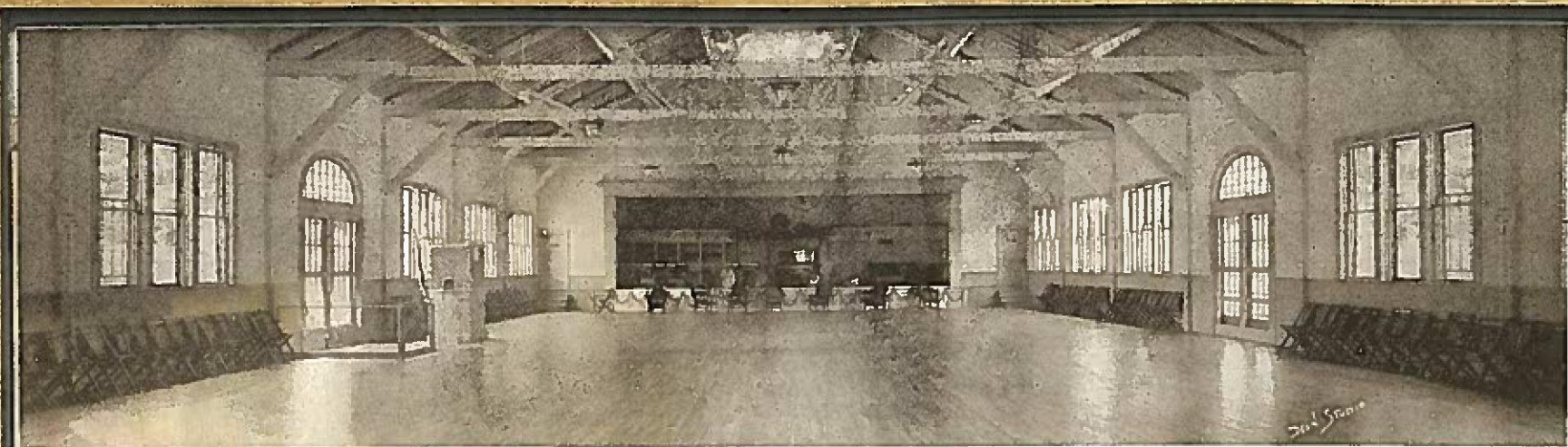


City of Grand Junction Photo



Dean Photo

▲ This photo of Riverside Park was taken around 1923. Although Riverside was not one of the original four parks of Grand Junction, it still has a rich history and important place in the community's history. Previously a land-fill, the Riverside Park site was acquired by the City in 1917.



Dean Photo

◀ Lincoln Park, which originally served as the Fairgrounds for the community, was purchased by the City of Grand Junction for \$20,500 in 1918. In 1923, a building was constructed in the park to serve as a gathering place for community functions. "The Auditorium," as it was originally named, was built for a cost of \$9,000 not counting roofing materials. This 1923 photo was taken at the time of the building's dedication.

In 1976, the building was in disrepair and was in danger of being demolished. Due to the historical and sentimental significance of the structure, a community group came forth with the "Save the Barn" campaign (the "Barn" reference came from its tattered appearance at the time). The Lincoln Park Barn, as it is now known, was saved and shortly thereafter was remodeled with the addition of new siding, new doors and gas heat, and the removal of an old kitchen, among other enhancements. These current photos show that, while some things have changed, the original appearance of the original "Auditorium" remains much the same.



Sam Ranguet photo



Sam Ranguet photo



Museum of Western Colorado Collection

The Grand Junction Fire Department dates back to the settlement of Grand Junction, although not formally recognized as a formal department (actually a Fire Hose Company) until 1889. The first Fire Chief, B. K. "Barney" Kennedy, had also served as Town Marshal and Garbage Hauler prior to his appointment as Fire Chief. It was common during the early days of Grand Junction for firefighters to perform double duty as jailers, as firefighters were not paid for their efforts by the City of Grand Junction until 1898. Firefighter hose race competitions were a common form of entertainment in those days, and the firefighters of Grand Junction were some of the best. In 1895 they captured a world record for speed in a straight away race of 150 yards. This 1894 photo shows the crowds that turned out to watch the competition during a Peach Day celebration on Main Street.

Today's Grand Junction Fire Department is staffed by 125 employees including firefighters and paramedics. The Department offers emergency medical transport, a service the Department has almost always provided, in addition to fire-fighting and fire prevention. This 1970 photo provides evidence of the striking change in the look of modern-day fire equipment.



The Daily Sentinel Collection



The Daily Sentinel Collection

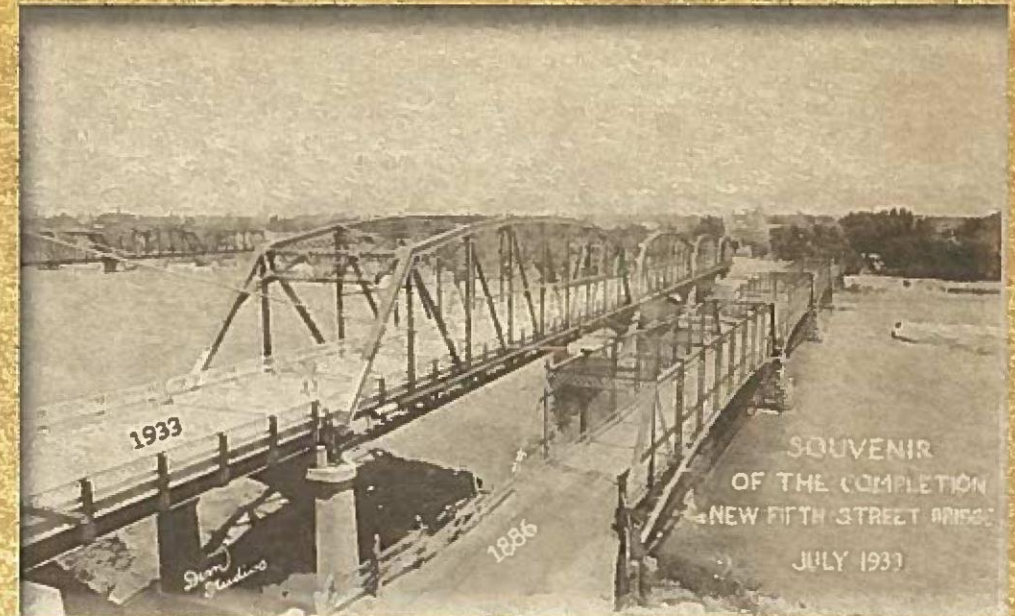
Police services in Grand Junction also date back to the settlement of the community, but originally were handled by a Town Marshal. The town's first Marshal was James Davis, appointed in July of 1882. Ordinances soon followed so there would be laws to enforce. Many of the ordinances dealt with such issues as "gambling houses" and "houses of ill fame." During this time, the Marshal was appointed to a one-year term by the City Council. His salary was set at \$90 a month. It was not until 1900 that the term "Policeman" came into use in Grand Junction. In 1909 the first Grand Junction Police Department came into existence and the first Police Chief, G. Burdette Welch, was appointed to lead the department of four employees. Today's Grand Junction Police Department is responsible for much more than "gambling houses" and "houses of ill fame" and offers a wide range of multi-faceted public safety services to the community with a staff of about 175. This photo from 1962 captures a memory with a look at the patrol car of that time. In the background, are the Police Department offices of that day, which surprisingly are the same offices in which they reside today.



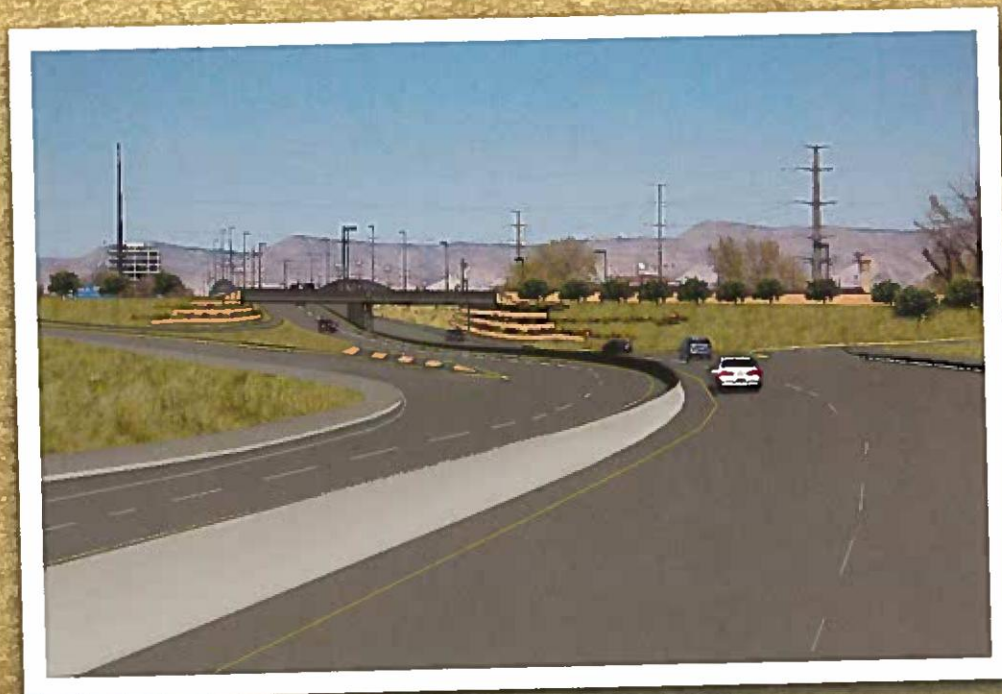
Museum of Western Colorado Collection

◀ Crossing the Colorado (originally the Grand) and Gunnison Rivers was - and still is - imperative to the community of Grand Junction. Over time, several structures have been built to fulfill this need. Prior to bridges, ferries were the mode connecting Orchard Mesa to the rest of Grand Junction. At least two Grand Junction residents drowned in ferry accidents in the early days. This photo shows the 5th Street Bridge as it looked in 1886 after its completion. The one-lane structure was seven hundred forty feet and nine inches in length and cost the City of Grand Junction and the State of Colorado \$44,931 to build. It remained in use for several decades.

This 1933 picture captures not only the 5th Street Bridge that was present from 1886 to 1933, and the structure constructed in 1933, but also the "Black Bridge" to the west in the background. The "Black Bridge," which was a one-lane bridge that crossed the Gunnison, was irreparably damaged by flood waters in 1983. Of note is the striking difference in the population and development off the north side of the bridges as compared to the 1886 photo above. The 1933 bridge was replaced in 1989 with a new lower structure still in use today.



The Daily Sentinel Collection



City of Grand Junction Image

◀ This image provides a computer-generated peek at how the 5th Street Bridge will look after the City of Grand Junction's Riverside Parkway project is completed. The end result will be a new 5th Street interchange, a Riverside Parkway bridge over 5th Street and the widening of the 5th Street Bridge. The project will be completed in 2008. The completion of the Parkway along with the new 29 Road Bridge, which was completed in 2006 by Mesa County, will allow traffic to flow throughout Grand Junction significantly more efficiently. Access from Orchard Mesa to the rest of Grand Junction will become something that our forefathers never could have imagined.

The Carnegie Public Library was located on the northwest corner of what was referred to as "The Public Block" due to the presence of numerous City and County buildings. Block 84, as it was originally platted, was dedicated specifically for "City Hall, a Public Library, Armory and Fire Department, Court House, and City and County Jail." Bounded by 7th and 8th, and White and Grand, none of the original public structures exist today.

In 1900, steel tycoon and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie granted \$5,000 to build a library in Grand Junction provided the City would furnish a site for the building and would agree to the operating funds, which amounted to \$1,200 annually. This 1908 photo of the library also shows the City and County jail to the right. The library operated in this location until 1938.



Museum of Western Colorado Collection



GRAND JUNCTION PUBLIC LIBRARY 1938 1974

In 1937, City voters passed a bond issue to build a new library by a vote of 549 to 266. The new library, dubbed "the White Avenue Library," opened on the corner of White and 5th in 1938. By 1940, several other libraries opened up around Mesa County, largely funded by the Federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) and National Youth Administration (NYA), both programs of the "New Deal" era. There was even a County library operating in the same building as the City's "White Avenue Library" for a time. In 1942, the Federal funds came to an end, and the County libraries struggled to survive. In 1967, legislation was passed that allowed all libraries within Mesa County to consolidate into one administration under the auspices of the Mesa County Commissioners. In 1974, the new consolidated library opened in its present location on Grand Avenue, and this building at 5th and White was structurally attached to City Hall to create expanded office space.



MAIN STREET GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. ABOUT 1910.

Museum of Western Colorado Collection

◀ Main Street is one of the more popular amenities of the City of Grand Junction and the center of the original one-square-mile layout. The home to many popular festivals, parades, events and "Art on the Corner," it is maintained by the City of Grand Junction Parks and Recreation Department. Main Street is technically considered a City park. This photo from around 1900, looking west from the corner of 5th, captures the early character of the area.



Museum of Western Colorado Collection

▲ This is a view of Main Street from around 1918 looking east from 4th. Of note is the variety of transportation modes on the scene - a trolley car, horse drawn carriages, and automobiles.

This 1962 picture of Main Street, as evidenced by the hand written comments on the bottom of the picture, was taken before a major redesign of the area took place. To appreciate the change, notice that the photo to the right was taken in nearly the same location as this photo.



The Daily Sentinel Collection, Bob Grant Photo

▶ This late 1960s shot of Main Street showcases the sparkling Christmas lights the Parks and Recreation Department present every winter. At the time this photo was taken, the curved curbs and the trees lining the street were relatively new additions. The face of Main Street has certainly changed over time, but the original quaint beauty of it remains to this day.



Museum of Western Colorado Collection