Dallas City Council Agenda

Monday, March 4, 2013, 7:00 p.m.
Mayor Brian Dalton, Presiding
Dallas City Hall
187 SE Court Street
Dallas, Oregon 97338

All persons addressing the Council will please use the table at the front of the Council. All testimony is electronically recorded. If you wish to speak on any agenda item, please sign in on the provided card.

	ITEM	RECOMMENDED ACTION
1.	ROLL CALL	
2.	PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE	
3.	COMMENTS FROM THE AUDIENCE *This time is provided for citizens to comment on municipal issues and any agenda items other than public hearings. The Mayor may place time restrictions on comments. Please supply 14 copies of the material brought to the meeting for distribution.*	
4.	PUBLIC HEARINGS *Public comment will be allowed on items appearing on this portion of the agenda following a brief staff report presenting the item and action requested. The Mayor may limit testimony.*	
5.	CONSENT AGENDA *The following items are considered routine and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a Council member so requests, in which case the item will be removed from the Consent Agenda and considered separately.*	
	a. Approve minutes of February 19, 2013, City Council meeting	PG. 3
6.	ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA	
7.	REPORTS OR COMMENTS FROM MAYOR and COUNCIL MEMBERS	
	a. Report of the February 25, 2013, Public Safety Committee Meeting (Councilor Jones)	PG. 5
	b. Report of the February 25, 2013, Public Works Committee Meeting (Councilor Woods)	PG. 14
	c. Other	
8.	REPORTS FROM CITY MANAGER AND STAFF	
	a. Online bill pay	Motion PG. 70

City Council

Mayor
Brian Dalton

Council President
LaVonne Wilson

Councilor
Jim Brown

Councilor
Jim Fairchild

Councilor
Kelly Gabliks

Councilor
Beth Jones

Councilor
Jackie Lawson

Councilor
Kevin Marshall

Councilor
Murray Stewart

Councilor
Ken Woods, Jr.

Staff

City Manager
Ron Foggin

City Attorney
Lane Shetterly

Community Development/
Operations Director
Jason Locke

Finance Director
Cecilia Ward

Fire Chief
Bill Hahn

Chief of Police
John Teague

Engineering Director
Fred Braun

City Recorder
Emily Gagner

Recording Secretary
Jeremy Teal

Our Vision

Our vision is to foster an environment in which Dallas residents can take advantage of a vital, growing, and diversified community that provides a high quality of life.

Our Mission

The mission of the City of Dallas is to maintain a safe, livable environment by providing open government with effective, efficient, and accountable service delivery.

Our Motto

Commitment to the Community.
People Serving People.

Dallas City Hall is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities should be made at least 48 hours before the meeting to the City Manager's Office, 503-831-3502 or TDD 503-623-7355.

	b. Other	
9.	RESOLUTIONS	
	a. Resolution No. 3262 – A resolution establishing stop signs on SE Greening Drive and SE Appleseed Drive.	PG. 72
	a. Resolution No. 3263 – A resolution authorizing the transfer of budgetary funds.	PG. 74
10.	FIRST READING OF ORDINANCE	
	a. Ordinance No. 1753 – An Ordinance amending provisions of the Dallas City Code Section 4.486 relating to service of city water to property outside city limits.	First Reading PG. 76
	b. Ordinance No. 1754 – An Ordinance accepting the conveyance of certain real property for public trail and park use; and declaring an emergency.	First Reading PG. 79
11.	SECOND READING OF ORDINANCE	
	a. Ordinance No. 1754 – An Ordinance accepting the conveyance of certain real property for public trail and park use; and declaring an emergency.	Roll Call Vote
12.	OTHER BUSINESS	
13.	ADJOURNMENT	

The Dallas City Council met in regular session on Tuesday, February 19, 2013, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall with Mayor Brian Dalton presiding.

ROLL CALL AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Council members present: Council President LaVonne Wilson, Councilor Jim Brown, Councilor Jim Fairchild, Councilor Kelly Gabliks, Councilor Beth Jones, Councilor Jackie Lawson, Councilor Kevin Marshall, Councilor Murray Stewart, and Councilor Ken Woods, Jr.

Also present were: City Manager Ron Foggin, City Attorney Theresa Ozias, Fire Chief Bill Hahn, City Recorder Emily Gagner, and Recording Secretary Jeremy Teal.

Mayor Dalton led the Pledge of Allegiance.

COMMENTS FROM THE AUDIENCE

Mayor Dalton asked the audience members to limit their speeches to five minutes.

Chelsea Pope, Executive Director of the Dallas Area Chamber of Commerce and Visitor's Center, 119 SW Court St, Dallas, Oregon, stated the 56th Annual Community Awards would take place at the Readiness Center on February 22, 2013. She commented on the success of the Dallas High School wrestlers winning their fourth league title and indicated 19 students were headed to Oregon School Activities Association (OSAA) State competitions.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

CONSENT AGENDA

It was moved by Councilor Gabliks *to approve the Consent Agenda as presented*. The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

ITEMS REMOVED FROM THE CONSENT AGENDA

REPORTS OR COMMENTS FROM THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

Councilor Fairchild commented on the new improvements to the West Valley Hospital and handed out information.

It was moved by Councilor Fairchild *to rescind his previous motion to bring in a vendor to demonstrate the online bill pay process and instead requests a staff report.* The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

Councilor Lawson stated the Park and Recreation Board encouraged the public to walk the trail and decide which option they preferred. She noted the open house for the trail would be held on March 12, 2013, at 5:00 p.m. at the Aquatic Center and a final decision would be brought to Council on April 1, 2013.

Councilor Woods reported Mid-Willamette Valley Area Commission of Transportation (MWACT) was working on drafts for the projects. He stated the Godsey Road project was in the top eight projects. He commented that ODOT would scope the projects and bring back revised estimated project costs.

REPORTS FROM CITY MANAGER AND STAFF

JANUARY FINANCIAL REPORT

Mr. Foggin stated the report outlined the cash standing for the City. He explained the utility aging graph showed utility bills that were 60 days past due, noting they accounted for 34% of the total. He reported the City's goal was to get that percentage down to 10%

Councilor Jones asked if 34% of the utility bills were overdue. Mr. Foggin confirmed that 34% of the total was over 60 days past due. He noted that the Finance Department was working on new policies to help lower the percentage of overdue bills. Councilor Gabliks asked if there was a late fee applied to the bill. Mr. Foggin noted that the late fee wasn't enough and there was no deposit required for renters. He indicated there was not a distinction between tenants and landlords and tenants were skipping out and not paying their utility bills.

OTHER

Mr. Foggin reported the City had been accepted to the Oregon Main Street Network Program.

Mr. Foggin stated that graffiti had been found all over town. He noted that public and private

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property had been vandalized, including County facilities. He commented that the public and business owners had been very helpful and quick to respond. He reported that the parks had been vandalized badly and the Parks Department had done an incredible job of clean up very quickly. He noted that graffiti encouraged more graffiti and the City was going to do its absolute best to catch the perpetrator and end this problem, with the help of the Police Department and Code Enforcement. He read the graffiti ordinance and outlined the responsibilities of the property owners. He stated there would be an article in the Itemizer Observer regarding the issue.

Councilor Jones asked if the City would offer a reward to help catch the perpetrator. Mr. Foggin answered that a reward could be put together.

Mr. Foggin noted there was no gang affiliation with the graffiti that had been found around Dallas.

Councilor Brown asked what the consequences would be when the perpetrator was caught. Mr. Foggin stated restitution and community service, and if they were caught multiple times it would result in jail time. Councilor Woods noted that the Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP) taught the kids responsibility and made them remove the graffiti they had done.

Mr. Foggin stated that it was a problem the City wanted to stop quickly.

RESOLUTIONS

FIRST READING OF ORDINANCE

SECOND READING OF ORDINANCE

Ordinance No. 1752 – An ordinance defining chronic nuisance property, establishing the procedure and penalties therefore; and declaring an emergency.

A roll call vote was taken and Mayor Dalton declared Ordinance No. 1752 to had PASSED BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE with Councilor Jim Brown, Councilor Jim Fairchild, Councilor Kelly Gabliks, Councilor Beth Jones, Councilor Jackie Lawson, Councilor Kevin Marshall, Councilor Murray Stewart, Council President LaVonne Wilson, and Councilor Ken Woods, Jr. voting YES.

OTHER BUSINESS

Councilor Lawson asked about the clothing recycling bins around town. Mr. Foggin stated that Mr. Locke had contacted the owners and the City had them removed due to not acquiring a permit. Councilor Lawson asked if they were a legitimate company. Mr. Foggin noted that they seemed to be.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 7:53 p.m.

Read and approved this _____ day of _____ 2013.

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Manager

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PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
Monday, February 25, 2013

Members Present: Chair Beth Jones, Jackie Lawson, LaVonne Wilson, and Ken Woods, Jr.

Also Present: City Manager Ron Foggin, City Attorney Lane Shetterly, Mayor Brian Dalton, Chief of Police John Teague, Fire Chief Bill Hahn, Community Development/Operations Director Jason Locke, Engineering and Environmental Services Director Fred Braun, City Recorder Emily Gagner, and Recording Secretary Jeremy Teal.

Chair Jones called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

There was discussion about allowing public speaking at committee meetings.

Joe Koubek, 565 SE Mifflin St., Dallas, Oregon, read a statement regarding a ban on backyard burning, a copy of which is attached to these minutes and incorporated herein.

BURN PERMIT DISCUSSION

Chief Hahn reviewed the past discussions about a burn ban. He reviewed his proposal for a permit process to allow people to burn within City limits.

Councilor Woods stated he was against any burning and would like to see a complete ban.

Council President Wilson stated the permit cost was too low, but consideration for what they were allowed to burn needed to be made. Mr. Shetterly noted state law outlined what could be burned. He commented that if the City was going to start regulating burning, those provisions would need to be incorporated into City Code.

Councilor Lawson stated when the permit process was first discussed, she understood it was a limited permit, not for an entire season. Chief Hahn stated that weather and other factors didn't allow burning most of the time. Councilor Lawson stated she was worried that if conditions were right, someone could be burning everyday for months and that was not what the committee wanted to accomplish.

Councilor Jones recommended a full ban on backyard burning. Council President Wilson stated she didn't want to take away burning completely, but regulations on the permit time frame needed to be adjusted.

Mr. Foggin noted that burning was intended to accomplish the cleaning of the citizen's property. He indicated the permit would allow the Fire Department to know who was allowed to burn. He commented that with shorter permit times that would keep people from burning through the whole season. He stated that he and Chief Hahn could narrow down the discussion. He noted that information on how many other cities had burn seasons and how many had bans would help the committee.

Councilor Jones suggested the permit could emulate the garage sale permit and only be allowed two burn days a year.

Council President Wilson asked if Chief Hahn would prepare information to bring back to the Committee.

Councilor Lawson stated she would like to see a higher fee and possibly a permit allowing one spring and one fall burn day. Mr. Foggin noted to include the consequences for ignoring the burn permit process. Councilor Lawson added that she would also like to see a $50 fine.

Mr. Shetterly stated that unless you provide otherwise, a violation of the burn ordinance would be regulated in the code and a civil infraction with a fine up to $500 a day.

FALSE FIRE ALARM ORDINANCE

Chief Hahn reported that a false fire alarm ordinance would be brought to the Council with the goal of reducing the reoccurrence of nuisance alarms. He stated that a fine system would be adopted as well. He noted that the first two alarms would result in no fee, a third alarm would result in a fine of $100-$250, four false alarms would result in a fine of $150-$300, five false alarms would result in a fine of $250-$350, and six false alarms in a twelve month period would result in a $500 fine per alarm.

Council President Wilson asked if this ordinance would incorporate businesses only. Chief Hahn stated that businesses were the main focus. He noted that the Fire Department didn't have any problems with residences. Mr. Shetterly advised making the ordinance applicable across the board, noting that homes may not be a problem now, but if a home owner became a problem in the future the Fire Department would be covered.

POLICE CHIEF'S REPORT

Chief Teague stated that a new part time Community Service Officer/Dog Control officer and the new part time Records Clerk were both in background check. He noted that parking was still an issue downtown and a dedicated person to oversee that issue would be useful. He commented that he was going to go door to door and speak with the downtown merchants to find out what they would like to see.

There was further discussion about downtown parking and the importance of parking enforcement.

FIRE CHIEF'S REPORT

Chief Hahn reported the Fire Department received notification that the contract with the current training site had been terminated and that they were looking for an alternate site. He stated that the poplar tree site had been suggested. He explained the lack of usable areas for training was becoming an issue, and with the increase of volunteers, training had become an important part of the department.

Mr. Shetterly advised there were land use issues that would need to be considered with the poplar tree property.

OTHER

There was no other business and the meeting was adjourned at 4:47 p.m.

Joseph E Koubek
565 SE Mifflin Street
Dallas, Oregon 97338

joekoubek@yahoo.com

503-480-4093

June 4, 2012

Mayor Brian Dalton
City Manager Jerry Wyatt
City Councilors
Dallas City Hall
187 SE Court Street
Dallas, Oregon 97338

Honorable Mayor Dalton, Mr. Wyatt and Members of the City Council,

I support a ban on backyard burning in the city of Dallas. Backyard burning can be very unsafe and has the potential to cause significant property damage – or worse. Backyard burning creates smoke which is full of pollutants. We have many residents with respiratory issues. Filling your neighborhood with noxious smoke is not very polite. Responding to burning complaints ties up valuable staff time both at city hall and at the firehouse. Dallas already has yard debris collection as part of it's franchise agreement with Allied Waste. If that needs to be expanded or a debris drop-off site added in conjunction with a ban on backyard burning, then let's explore those options.

It's time to clear the air and breathe a little easier in Dallas.

Thank you.

Joseph E "Joe" Koubek

Public Safety Committee

AGENDA

February 25, 2013

4:00 PM

Council Chambers, Dallas City Hall, 187 SE Court St, Dallas, OR 97338

A. Call to Order

B. Burn permit discussion PG. 2

C. False fire alarm ordinance PG. 6

D. Chief of Police's Report

E. Fire Chief's Report

F. Other

G. Adjournment

Chair Beth Jones
Jackie Lawson
LaVonne Wilson
Ken Woods, Jr.

DALLAS CITY COUNCIL
PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

TO: COUNCIL PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE

City of Dallas	**Agenda Item** **B**	**Topic:** Burn Permit
Prepared By: Bill Hahn	**Meeting Date:** February 25, 2013	**Attachments:** Yes ■ No ☐
Approved By: Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Establish a permit process for burning within the City Limits of Dallas. This permit process would coincide with the DEQ burn season's (March 1 through June 15) & (October 1 through December 15). The permit fee would be $25.00 and permits could be obtained at the Fire Department Office located at 915 SE Shelton Street between 8 am & 5 pm, Monday through Friday. Those burning without a permit would be assessed a fine in the amount established by the Council. Continues offenders of the burning rules or without a permit would result in the loss of the privilege.

BACKGROUND:

In May of 2009 Fire Chief Bill Hahn brought to the Public Safety Committee a request for the Council to ban all backyard burning within the City of Dallas. The reason for the action was due to the number of complaints generated by the burning of backyard items and the nuisance the smoke created. Allied Waste Service of Dallas had begun curbside-recycling in July of 2008 and now provided yard debris containers for grass clippings, small branches, gardening debris and therefore reducing the need for debris burning within the City. Other Cities within our area that had ban burning were the City of Salem in 1994, the City of Keizer in 2000 and the City of Monmouth in 2010. No action was taken in 2009. In 2012 Mr. Locke brought the concern to the Administrative Committee because of the number of increase complaints regarding open burning. Discussion of the Administrative Committee at that time suggested that a permit system be developed rather than completely banning burning. Mr. Shetterly suggested the DEQ rules be incorporated into the City Code so the City would not be enforcing DEQ rules. It was moved by Councilor Lawson and seconded by councilor Stewart to carry the topic forward to the Council for further discussion. The motion carried unanimously however no action was directed to be done.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None:

ATTACHMENTS:

Burn Information from 2003 provided to the paper
May 21, 2012 to Jason Locke – backyard burning
DEQ Letter Received – Burning Enforcement

March 7, 2003

News Release
Contact Person: Bill Hahn Fire Marshal
Phone: 503-831-3531

"WHEN CAN I BURN"

When can I burn in or around Dallas? Any area within 3 miles of Dallas is considered to be in a Special Control Area. Inside a Special Control Area you can burn Yard debris twice a year. These seasons are: March 1 through June 15 and October 1 through December 15. Outside a Special Control Area you may burn Construction, Demolition and Yard debris.

Inside a Special Control Area you **CAN NOT** burn Construction, Demolition, Commercial, Domestic debris or Prohibited materials. Outside a Special Control Area you **CAN NOT** burn Prohibited Material.

Yard Debris is materials from trees, shrubs or plants that grow in your landscaped yard, for example: grass clippings, tree leaves, tree needles, small branches and rose bush clippings.

Domestic Debris is household waste generated in or around your house for instance: paper, cardboard and clothing.

Demolition Debris material from a complete or partial destruction of any man-made structure or clearing any site for land improvement or cleanup.

Construction Debris is lumber, paper, crating material or packing material.

Prohibited Material are tires, plastics, decomposable garbage, petroleum and petroleum-treated materials, asphalt materials, and any material that produces black smoke, dense smoke or noxious odors.

Material cannot be moved from the place of origin to another location to be burned.

Each day prior to burning please call the burn line at 503-588-6420 to determine if it is an approved burn day.

May 21, 2012

To: Jason Locke

From: Bill Hahn

Subject: On May 18, 2009, I proposed to the Public Safety Committee that the City adopt a ban on backyard burning within Dallas.

Issue: A backyard burning ban will reduce life and property at risk through reduction in fires caused by backyard burns, reduce air pollution to our community, reduce calls generated by backyard burning that at times are reported as structure or high risk fires requiring an emergency response, and allow Dallas Fire & EMS services to concentrate on service issues that affect a broader range of its constituents.

Since Allied Waste Service of Dallas began the new curbside-recycling program in July of 2008, and have included within their fees the pickup of yard debris like grass clippings, small branches, gardening debris, etc. there is no need for burning in Dallas.

Dallas would be following the direction taken by the City of Salem in 1994, the City of Keizer in 2000 and the City of Monmouth in 2010.

Enforcement: I would encourage this to be done by the Codes Enforcement individual of the City. After burn ban is instated an individual would receive a warning, second offences would result in a fine set by the Council, through staff recommendations.

Recommendation: Dallas Fire & EMS service would encourage the Administration Committee to recommend to the full Council the creation of a burn ban for our community.

03-26-2012
Emailed to Oregon Fire Chiefs
From the Office of State Fire Marshal
At the Request of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Dear Fire Chiefs,

As a valued partner in the efforts to reduce open-burning violations around the state, we would like to provide you information about some temporary changes to our open burning complaints response program. These changes will start this month. One change is that we are temporarily eliminating responses to low-priority open burning complaints and will continue this likely through the end of this year. The other change is that we are implementing a new "Expedited Enforcement Offer" program that will continue for the foreseeable future.

Reduced Open Burning Complaint Response

We are taking steps to reduce our workload and will not be investigating or responding to "Low Priority" complaints or referrals from residents, fire departments or other agencies. We will communicate our planned response to the complainant or referring agency and, if appropriate, send letters of education about open-burning to the alleged burner. The following are being considered low priority open-burns:

a. Residential open burns of any size without prohibited materials.
b. Open burns with less than 2 tires or one cubic yard of prohibited materials.
c. Potential violations of open-burning requirements for commercial, industrial, construction or demolition waste unless the amount of waste exceeds 10 cubic yards or the potential violator has received at least two prior warnings (Warning Letter, Expedited Enforcement Offer, or Pre-Enforcement Notice) in the past 60 months.
d. Any open burn about which the size of the burn is not known.
e. Violations of the restrictions on burning any amount of yard debris.

What about referrals from fire departments?

If you refer a higher priority open burning violation to DEQ, staff will consult with their manager and either investigate in person or verify and document the violation through other means (e.g., phone calls), following through with the appropriate enforcement response. In some cases, it may be determined that staff will not follow up on the referral. If this is the case, we will let you know. Please call or email your regular DEQ contact before you refer a case if you have any questions.

Expedited Enforcement Offers

Expedited Enforcement offers are designed to help achieve greater compliance with the state's environmental laws, deter future violations, and use existing resources more efficiently. DEQ may make an "expedited enforcement offer" to a violator under certain open burning situations. The violator may accept DEQ's "expedited enforcement offer" by paying a reduced penalty and waiving the right to a contested case hearing and judicial review of the cited violations. Expedited enforcement should allow DEQ to address violations more efficiently.

Thank you and please contact our regional specialist if you have any questions.

DALLAS CITY COUNCIL
PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

TO: COUNCIL PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE

City of Dallas	**Agenda Item** **C**	**Topic:** False Fire Alarm Ordinance
Prepared By: Bill Hahn	**Meeting Date:** February 25, 2013	**Attachments:** Yes ☐ No ☒
Approved By: Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Advising the Safety Committee the Fire department is moving forward with the development of a False Alarm ordinance for the reoccurrence of nuisance alarms. We have gathered a number of ordinances that are used by other communities in order to develop one that will suit the needs of the City of Dallas.

BACKGROUND:

As with all ordinances a minor number always drives the need for such items. A few facilities fail to maintain their systems and each year related to weather we received repeated false alarms which result in responses to false incidents that have the potential of interfering with the need of a true emergency.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

ATTACHMENTS:

None

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
Monday, February 25, 2013

Members Present: Chair Ken Woods, Jr., Beth Jones, Jackie Lawson, and LaVonne Wilson

Also Present: City Manager Ron Foggin, City Attorney Lane Shetterly, Mayor Brian Dalton, Engineering and Environmental Services Director Fred Braun, Community Development/Operations Director Jason Locke, City Recorder Emily Gagner, and Recording Secretary Jeremy Teal.

Chair Woods called the meeting to order at 4:47 p.m.

AMEND OUTSIDE CITY WATER ORDINANCE

Mr. Locke explained the proposed amendments to the outside water code would allow the City to more easily secure easements for water lines outside of City limits and the urban growth boundary. He noted that had been the past practice, but the amendments would formalize that in the code.

Councilor Lawson asked if the homes with the new hook-ups would receive free water. Mr. Locke stated that only the hook-up was free; they would still be subject to pay the fees of an in City water customer.

It was moved by Council President Wilson *to bring the Service of City Water to Property Outside City Limits Ordinance to Council.* The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

STOP SIGN REQUEST

Mr. Locke reported the City had received complaints that cross traffic was not stopping at the corners of SE Appleseed Drive and SE Jonathan Avenue and SE Greening Drive and SE Jonathan Avenue. He noted that increased development was creating a significant amount of traffic on those streets. He commented that the stop signs would provide the needed safety improvements.

Mayor Dalton asked why a stop sign was needed at the end of SE Appleseed Drive if the only logical turn was right. Mr. Locke stated that there were four to five houses along the south side of SE Jonathan Avenue across from that stop sign.

It was moved by Councilor Lawson *to recommend the Council adopt a resolution to authorize the placement of stop signs on SE Greening Drive and SE Appleseed Drive where they intersect with SE Jonathan Ave.* The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

ASR ANNUAL REPORT

Mr. Braun stated this report outlined the process of bringing a new water source to Dallas without the need to build a new dam. He stated the process discussed in the report was going in the right direction.

UPDATE ON STIP PROJECTS

Mr. Braun reported that three projects were available for funding through the State Transportation Improvement Program. He outlined that the Main Street Phase II improvements, the Godsey Road

improvements and the Rickreall Creek Trail Phase IV were all in the running for funding. He noted Mid-Willamette Valley Area Commission of Transportation prioritized the projects and the Godsey Road project was number one for the City and number four on the overall list. He stated that if a project was in the 100% range it would most likely be funded.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/OPERATIONS DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. Locke stated Public Works was in the process of auditioning new sewer camera systems. He noted the old system was three generations behind and would cost more to fix than to buy a new one. He reported that over the past few weeks the crews had been busy removing vandalism and clearing basins. He commented that the bridge repair was completed.

ENGINEERING/ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. Braun stated the watershed study above Mercer Reservoir had run into complications with diverse land ownership. He reported the automated meter reading system would be updated this week. He reported that a number of capital projects were on board for the future.

OTHER

There was no other business and the meeting was adjourned at 5:07 p.m.

Public Works Committee

AGENDA

February 25, 2013

4:00 PM

Council Chambers, Dallas City Hall, 187 SE Court St, Dallas, OR 97338

A. Call to Order

B. Amend outside city water ordinance PG. 2

C. Stop sign request PG. 4

D. ASR annual report PG. 6

E. Update on STIP transportation projects PG. 48

F. Community Development/Operations Director's Report

G. Engineering/Environmental Services Director's Report

H. Other

I. Adjournment

Chair Ken Woods, Jr.
Beth Jones
Jackie Lawson
LaVonne Wilson

THE CITY OF DALLAS OREGON

Community Development/Operations Department

Memo

To: Public Works Committee

From: Jason Locke, Community Development/Operations Director

Date: February 25, 2013

Re: Outside City Water amendment

Staff is proposing to amend the City Code Section that addresses the provision of water to property outside the City Limits. Presently, the code allows for properties outside the city limits to be served with city water if they meet certain requirements.

The proposal is to create another allowance for outside city water that has to do with the provision of easements necessary to run new water lines. It has been customary to provide a single water service to a property upon which we need an easement for a water line. This amendment would codify that practice and subject the property to the same requirements for water service including the payment of costs, SDC's, etc.

Feb 21, 2013

4.486 Service of City Water to Property Outside City Limits.

(1) Property located outside the city limits but within the urban growth boundary of the city may be served by city water for domestic use only, and subject to the following conditions:

(a) There must be a water main line of adequate size, as determined by the City Manager, located in front of the property, such that the property can be served by a service lateral line.

(b) City water main line extensions will not be permitted outside the city limits for the purpose of serving water to properties outside the city limits except:

(a) As provided in a written agreement for the provision of such water service entered into prior to May 20, 2009; or

(b) As provided in a written agreement for the provision of such water service entered into after May 20, 2009, where such water service is made a condition of the grant of an easement or other right-of-way for the extension of a city water main line across the property to be served, in which case such service shall be limited to a single residential hook-up on such property.

(2) Property located outside the city limits and outside the urban growth boundary of the city may not be served with city water except:

(a) a As provided in a written agreement for the provision of such water service entered into prior to May 20, 2009.; or

(b) As provided in a written agreement for the provision of such water service entered into after May 20, 2009, where such water service is made a condition of the grant of an easement or other right-of-way for the extension of a city water main line across the property to be served, in which case such service shall be limited to a single residential hook-up on such property.

(3) The owner or person applying for the provision of water to property outside the city limits under subsections (1) and (2), above, shall, as a condition of such service:

(a) Pay all costs of installing such water service, which costs may include, but are not limited to, cutting and replacing of pavement, boring, and all permits, labor, services and materials, all according to standards and specifications determined by the city;

(b) Pay city water, transportation and parks system development charges, in effect as of the date of application for water service; and

(c) Execute such development agreements, agreements not to remonstrate against the assessment of future improvement costs and formation of a local improvement district, and consent to annexation of the property served by city water, as the City Manager may require.

DALLAS CITY COUNCIL
PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

TO: COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE

City of Dallas	**Agenda Item No.** **C**	**Topic:** Stop Sign Request
Prepared By: Emily Gagner	**Meeting Date:** February 25, 2013	**Attachments:** Yes ■ No ☐
Approved By: Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Motion to recommend the Council adopt a resolution authorizing the placement of stop signs on SE Greening Drive and SE Appleseed Drive where they intersect with SE Jonathan Avenue.

BACKGROUND:

We have had requests from residents in the Applegate Landing subdivision to consider installing stop signs to better manage traffic traveling between SE Jonathan Avenue and SE Miller Avenue. Staff concurs that the increased traffic warrants the installation of stop signs for southbound traffic on SE Greening Drive and SE Appleseed Drive.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Cost of 2 stop signs and poles and white paint for stop bars.

ATTACHMENTS:

Map of the area showing proposes stop sign location

Proposed Stop Signs and Stop Bars to control Southbound Traffic on SE Greening Dr at SE Jonathan Ave and SE Appleseed Dr at SE Jonathan Ave

DALLAS CITY COUNCIL

PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

TO: COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE

City of Dallas	**Agenda Item D**	**Topic:** ASR Annual Report
Prepared By: F Braun	**Meeting Date:** February 25, 2013	**Attachments:** Yes ■ No ☐
Approved By: Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Accept Information

BACKGROUND:

The term "ASR" refers to Aquifer Storage and Recovery. During 2005, the City constructed a well at the Water Treatment Plant, extending deep into an area where water is present. The water within this underground area is salty and unsuitable for consumption. Fresh, treated water is injected into the well during winter months when water demand is low and supply is plentiful . The injected water will displace the salty water and create a fresh water "bubble" in the aquifer. This "bubble" of fresh water is then pumped from the well during summer months when demand is high and supply is short. This system of water storage and recovery can offset the cost and need for an additional supply of water.

The City's ASR is permitted under the Water Resources Department. The permit requires that we carefully test and monitor the well, along with a few private wells in the vicinity of the Water Treatment Plant. The permit also requires that we prepare and submit an annual report on the well. Attached is a copy of the Cycle 11 (Year 7) report for your information. Some of the highlights and finding of the report include:

Cycle 11 well operational characteristics showed a significant improvement over previous cycles. The improvement in well performance can be attributed to a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water during Cycle 10 as well as the normal "conditioning" of the well.

Cycle 11 recovered water demonstrated a significant improvement in quality, when compared to previous cycles. The improvement in water quality can be attributed to a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water during Cycle 10, as well as the normal "conditioning" due to injected water remaining in the aquifer from other previous cycles.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

ATTACHMENTS:
ASR Annual Pilot Test Report

City of Dallas
ASR Annual Pilot Test Report

Cycle 11 – January to September 2012

February 15, 2013

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Attachments

Compact Disc: Year-7 Water Quality Results – Analytical Laboratory Reports &
Digital water level data.
(enclosed at the back of the document)

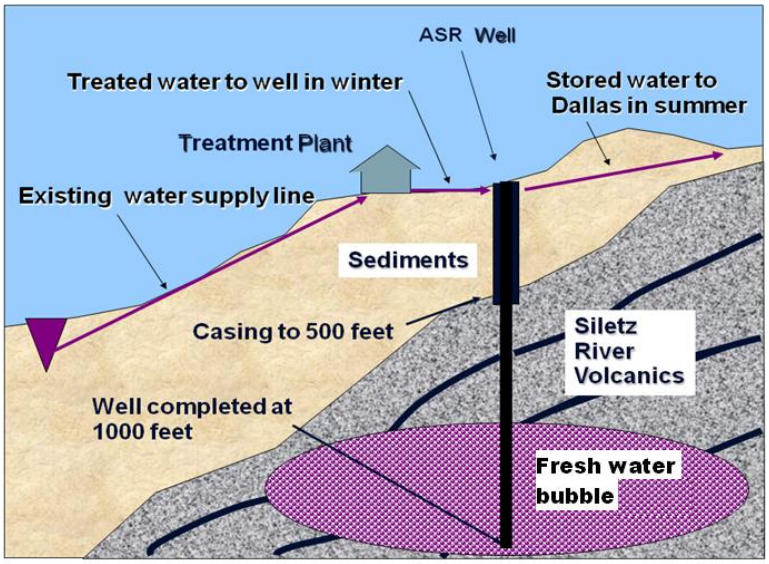
1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

This report presents the results of the seventh year of aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) pilot testing conducted at the City of Dallas ASR No. 1 well (ASR 1) during water year 2012 (October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012). Pilot testing at ASR 1 is performed under ASR Limited License #011, issued to the City of Dallas (City) by the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) on April 28, 2006 (OWRD, 2006) and extended for an additional five (5) years by a Summary Order dated April 28, 2011 (OWRD, 2011a). The pilot testing program has been conducted in accordance with the Limited License, Limited License Extension, Aquifer Storage and Recovery Pilot Test Work Plan, and Work Plan Addendum documents that have been approved for the project (Golder, 2005b and 2006).

1.2 Existing Site Conditions and ASR Facility

The location of the City of Dallas ASR No. 1 well and the layout of the surrounding monitoring well network are provided in Figure 1-1. An approximate cut-view of ASR 1 is schematically shown below.



City of Dallas Aquifer Storage & Recovery (ASR) Project

Details regarding subsurface site conditions and the ASR 1 wellhead facility have been previously described in the following documents:

Aquifer Storage and Recovery Hydrogeologic Feasibility Study (Golder, 2005a)
Aquifer Storage and Recovery Pilot Test Work Plan (Golder, 2005b)
Results from the First Year of ASR Pilot Testing at the City of Dallas, Oregon, (Golder,2007)
Results from the Second Year of ASR Pilot Testing at the City of Dallas, Oregon, (Golder,2008)
Results from the Third Year of ASR Pilot Testing at the City of Dallas, Oregon (Golder,2009a)
Results from the Fourth Year of ASR Pilot Testing at the City of Dallas, Oregon (Golder,2010a)
ASR Optimization/Expansion Study Report. December 2010 (Golder 2010b)
City of Dallas, Oregon ASR Program: Year Five Annual Report (Golder, 2011a)
City of Dallas, Oregon ASR Program: Year Six Annual Report (Golder, 2012a)

The reader is directed to the above-referenced documents, on file with OWRD, for additional information.

1.3 Year-7 (Cycle 11) Pilot Testing Program Overview

The Cycle 11 pilot testing program was designed to continue the evaluation of aquifer hydraulic response to ASR operations and to confirm the effectiveness of operational changes made during the previous cycle. Cycle 10 included a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water. This prolonged storage period was one of the optimization recommendations detailed in the ASR Optimization/Expansion Report (Golder, 2010b).

Cycle 11 recharge began January 5, 2012 and continued until July 16, 2012, during which time approximately 47 million gallons (MG) were stored in the aquifer.

The Cycle 11 storage period began on July 16, 2012 and lasted until August 2, 2012. Water was stored for a total of 17 days.

Cycle 11 recovery began on August 2, 2012, and continued until September 25, 2102. Approximately 15.7 million gallons were recovered from the aquifer during the 54 day recovery period.

Operational control of the ASR system during Cycle 11 testing was again performed via an automated SCADA system. The testing was conducted in order to provide the data necessary to evaluate ASR feasibility and to support continued improvement of the City's long-term ASR operations plan.

Based on analysis and documentation of data collected during previous years of pilot testing, injection and recovery flow rates were held steady during Cycle 11. Except for scheduled back-flush and unanticipated events, the flow rates were as follows:

Injection: 165 GPM
Recovery: 200 GPM

2.0 CYCLE 11 PILOT TEST RESULTS

2.1 Cycle 11 Operations and Data Collection

Cycle 11 operations included an injection cycle, storage cycle and a recovery cycle similar to cycles 7, 8 and 9. A summary of the ASR operations during cycles 6 through 11 is shown in Table 2-1, including duration of operation, recharge & recovery rates, recharge & recovery volumes, and terminal specific capacities. Cycle 11 operations included injecting treated drinking water from the City's water treatment plant for 193 days at 165 gpm for a total recharge volume of approximately 47 million gallons (MG). Injected water was stored for 17 days prior to recovery. Injected water was recovered during Cycle 11during 54 days at 200 gpm, for a total recovery volume of approximately 15.7 million gallons (MG).

Recharge/Recovery rates at ASR 1 were controlled in the same manner as previous years, using an automated System Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to regulate the aperture of the recharge flow control valve and maintain a relatively constant recharge rate of 165 gpm, plus or minus 2 gpm. This sustainable recharge rate is a function of aquifer transmissivity, down-hole control valve aperture, and the head difference between the 2-MG supply reservoir and the aquifer.

Telemetry data from the wellhead monitoring instrumentation was collected at 60-minute intervals by the SCADA system. Manual data was used to validate the telemetry data and fill data gaps that can be created during instrument maintenance periods and SCADA system down times. Field measurements of water quality parameters were collected at 60-minute intervals during recharge using a portable multiparameter meter with a built-in data logger. Manual water level, flow, totalizer and field parameter measurements were collected from ASR 1 on a daily basis during recharge.

2.2 Aquifer Response and Well Performance

A hydrograph of water levels in ASR 1 during the Year-6 pilot testing program is provided in Figure 2-1. The pre-injection water level in ASR 1 was approximately 189 feet below ground surface (ft bgs), corresponding to an elevation of 409 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Prior to recharge, the well was backflushed for approximately 2 hrs, and a sample of the groundwater was secured for geochemical testing.

2.2.1 Recharge

Water level buildup during Cycle 11 recharge is shown in Figure 2-1 Water level buildup rapidly increased to approximately 120 feet (bgs) after the first 240 minutes of recharge, and then slowly rose to approximately 85 ft. (bgs) by the end of the recharge period (193 days).

Recharge specific capacity decreased from approximately 2.7 gpm/ft after 60 minutes of recharge to approximately 1.6 gpm/ft by the end of the recharge period (Figure 2-2). Water levels in ASR 1 remained at least 85 feet below ground level during Cycle 11 recharge. The Cycle 11 injection rate was 165 gpm, the same as Cycles 6, 7, 8, 10 and the beginning of Cycle 9. However, Cycle 11 recharge resulted in lower water level buildup and an approximate 20% increase in specific capacity as compared to the Cycle 10 recharge period (Figure 2-2). The observed specific capacity improvements may be attributed to a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water during Cycle 10. This prolonged storage period with no recovery was one of the optimization recommendations detailed in the ASR optimization & Expansion Report (Golder, 2010b). The direct result of this operational change was a significantly larger lower-density freshwater storage zone around ASR 1 requiring less pressure (water level buildup) to displace native saline water. Another factor in the improvement is the normal “conditioning” from the lower pH of the injection water. This conditioning results in increased fracture aperture size, and/or removal of particulate matter that can cause clogging of the aquifer near the well during backflush events.

Two scheduled backflush events were conducted by City Water Treatment Plant staff during the Cycle 11 recharge period to improve well performance. Backflushing events consisted of pumping the well to waste at maximum rate (approximately 200 gpm) until produced water turbidity was less than 5 NTU, requiring approximately 1-2 hours of pumping. Each backflush event was performed similarly to Cycle 10. The first backflush event occurred approximately 35 days (50,000 minutes) into the recharge cycle (Figures 2-1 & 2-2) and successfully reduced buildup levels by approximately 15 feet. The second backflush event occurred approximately 90 days (150,000 minutes) into the recharge cycle (Figures 2-1 & 2-2) and successfully reduced buildup levels by approximately 10 feet.

A total of 4 unscheduled events occurred during the Cycle 11 recharge period that had some effect on the system. The first 2 events were related to the January 2012 storms. The 3rd event was an equipment malfunction at the intake station. The final event was caused by a short power outage at the Water Treatment Plant.

The storms of January 18 and 25, 2012 caused significant damage to the City’s intake facility. As a result thereof, the new intake facility was shut down from January 18 to 21 (3 days) and from January 25 to 26 (1+ Day). The City was able to make water on a limited basis by using the old intake station. During the first event, pumping was reduced to 65 gpm due to City’s restricted ability to make water. As a result of the reduced pumping, there was a slight increase in water surface depth (approx. 2.5 feet) and specific capacity improvement (from 1.75 before to 1.8 after). Both specific capacity and water surface depth returned to pre-event values within 1.5 days. During the second event, pumping was reduced to 75 gpm due to City’s restricted ability to make water. As a result of the reduced pumping, there was a slight increase in water surface depth (approx. 3+ feet) and specific capacity improvement (from 1.70 before to 1.8 after). Both specific capacity and water surface depth returned to pre-event values within 2 days.

The Intake facility experienced an electrical system/drive failure on 3-15-12. As a result thereof, the facility was out of service for 2 days. During this event, pumping was reduced to 80 gpm due to the City's restricted ability to make water. As a result of the reduced pumping, there was a noted increase in water surface depth (approx. 5 feet) and specific capacity improvement (from 1.64 before to 1.74 after). Both specific capacity and water surface depth returned to pre-event values within 5 days.

The final event occurred on 4-27-12 at approximately 11:00 AM, when there was a short power outage at the Water Treatment Plant. As a result thereof, injection at ASR 1 ceased for approximately 1 hour. As a result of the stopped pumping, there was a significant increase in water surface depth (approx. 12 feet) and a significant specific capacity improvement (from 1.71 before to 1.96 after). Both specific capacity and water surface depth did not return to pre-event values until 20 days later. A detail of this event is shown in Figure 2-3. This unanticipated event offers an opportunity to make minor operational changes during future recharge cycles that could result in significant operational improvements.

2.2.2 Storage

The Cycle 11 storage period was approximately 17 days. Storage periods during previous cycles ranged from 3 to 41 days, excluding Cycle 10. Cycle 10 did not include a recovery period and water was stored for a total of 189 days (see Table 2-1). The water level rapidly declined during the storage period with approximately 15 feet of residual buildup remaining in the aquifer at the end of the storage period. Prior to recovery, the well was pumped to waste for approximately 2 hrs, and a sample of the pumped water was secured, at the end of the pump to waste event after turbidity had decreased to approximately 5 NTU, for geochemical testing.

2.2.3 Recovery

Drawdown for the Cycle 11 recovery period is graphically shown in Figure 2-1. Recovery pumping was held at 200 gpm throughout the 54 day recovery period. During the continuous pumping phase, maximum drawdown reached approximately 176 feet. Cycle 11 recovery resulted in less drawdown and an approximate 10% increase in specific capacity as compared to the Cycle 9 recharge period (Figure 2-4), even after considering the reduced Cycle 9 pumping rate (150 gpm). The observed specific capacity improvements can be attributed to a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water during Cycle 10.

A total of more than 15 million gallons was recovered during Cycle 11, for a total recovery of over 33 percent. A plot of the specific capacity vs. percent recovery is plotted in Figure 2-5. The relationship is fairly linear (log scale shown), and when projected forward indicates that 80% recovery is possible, while maintaining a specific capacity above 1.0 gpm/ft.

2.3 Private Well Water Level Monitoring

The Cycle 11 observation well network consisted of 9 private wells and one shallow piezometer within a 2-mile radius of the project site. A map showing the monitoring well network is provided in Figure 1-1, and A plot of water level trends in all actively monitored wells is shown in Figure 2-6. Table 2-2 presents a summary of all of the wells and indicates the four wells that will continue to be monitored during future testing of ASR 1 and those which monitoring was suspended as per the 2011 Work Plan revisions.

Three of the four observation wells in the active monitoring network showed a correlation to ASR operations similar to previous cycles; the Lowe Upper well (Polk 51112; Figure 2-7), Piezometer 1 (Polk 52465; Figure 2-8), and the Presser well (Polk 51605; Figure 2-9). Water level trends in the remaining observation well (Anstine – Polk 368; Figure 2-10) did not correlate well in response to the ASR. The following subsections describe water level trends at each observation well:

2.3.1 Anstine Well (Polk 368)

The Anstine well is a deep (448 feet) domestic well completed in the marine sedimentary Yamhill Formation, which overlies the Siletz River Volcanics (SRV). While individual water level measurements exhibited some variability due to domestic pumping, overall water level trends were primarily correlated to seasonal precipitation (Figure 2-7). In general, water levels are relatively high during the wet season early in the Water Year, fall during the dry season, and then again rise with precipitation during the wet season. No response to ASR operations is apparent in the Anstine data. However, due to its location between ASR 1 and the Presser well (the 3 wells lie along the inferred SRV fault structure), this well will continue to be monitored during future pilot testing.

2.3.2 Birko Wells (Polk 572 and 539)

The Birko Lower well (Polk 572) was not actively monitored during cycle 11 as there was no response to ASR pilot testing operations during previous cycles.

The Birko Upper well (Polk 539) was not actively monitored during cycle 11 as there was no response to ASR pilot testing operations during previous cycles.

2.3.3 Fitcha Well (Polk 2724)

The Fitcha well (Polk 2724) was not actively monitored during cycle 11 as there was no response to ASR pilot testing operations during previous cycles.

2.3.4 Kowalczik Wells (Polk 50936 and unknown ID)

The Kowalczik Lower well (Polk 50936, #L08316) were not actively monitored during cycle 11 as there was no response to ASR pilot testing operations for either well during previous cycles.

2.3.5 Lowe Upper Well (Polk 51112)

The Lowe Upper well (Polk 51112, #L39719) is an unused well that has shown good correlation to pilot testing activities. This well shows increasing water levels in response to recharge and decreasing levels in response to summer storage periods and recovery pumping (Figure 2-9). The Lowe Upper well experienced buildup from a background water level of approximately 47 feet bgl to approximately 34 feet bgl by the end of the recharge period. Water levels dropped in response to the recovery period to approximately 75 feet bgl by the end of the September. Response of the Lowe well during Cycle 11 was similar to Cycles 7,8 & 9. The Lowe Upper well will continue to be monitored during future pilot testing.

2.3.6 Parker Well (Polk 2762)

The Parker well (Polk 2762) was not actively monitored during cycle 11 as there was no response to ASR pilot testing operations during previous cycles.

2.3.7 Piezometer-1 (Polk 52465)

Water levels in PZ-1 (Polk 52465) respond to precipitation events during the wet season. There is also good correlation between the water levels in PZ-1 and pilot testing activities at ASR 1 (Figure 2-8). After the initiation of recharge, piezometric heads rose to a maximum 1.1 feet above ground level (agl). Water levels in PZ-1 remained near 1.0 ft agl for the duration of the recharge period then quickly receded during the recovery period. The piezometer was completely dry within 10 days of the beginning of the recovery period. Response during Cycle 11 was similar to Cycles 7,8 & 9. PZ-1 will continue to be monitored during further pilot testing of ASR 1.

2.3.8 Presser Well (Polk 51605)

The Presser well (Polk 51605) is an active domestic well completed in both the Yamhill Formation and the SRV. There is good correlation between the water levels in the Presser well and pilot testing activities at ASR 1. The well exhibits rising water levels in response to recharge and declining levels in response to storage periods and recovery pumping (Figure 2-10). Water levels at the Presser well continue to respond to pilot testing operations at a slower rate and with a slightly smaller magnitude than observed at the Lowe upper well, but follow overall similar trends. Response of the Presser well during Cycle 11 was similar to Cycles 7,8 & 9. The Presser well will continue to be monitored during future pilot testing.

2.4 Water Quality Monitoring

As a minimum, water quality was assessed at ASR 1, and periodically at selected observation wells during Cycle 11 pursuant to the approved pilot testing program. Water quality results from the ASR are summarized in Tables 2-3a through 2-3d. Distribution system water quality disinfection by-product (DBP) results from the City's quarterly monitoring program are included in Table 2-4 for reference. Copies of the analytical laboratory reports are provided in electronic format on the compact disc enclosed at the back of this report.

2.4.1 Safe Drinking Water Act Compliance

2.4.1.1 Groundwater

According to the City of Dallas, Oregon ASR Program: Year Six Annual Report (Golder, 2012a):"Groundwater quality at ASR 1 was characterized before pilot testing began with two separate samples. The first sample (sample ID 99041) was collected on September 9, 2004 at the termination of the aquifer test after 48 hours of pumping. A second sample (sample ID DASR0705) was collected on July 8, 2005 to confirm pH, total iron, and dissolved iron. The results of these analyses indicate that native groundwater is moderately alkaline (pH ≥ 8.5) and slightly reducing (Oxidation-Reduction Potential ≤ -176 mV). Synthetic organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, and radiological contaminants were not detected. No other primary contaminants were detected above their respective regulatory levels (MCLs). Some secondary contaminants were found at levels above their respective regulatory levels (SMCLs), such as chloride, total iron, and total dissolved solids (TDS). Concentrations for chloride, total iron, and TDS, relative to their SMCLs in parentheses, were 2,560 mg/L (250), 0.798 mg/L (0.3), and 4,190 mg/L (500), respectively. The presence of ammonia (0.39 mg/L-N) and absence of nitrate (<0.1 mg/L-N) is consistent with reducing groundwater conditions. The concentrations of most metals measured in solution were below their respective detection limits. Dissolved iron and manganese concentrations were 13 µg/L and 11.3 µg/L, respectively."

Prior to Cycle 11 recharge, a sample of groundwater (C11PGW01, dated 1-5-12) was secured for analysis. This pre-recharge groundwater analysis indicated that there was a significant improvement in quality when compared to previous cycles. The measured field parameters indicate that the groundwater is slightly alkaline (pH 8.04) and slightly reducing (Oxidation-Reduction Potential ≤ -221.9 mV). No primary contaminants were detected above their respective regulatory levels (MCLs). Some secondary contaminants that were previously above their SMCL's were found at levels below their respective regulatory levels (SMCLs), such as chloride, and total dissolved solids (TDS). Concentrations for chloride, and TDS, relative to their SMCLs in parentheses, were 35.4 mg/L (250), and 48 mg/L (500), respectively. The absence of ammonia is also indicative of good displacement of the native groundwater. Much of the improvement in the groundwater can be attributed to the lack of recovery during Cycle 10.

2.4.1.2 Recharge Water

7

Suitability of the City recharge source water quality has been well studied and was previously confirmed and reported in the ASR Pilot Test Work Plan (Golder, 2005b). Source water samples will continue to be collected at the City's ASR wellhead to supplement previous water quality data.

A reduction in the overall analysis was granted during the Year-4 pilot testing period after source water sampling analyses for three consecutive years consistently met the water quality requirements for ASR projects. As of April 29, 2009, OWRD approved the reduction in analysis of source water sampling for synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), microbial tests and radiological analysis from once a year to once every three years. Sampling during Cycle 11 exceeded the minimum approved testing requirements.

Source water samples were collected at the beginning of recharge (sample C11RIW01, dated 1-5-12), mid-recharge (sample C11RIW02, dated 4-24-12), and end of recharge (C11RIW03), dated 7-24-12). Source water was analyzed for Inorganic Chemicals (IOC's), extended geochemical parameters (general chemistry, major ions and selected metals), TOC and asbestos. The results of these analyses are summarized in Tables 2-3a, 2-3b, and 2-3d, and indicate that the source water exhibited fairly consistent chemistry during the Cycle 11 recharge period, similar to previous cycles.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) were not sampled in the source water for Cycle 11, pursuant to the OWRD approved sampling plan. VOC's will be sampled again during Cycle 13.

Both Synthetic Organic Compounds and Synthetic Organic Chemicals were sampled (see Table 2-3c and 2-3d), and will be sampled next during Year-10 (Cycle 14). Results were non-detect for all parameters, similar to all previous cycles (sample C11RIW01, dated 1-5-12).

Source water was sampled and analyzed for disinfection by-products (DBPs) (samples C11RIW02 on 4-24-12 and C11RIW03 on 7-24-12). Results indicated that disinfection byproducts (total trihalomethanes/TTHMs and total haloacetic acids/HAA-5) were present in concentrations significantly below their respective drinking water standards, and similar to sample results obtained within the water distribution system (Table 2-4).

Source water total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations were low relative to groundwater, ranging from 5 to 65 mg/L, with the peak concentration occurring during the July sampling event (sample ID C11RIW03). Peak measured calcium and chloride concentrations were 7.64 and 6.18 mg/L, respectively, which are two and one orders of magnitude lower than pre-recharge groundwater concentrations, respectively. Iron and manganese (total and dissolved phases) were consistently below detectable limits in the source water. Nutrient concentrations were also low in recharge water, with nitrate detected at a maximum of 0.13 mg/L-N and nitrite consistently below the detection limits (0.1 mg/L-N). Ammonia and Total Phosphate were not detected in source water during Cycle 11. Total organic carbon (TOC) was detected at 0.67 mg/L in the intermediate sample taken (sample C11RIW02), detected at 0.78 mg/L in the final sample (C11RIW03) and was below the detectible limit of 0.5 mg/L in the first sample (C11RIW01).Regulated metals were below detectable limits in the source water similar to previous cycles. Selenium was detected in sample C11RIW03 at 0.0011 mg/L, well below the MCL of 0.05 mg/L.

2.4.1.3 Recovered Water

Water samples were collected at the beginning of recovery (sample C11DRW01, dated 8-1-12), mid-recovery (sample C11DRW02, dated 8-28-12), and end of recovery (C11DRW03), dated 9-25-12). Recovered water was analyzed for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's), Synthetic Organic Compounds, SOC's, Disinfection By-Products, Radiologicals, Inorganic Chemicals (IOC's), extended geochemical parameters (general chemistry, major ions and selected metals), TOC, Microbial life and asbestos, similar

to cycle 9. The results of these analyses are summarized in Tables 2-3a, 2-3b, 2-3c and 2-3d. Field parameters of Temperature, Specific Conductance, Dissolved Oxygen, pH and Oxidation-Reduction Potential were also collected at time of sampling. Similar to previous cycles, most VOC's and all SOC's, Coliforms & E. Coli, Radiologicals and Asbestos, were non-detect.

2.4.2 Field Parameter Monitoring

Field measurements of water quality parameters (pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen [DO], oxidation-reduction potential [ORP], and specific electrical conductance [SEC]), were measured with a YSI-556Multi-Probe System™ within a closed flow-through cell. During Cycle 11 the YSI data logger was used to record field parameter data on an hourly basis during recharge. Manual readings for field parameter data were hand-recorded on a daily basis as a data backup. Field parameter data collected at ASR 1 during Cycle 11 water quality sampling events are presented in Table 2-3d. A summary of source and recovered water field parameter monitoring results at ASR 1 is provided below.

2.4.2.1 Source Water Field Parameters

Cycle 11 source water exhibited characteristics that were generally consistent with Cycles 6-10. Source water pH values during Cycle 11 were similar to cycles 6, 7,& 9, but were slightly higher than observed during Cycle 10 and generally ranged from approximately 6.7 to 7.7 (Figure 2-12). Source water temperature, dissolved oxygen concentrations (DO), and oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) remained within ranges and trends that are consistent with previous cycles (Figures 2-12 and 2-13). Source water specific conductance was slightly less than observed during Cycles 8 and 9, but consistent with that observed during Cycles 6, 7 & 10 (Figure 2-13).

2.4.2.2 Recovered Water Field Parameters

Cycle 11 recovered water exhibited pH, temperature, DO and ORP characteristics that were generally consistent with Cycles 6 through 9 (Figure 2-14).

Recovery water pH was less than 8 at the beginning of recovery, within a few days had increased to over 8.5, and then trended lower, reaching a low of approximately 7.5 at the end of recovery. The ending pH was lower than the Cycle 9 ending pH (approx. 8.3), although both trended lower as recovery progressed.

Recovery water temperature was approximately 22 degrees Celsius at the beginning of recovery, rapidly decreased to 15 degrees and then trended lower, reaching a low of approximately 11.5 degrees at the end of recovery. The temperature trend was very similar to Cycle 9.

Recovery water dissolved oxygen (DO) exhibited characteristics very similar to Cycle 9. DO levels were a maximum at the start of recovery, trended significantly lower within a few days, and then trended lower for the remaining of the recovery period.

Recovery water oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) also was very similar to Cycle 9. ORP levels were a maximum at the start of recovery, trended significantly lower within a few days, and then trended lower for the remaining of the recovery period (Figure 2-14).

Cycle 11 recovered water (Figure 2-15) showed a significant improvement in Specific Conductance, and therefore quality, when compared to Cycle 9 and previous cycles. Trending was similar, but the ending values remained under 2900 uS/cm (33% recovery), as opposed to over 3500 (33% recovery) during cycle 9. Recovered water continues to exhibit improvement during each successive cycle of testing. (Figure 2-27, Year Five Annual Report (Golder, 2011a).

2.4.3 Water Quality Monitoring at Observation Wells

Monitored field parameters include temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and specific conductance, which were measured with a YSI-556 Multi-Probe System™ and flow-through cell, which was calibrated before each monitoring event per the manufacturer's instructions. Pursuant to the City of Dallas, Oregon ASR Program: Year Six Annual Report (Golder, 2012a), water quality monitoring at all of the wells, with the exception of the Presser Well was discontinued in 2011.

2.4.3.1 Presser Well Water Quality Monitoring

The frequency of field monitoring (specific electrical conductance [SEC] and pH) at the Presser well was increased to once per week beginning mid-June 2010 in response to concerns from a domestic user of the well (Westendorf residence). The pH trend is relatively flat over the period of extended monitoring, while the SEC trend shows variation consistent with historic observed values (see Figure 2-11).

Figure 2-11 also presents a combined time series of precipitation (daily and annual), water level in the Presser well, and SEC of water from the Westendorf 2200 gallon storage tank during Cycle 11.

The Cycle 11 SEC trend is very similar to the Cycle 10 trend. Golder Associates noted within the Year 6, Cycle 10 report (Year Six Annual Report (Golder, 2012a) the following: "The general SEC trend appears to follow the water level trend in the well during Year 5 pilot testing, increasing during the Year 5 recharge period and decreasing during Year 5 recovery, indicating that ASR operations may influence the SEC of water produced from the Presser well to some degree. However, ASR operations do not appear to be the only influence on SEC trends. During Year-6 the slope of the SEC trend line was relatively flat during the first half of the Year-6 recharge period, then began to increase as precipitation declined in May and June even though water levels in the well were relatively constant. SEC trends continued to rise for a few weeks after cessation of recharge then flattened out and and remained high throughout the dry season in the absence of recovery from ASR 1 (and therefore drawdown of water levels at the well), as opposed to exhibiting a decreasing SEC trend as was observed during the Year-5 recovery period in the presence of ASR recovery and decreased water levels at the Presser well. These observations indicate that reduced summer precipitation also appears to affect SEC concentration trends in the well. Finally, several spikes in SEC observed during the Year-5 recovery period occurred while the water level trend was consistently negative, indicating that the intensity of domestic well use may also affect SC concentrations. The City is continuing to collect weekly SEC data from the Westendorf holding tank".

During Cycle 11, near the end of August, the residents of the Westendorf household indicated that they did not want the City to collect water samples from the holding tank. They posted a "DO NOT USE" sign on the tank. The City complied with the request and samples were not recovered after August 31. To continue future water quality monitoring at the Presser well, the City will need to make modifications in the sampling procedure.

The Year-8 data-set will include weekly measurements of SEC during recharge, storage, and recovery at ASR 1 to support further assessment of potential controlling factors on SEC in the Presser well. In order to obtain samples at the Presser wellhead, the City will add an on/off pump control bypass switch and hose bib at the well discharge piping.

3.0 SUMMARY

During Cycle 11, the City continued pilot testing under the extension of Limited License #011 that authorized an additional five years of ASR pilot testing from April 2011 through April 2016. The extension of the pilot testing period allows the City to implement and assess the effects of select recommendations from the ASR Optimization/Expansion Report (Golder, 2010b). A summary of Cycle 11 pilot testing operations is provided in the following sub-sections.

3.1 ASR No. 1 Operations

Operational control of the ASR system during Cycle 11 mostly performed via the automated SCADA system, similar to previous cycles. Cycle 11 was completed between January and September 2012. Treated drinking water was recharged over 193 days at a rate of 165 gpm. The total recharge volume was approximately 47,100,000 gallons. Recharged water was stored for 17 days prior to recovery. The recovery of water was completed over a 54 day period at a rate of 200 gpm. The total recovered volume was approximately 15,666,000 gallons for a total recovery rate of 33%.

3.2 Well Performance and Aquifer Response

Recharge

Water level buildup in ASR 1 was approximately 70 feet above initial levels after the first few hours of recharge at a constant rate of 165 gpm, and then increased to approximately 100 feet over the first 30 days of the recharge period. A backflush event was conducted after 35 days of recharge in response to an increase in the water level buildup rate, similar to Cycle 10. An additional backflush event was scheduled mid-cycle, approximately 90 days, similar to Cycle 10. After the second backflush event the water level buildup gradually increased to approximately 103 feet after 193 days of injection, at which time Cycle 11 injection ceased.

In addition to the scheduled recharge events, there were a total of 4 unscheduled events occurred during the Cycle 11 recharge period that had some effect on the system. The first 2 events were related to the January 2012 storms. The 3rd event was an equipment malfunction at the intake station. The final event was caused by a short power outage at the Water Treatment Plant. The first 3 unscheduled events resulted in a short-term reduction in the injection rate that had a relatively short-term effect on the overall system response. The final event resulted from a short-term power outage at the Water Treatment Plant. Injection at ASR 1 ceased for approximately 1 hour. As a result, there was a significant increase in water surface depth (approx. 12 feet) along with a significant specific capacity improvement (from 1.71 before to 1.96 after). Both specific capacity and water surface depth did not return to pre-event values until 20 days later. It is likely that a planned 1-hour shutdown every 2 or 3 weeks would significantly improve system performance.

Overall well performance during Cycle 11 showed a significant improvement over Cycle 10. The minimum specific capacity for Cycle 11 was 1.60, as compared to 1.34 for Cycle 10, a 20% improvement. The improvement in well performance can be attributed to a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water during Cycle 10 as well as the normal “conditioning” from the lower pH of the injection water.

Recovery

Water level drawdown in ASR 1 was approximately 100 feet below initial levels after the first few hours of recovery at a constant rate of 200 gpm, and then increased to approximately 150 feet over the 54 day recovery period. The Cycle 11 ending specific capacity of 1.13 demonstrated a significant improvement as compared to Cycle 9 (C09 ending Specific Capacity 1.03 gpm/ft). Furthermore, unlike Cycle 9, a reduction in the pumping rate was not needed during Cycle 11 in order to improve the specific capacity. The observed specific capacity improvements can be attributed to a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water during Cycle 10, as well as the normal conditioning of the well. It will be possible to increase the pumping rate for future cycles of ASR 1, although water quality and demand are likely to be the controlling factors.

A total of more than 15 million gallons was recovered during Cycle 11, for a total recovery of over 33 percent. Specific capacity vs. percent recovery is plotted in Figure 2-5. The relationship is fairly linear (log scale shown), and when projected forward indicates that 80% recovery is possible, while maintaining a specific capacity above 1.0 gpm/ft.

3.3 Water Level Monitoring

Three of the four monitored wells in the observation well network continued to exhibit a hydraulic response to ASR pilot testing operations; the Lowe Upper well, the Presser well, and Piezometer 1. The distribution of the responding wells may be related to the spatial distribution of faults or variations in hydraulic conductivity in the basalt aquifer (Golder, 2010b). Similar to previous cycles, water levels in the Anstine well did not correlate with pilot testing activities.

3.4 Water Quality Monitoring

3.4.1 ASR No. 1

Analytical laboratory results indicate that source water from the City's treatment plant continues to meet all primary drinking water standards for public water systems, including synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), disinfection by-products (DBPs), radiological constituents, metals and inorganic constituents, and absence of Coliform bacteria.

Recovered water was sampled and analyzed for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's), Synthetic Organic Compounds, SOC's, Disinfection By-Products, Radiologicals, Inorganic Chemicals (IOC's), extended geochemical parameters (general chemistry, major ions and selected metals), TOC, Microbial life and asbestos, similar to cycle 9. The Field parameters of Temperature, Specific Conductance, Dissolved Oxygen, pH and Oxidation-Reduction Potential were also collected at time of sampling. Similar to previous cycles, most VOC's and all SOC's, Coliforms & E. Coli, Radiologicals and Asbestos, were non-detect.

The single VOC detected in the recovered water was Methylene Chloride, or DCM. It was detected at a concentration of 1.5 ppb, well below the MCL of 5 ppb. DCM was also detected during Cycle 9, but at a lower concentration (0.82 ppb), and undetected in all cycles previous to Cycle 9. Since there is no industry within the watershed, the likely source of the DCM is the Chlorination process at the Water Treatment Plant. According to the published report by: Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California Environmental Protection Agency (September 2000) "Although DCM has limited water solubility, it is found in surface water, groundwater, finished drinking water, commercially bottled artesian water, and surface water sites in heavily industrialized river basins. Chlorination in treatment plants is also a source of DCM in drinking water supplies."

Concentrations of the extended geochemical parameters were mostly similar, or demonstrated some improvement during Cycle 11, as compared to Cycle 9. For the final sampling event, Chloride, Calcium, Hardness, TDS and Sodium were lower by 50%, 40%, 41%, 26% and 22% respectively. Selenium was the only constituent detected at a significantly higher level in Cycle 11. It was detected at a level of 0.0122 ppm, or 65% higher in Cycle 11, although it is still well below the MCL of 0.05 ppm. Previous detection of selenium may have been influenced by higher TDS during earlier cycles.

Arsenic was detected in the final sampling event at a concentration of 0.00253 ppm. This concentration is greater than Cycle 9 (<.002 ppm), Cycle 8 (.00172 ppm), and Cycle 7 (.0014 ppm), but less than Cycle 6 (<.003 ppm) and Cycle 5 (.006 ppm). The detection of Arsenic is significantly below the MCL of 0.01 ppm.

Disinfection-by-Products (DBP's) were sampled in the recovered water and found to be in similar concentrations to previous cycles and, similar to, or lower than in the general water distribution system. TOC was found in diminutive concentrations that were estimated below the reporting limit, similar to samples obtained during Cycle 9.

Cycle 11 recovered water field measurements demonstrated a significant improvement in Specific Conductance, and therefore quality, when compared to Cycle 9 and previous cycles. Trending was similar, but the ending values remained under 2900 uS/cm (33% recovery), as opposed to over 3500 (33% recovery) during cycle 9.

Except as noted above, recovered water continues to exhibit improvement for each successive cycle of testing. The improvement in water quality can be attributed to a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water during Cycle 10, as well as the normal "conditioning" due to injected water remaining in the aquifer from other previous cycles.

3.4.2 Observation Wells

Pursuant to the City of Dallas, Oregon ASR Program: Year Six Annual Report (Golder, 2012a), water quality monitoring was discontinued at all observation wells, except for the Presser well. High frequency water quality monitoring at the Presser well since June 2010 suggests that specific electrical conductance trends correlate with ASR pilot testing activities, precipitation patterns, and potentially with domestic well use patterns. High frequency monitoring of SEC at this well will continue during Cycle 12 to support further assessment of SEC trends and the influence of the various potential controlling factors.

The Cycle 12 data-set will include weekly measurements of SEC at the Presser well. In order to obtain samples at the Presser wellhead, the City will add an on/off pump control bypass switch and hose bib at the well discharge piping.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Pilot testing activities during Year-7/Cycle 11 were implemented to evaluate aquifer hydraulic response to the sixth full-scale ASR cycle at ASR No. 1. Year-7 pilot testing again confirmed that injection rates around 165 gpm are sustainable for long-term recharge periods. Cycle 11 well recharge specific capacity showed a significant improvement over previous cycles. The improvement in well performance can be attributed to a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water during Cycle 10 as well as the normal "conditioning" from the injection water. During recharge, an unanticipated event ceased injection for approximately 1 hour. As a result, there was a significant increase in water surface depth along with a significant specific capacity improvement. Both specific capacity and water surface depth did not return to pre-event values until 20 days later. It is likely that a planned 1-hour shutdown every 2 or 3 weeks would significantly improve recharge performance. Analytical laboratory results indicate that source water from the City's treatment plant continues to meet all primary drinking water standards for public water systems.

During recharge, levels at three observation wells (Lowe Upper [Polk #51138, ID#L08316], Piezometer 1 [Polk#552465], and Presser [Polk #51605]) continued to exhibit a hydraulic response to ASR recharge activities. Regular water level will continue at four key monitoring locations during future ASR 1 pilot testing activities to document hydraulic response in the aquifer system. Ongoing high-frequency monitoring of specific electrical conductance (SEC) at the Presser well will continue to support further assessment of SEC trends and the influence of the various potential controlling factors. Further monitoring will include weekly measurements of SEC at the Presser well. In order to obtain samples at the Presser wellhead, the City will add an on/off pump control bypass switch and hose bib at the well discharge piping.

Injected water was recovered over a 54-day period at a sustained pumping rate of 200 gpm. Recovery was terminated on September 25, 2012 due to low system demand. Cycle 11 well recovery specific capacity showed a significant improvement over Cycle 9 and previous cycles. The improvement in well performance can be attributed to a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water during Cycle 10 as well as the normal "conditioning" of the well. Concentrations of the extended geochemical parameters were mostly similar, or demonstrated some improvement during Cycle 11, as compared to Cycle 9, and recovered water field measurements demonstrated a significant improvement in Specific Conductance, when compared to Cycle 9. The improvement in water quality can be attributed to a prolonged storage period with no recovery of stored water during Cycle 10, as well as the normal "conditioning" due to injected water remaining in the aquifer from other previous cycles.

Selenium was the only extended geochemical constituent detected at a higher level in Cycle 11. It was detected at 0.0122 ppm, still well below the MCL of 0.05 ppm. Detection of selenium may have been influenced by higher TDS during earlier cycles. For future pilot testing activities, the City will obtain split samples, which will be sent to another laboratory for confirmation testing of selenium.

The single VOC detected in the recovered water was Methylene Chloride, or DCM. It was detected at a concentration of 1.5 ppb, well below the MCL of 5 ppb. DCM was also detected during Cycle 9. Since there is no industry within the watershed, the postulated source of the DCM is the Chlorination process at the Water Treatment Plant. During future cycles of ASR-1 testing, the City will analyze injection water for DCM's and, if detected, will investigate changes to the disinfection process at the Water Treatment Plant.

Although analytical laboratory results indicate that the recovered water continues to meet all primary drinking water standards, and there has been consistent improvement in water quality, some "secondary contaminants" (i.e. chloride & TDS) continue to exceed established non-health based SMCL's during the middle and later stages of recovery. Plant operations, primarily mixing of ASR-1 recovered water and normally treated surface waters, will ensure that water delivered to the City's customers complies with all SMCL's.

The City of Dallas makes the following recommendations for Cycle 12 pilot testing:

- Cycle 12 testing should be completed in one ASR cycle, with a total recharge volume of approximately 50 million gallons, at a recharge rate of 165 gpm.
- Cycle 12 recharge should include planned 1-hour bi-weekly shutdowns in addition to back-flush events in order to improve well performance.
- During Cycle 12 recharge, the City will analyze injection water for DCM's and, if detected, will investigate changes to the disinfection process at the Water Treatment Plant.
- Cycle 12 shall include continued monitoring of selenium, arsenic, DBP's, and radiological constituents. The City will obtain split samples, which will be sent to another laboratory for confirmation testing of selenium due to potential interference from high TDS.
- Cycle 12 recovery shall be at a constant 200 gpm, and continue until there is no longer a need for the recovered water. Plant operations shall be adjusted during recovery such that mixing will ensure that water delivered to the City's customers complies with all SMCL's.
- Cycle 12 will include on-going high frequency monitoring of SEC at the Presser well. In order to obtain samples at the Presser wellhead, the City will add an on/off pump control bypass switch and hose bib at the well discharge piping.
- The City will consider the installation of a packer in the ASR- 1 borehole below a depth of 562 feet to seal the unproductive portion that contains high TDS water. This should minimize the undesired mixing that occurs. The packer will be installed with construction of ASR-2 in order to maximize cost-effectiveness.

The proceeding report has been prepared under my direction:

Fred Braun, PE February 15, 2013
City of Dallas

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6.0 Acknowledgements

The City of Dallas would like to acknowledge Golder Associates for their assistance in preparing this report and providing a peer review thereof.

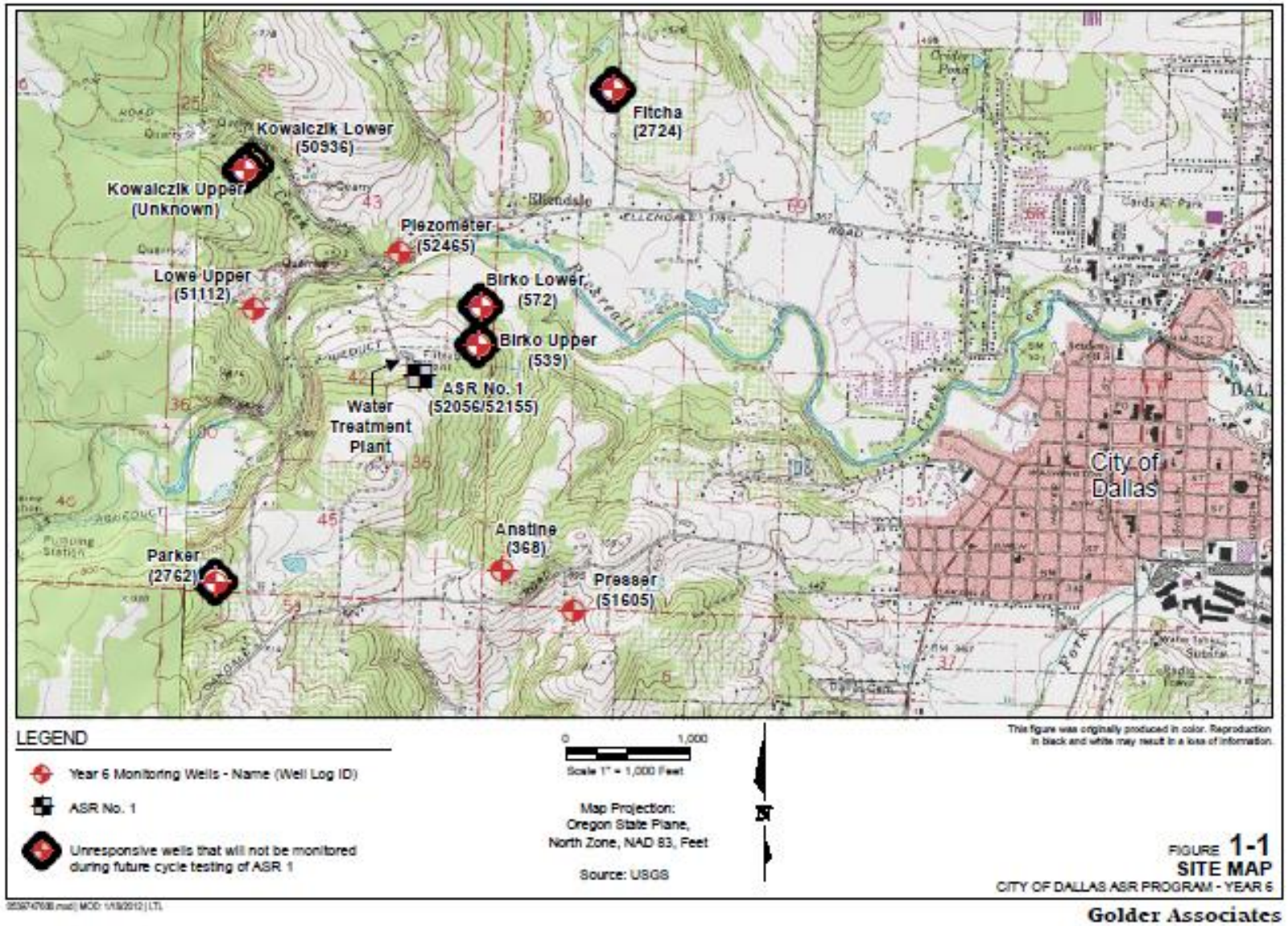


Figure-1-1_Reproduced_Courtesy_of_Golder_Associates

Table 2-1
City of Dallas ASR Year 7 Pilot Testing Summary
City of Dallas Year-7 Pilot Testing Report
February 2013

		Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
		Cycle 6	Cycle 7	Cycle 8	Cycle 9	Cycle 10	Cycle 11
Recharge	Begin Recharge (Date & Time)	12/5/06 13:06	12/13/07 12:35	1/7/09 14:12	12/1/09 13:42	12/16/10 12:15	1/5/12 12:00
	End Recharge (Date & Time)	7/11/07 15:26	7/3/08 7:31	7/10/09 13:10	7/2/10 6:51	6/30/11 10:30	7/16/12 13:00
	Total Time (days)	218	203	184	213	196	193
	Total Volume (gal)	52,540,659	48,223,207	43,755,500	51,397,552	46,526,770	47,100,000
	Ending Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)				1.15	1.34	1.60
	Average Injection Rate (gpm)	165	165	165	165/200	165	165
Storage	Storage Time (days)	41	4	3	4	189	17
Recovery	Begin Recovery (Date & Time)	8/21/07 11:37	7/7/08 11:24	7/13/09 9:46	7/6/10 8:00	NA	8/2/12 7:00
	End Recovery (Date & Time)	11/19/07 10:00	8/18/08 14:20	9/10/09 12:05	9/15/10 13:00	NA	9/25/12 11:00
	Total Time (days)	90	42	59	71	NA	54
	Total Volume (gal)	14,531,900	13,226,570	17,075,680	19,258,980	NA	15,666,150
	Ending Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)		0.89	0.94	1.03	NA	1.13
	Average Pumping Rate (gpm)	250/125*	250/200*	250/180/150*	200/150*	NA	200
	Percent Recovery (%)	27.7%	27.4%	39.0%	37.5%	NA	33.3%
Carryover	Injected Water Remaining in Aquifer (gal)	38,008,759	34,996,637	26,679,820	32,138,572	46,526,770	31,433,850
	Total Yearly Pilot Testing Carryover (gal)						

Notes regarding recovery cycles:
Cycle 8 recovery rate was 250 gpm for the majority of the pumping period, with a 9-day period of pumping at 180 gpm and a 2-day period of pumping at 150 gpm at the end of recovery
Cycle 9 recovery rate was 200 gpm for the majority of the pumping period, with a 16-day period of pumping at 150 gpm
Cycle 10 did not include a recovery period, all water was held over to Cycle 11
Table 2-1 Reproduced Courtesy of Golder Associates. Data added for Cycle 11.

Table 2-2
Cycle 11 Observation Well Network

Well Name	*Figure Number*	*Log ID, Well ID*	*Measuring Point Reference*	*Measuring Point Height (ft ags)*	*Approx. Ground Elev. (ft amsl)*	*Well Depth (ft bgs)*	*Comments*
Wells that will continue to be monitored during cycle testing of ASR #1							
Anstine	2-7	Polk 368	top plate	0.8	680	448	active pump in well
Lowe Upper	2-9	Polk 51112, #L39719	top plate	0.7	460	291	no pump in well, transducer installed[2]
Piezometer-1	2-8	Polk 52645, #L73986	top of pvc casing	2.6	410	1	transducer installed, 2" pvc piezometer
Presser	2-10, 2-14	Polk 51605, #L56697	top plate	1.8	555	459	active pump in well
Wells that will not be monitored during cycle testing of ASR #1							
Birko Lower		Polk 572				40	inactive pump in well
Birko Upper		Polk 539				270	no pump in well, transducer installed[1]
Fitcha		Polk 2724				300	rarely active pump in well
Kowalczik Lower		Polk 50936, #L08316				330	active pump in well
Kowalczik Upper		unknown				>300	no pump in well, transducer installed
Parker		Polk 2762				321	active pump in well

Notes:
Shaded records indicate observation wells that responded to pilot testing operations at ASR No. 1 during years 1 through 6.
For comparison purposes, ASR No. 1 has an approximate wellhead elevation of 698 feet amsl, and is 925 feet deep.
[1]Transducer removed 7/10/09 12:45 and relocated to Lowe Upper
[2]Transducer broken during Year 4 recharge
Table 2-2 reproduced courtesy of Golder Associates.

Well Name	*Log ID, Well ID*	*Position (NAD 83)*		*Approx. MP Elev. (ft amsl)*
		Latitude (Dec. Deg.)	*Longitude (Dec. Deg.)*	
Anstine	Polk 368	44.913865	44.913865	680.8
Lowe Upper	Polk 51112, #L39719	44.925189	44.925189	460.7
Piezometer-1	Polk 52645, #L73986	44.927902	44.927902	412.6
Presser ASR1	Polk 51605, #L56697 Polk 52056/52155	44.912263 44.922409	44.912263 44.922409	556.8 698.0

Table 2-3a
Cycle 11 Pilot Testing Water Quality

Sample ID	C11PGW01	Q[1]	C11RIW01	Q[1]	C11RIW02	Q[1]	C11RIW03	Q[1]	C11DRW01	Q[1]	C11DRW02	Q[1]	C11DRW03	Q[1]
Sample Date	1/5/2012		1/5/2012		4/24/2012		7/24/2012		8/1/2012		8/28/2012		9/25/2012	
MCL/SMCL														
Radiologicals:														
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15		-.9	U	1.4				-2	U			-6	U
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50		-.06	U	-0.2	U			-5	U			-9	U
Uranium (µg/L)	30								ND				ND	U
Strontium-90 (pCi/L)	8								5.24				2.4	
Tritium (pCi/L)									1.9	U			175.9	U
Iodine-131 (pCi/L)	50								0.0	U			0.0	U
Extended Inorganics:														
Color (color units)	15		2		1	U	1	U	1	U	1	U		
Odor (threshold odor number)	3		3.4		2.5		2		1.41		1.26		1	U
Total Alkalinity (as CaCo3)(mg/L)			34		18.3		16.9		28		38.3		22.1		16
Corrosivity (langelier index)	non-corrosive													
Chloride (mg/L)	250		35.4		4.53		4.29		6.18		7.55		430		834
Hardness (mg CaCO3/L)			41.4		20		18.7		27.7		31.4		399		835
Calcium (mg/L)			13.7		5.43				7.64		9.6		153.0		326
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.05-0.2		0.0743	J	0.0176	U	0.0309	J	0.0176	U	0.0498	J	0.0274	J	0.0286	J
Copper (mg/L)	1		0.0033	J	0.00189	J	0.00387	J	0.0028	J	0.00158	U	0.00201	J	0.00495	J
Iron (total) (mg/L)	0.3		0.871		0.008	U	0.008	U	0.008	U	0.367		0.0398	J	0.0427	J
Iron (dissolved) (mg/L)			0.757		0.008	U	0.008	U	0.008	U	0.0147	J	0.008	U	0.0184	J
Manganese (total) (mg/L)	0.05		0.023		0.00073	U	0.00073	U	0.00073	U	0.0231		0.00438	J	0.00753	J
Manganese (dissolved) (mg/L)			0.0225		0.00073	U	0.00073	U	0.00073	U	0.015		0.00457	J	0.00772	J
Silver (mg/L)	0.1		0.00076	U	0.00076	U	0.00076	U	0.00076	U	0.00076	U	0.00076	U	0.00194	J
Zinc (mg/L)	5		0.00245	J	0.00312	J	0.00582	J	0.00442	J	0.00178	U	0.00504	J	0.00178	U
TDS (mg/L)	500		48		30		5		65		5	U	999		1960	
TSS (mg/L)			3.6		2		2	U	1	U	1		0.6	U		
Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)(mg/L)			34		18.3		16.9		28		38.3		22.1		16	
Carbonate (as CaCO3)(mg/L)			5	U	5	U	5	U	5	U	5	U	5	U	5	U
Ammonia (mg/L)			0.014	U	0.014	U	0.014	U	0.019	J	0.014	U	0.014	U	0.014	U
Total Phosphate (as P) (mg/L)			0.024	U	0.024	U	0.022	U	0.022	U	0.024	U	0.022	U	0.022	U
Potassium (mg/L)			0.344		0.203		0.227		0.312		0.287		.8		1.43	
Magnesium (mg/L)			1.75		1.56		1.4		2.09		1.8		4.21		5.21	

Notes: Q[1] = Following Qualifiers: ND – Not Detected; U – Not Detected at specified reporting limit; J – Estimated value below reporting limit;

Table 2-3b
Cycle 11 Pilot Testing Water Quality

	Sample ID	C11PGW01	Q[1]	C11RIW01	Q[1]	C11RIW02	Q[1]	C11RIW03	Q[1]	C11DRW01	Q[1]	C11DRW02	Q[1]	C11DRW03	Q[1]
	Sample Date	1/5/2012		1/5/2012		4/24/2012		7/24/2012		8/1/2012		8/28/2012		9/25/2012	
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC's):	**MCL/SMCL**														
Turbidity (NTU's)	1	4.7		0.15		0.10	U	0.10	U	1.7		0.15		0.20	
Antimony (mg/L)	0.006	0.00012	J	0.00033	J	0.000031	U	0.000065	J	0.00008	J	0.000031	U	0.000042	J
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.01	0.00037	J	0.000039	J	0.000043	J	0.0003	J	0.00021	J	0.00062		0.00253	
Barium (mg/L)	2	0.00147	J	0.00115	J	0.00117	J	0.00101	J	0.00121	J	0.00177	J	0.0023	J
Beryllium (mg/L)	0.004	0.00011	U	0.00011	U			0.00011	U	0.00011	U	ND		ND	
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.005	0.00024	U	0.00024	U	0.00024	U	0.00031	J	0.00024	U	0.00024	U	0.00106	J
Chromium (mg/L)	0.1	0.00073	U	0.00073	U	0.00109	J	0.00073	U	0.00073	U	0.00073	U	ND	
Lead (mg/L)	0.015	0.00146	U	0.00203	J	0.00219	J	0.00256	J	0.00146	U	0.00278	J	0.00146	U
Mercury (mg/L)	0.002	0.000047	U	0.000047	U	0.000049	J	0.000032	J	0.000028	U	0.000028	U	0.000028	U
Nickel (mg/L)	0.1	0.0038	U	0.0038	U	0.00674	J	0.0038	U	0.0038	U	0.0038	U	0.0038	U
Selenium (mg/L)	0.05	0.00047	J	0.000069	U	0.00011	J	0.0011		0.00032	J	0.00245		0.0122	
Sodium (mg/L)		21.1		3.72		3.26		4.18		6.820		74.9		153	
Thallium (mg/L)	0.002	0.000014	J	0.000017	J	0.000015	J	0.000036	J	0.000023	J	0.000013	U	0.000013	U
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	0.62		0.74		0.56		0.78		0.64		0.35		0.18	
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	0.027	U	0.13		0.031	J	0.020	J	0.031	J	0.017	U	0.043	J
Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	1	0.022	U	0.022	U	0.013	U	0.013	U	0.013	U	0.013	U	0.0071	U
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	10														
Sulfate (mg/L)	250	5.01		2.31		1.52		2.23		3.70		6.54		7.89	
Cyanide (mg/L)	0.02	0.00073	U	0.00073	U	0.00073	U	0.0016	J	0.00073	U	0.00073	U	0.0011	J
Silica (mg/L)		12.9		14.1		12.3		13.5		12.6		14.4		13.6	
Disinfection By-Products (DPB's)															
Chloroform (µg/L)						13.7		15		24		16.8		9.20	
Bromodichloromethane (µg/L)						1.92		3.66				0.20	U	0.020	U
Dibromochloromethane (µg/L)						0.2	U	0.5				0.20	U	0.20	U
Bromoform (µg/L)						0.2	U	0.2	U	0.20	U	0.20	U	0.20	U
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	80					15.6		19.2				16.8		9.20	
Chloroacetic Acid (µg/L)						0.20	U	ND		0.20	U			0.094	U
Dichloroacetic Acid (µg/L)						22.4		5.4		3.81				3.54	
Trichloroacetic Acid (µg/L)						16.7		9.5		14.6				0.23	U
Bromoacetic Acid (µg/L)						0.067		ND		0.067	U			0.091	U
Dibromoacetic Acid (µg/L)						0.064	U	ND		0.064	U			0.084	U
Total HAA-5 (µg/L)	60					39.1		14.9		18.4				3.54	
Chlorine (mg/l as Cl2)	4							1.1		0.07		0.01	U	0.03	J

Table 2-3c
Cycle 11 Pilot Testing Water Quality

	Sample ID	C11PGW01	Q[1]	C11RIW01	Q[1]	C11RIW02	Q[1]	C11RIW03	Q[1]	C11DRW01	Q[1]	C11DRW02	Q[1]	C11DRW03	Q[1]
	Sample Date	1/5/2012		1/5/2012		4/24/2012		7/24/2012		8/1/2012		8/28/2012		9/25/2012	
Microbial	**MCL/SMCL**														
Total Coliforms	<1/100 ml	Absent								Absent				Absent	
Fecal Coliforms	presence	Absent								Absent				Absent	
E Coli	presence	Absent								Absent				Absent	
Synthetic Organic Compounds															
2,4-D (mg/L)	0.07			ND						ND				ND	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (mg/L)	0.05			ND						ND				ND	
Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate (mg/L)	0.4			ND						ND				ND	
Alachlor (Lasso) (mg/L)	0.002			ND						ND				ND	
Atrazine (mg/L)	0.003			ND						ND				ND	
Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	0.0002			ND						ND				ND	
BHC-gamma (Lindane) (mg/L)	0.0002			ND						ND				ND	
Carbofuran (mg/L)	0.04			ND						ND				ND	
Chlordane (mgL)	0.002			ND						ND				ND	
Dalapon (mg/L)	0.2			ND						ND				ND	
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (mg/L)	0.0002			ND						ND				ND	
Dinoseb (mg/L)	0.007			ND						ND				ND	
Diquat (mg/L)	0.02			ND						ND				ND	
Endothall (mg/L)	0.1			ND						ND				ND	
Endrin (mg/L)	0.002			ND						ND				ND	
Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (mg/L)	0.00005			ND						ND				ND	
Glyphosate (mg/L)	0.7			ND						ND				ND	
Heptachlor epoxide (mg/L)	0.0002			ND						ND				ND	
Heptachlor (mg/L)	0.0004			ND						ND				ND	
Hexachlorobenzene (mg/L)	0.001			ND						ND				ND	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (mg/L)	0.05			ND						ND				ND	
Methoxychlor (mg/L)	0.04			ND						ND				ND	
Pentachlorophenol (mg/L)	0.001			ND						ND				ND	
Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalates (mg/L)	0.006			ND						ND				ND	
Picloram (mg/L)	0.5			ND						ND				ND	
Polychlorinated Biphenyls - PCBs (mg/L)	0.0005			ND						ND				ND	
Simazene (mg/L)	0.004			ND						ND				ND	
Toxaphene (mg/L)	0.003			ND						ND				ND	
Vydate (Oxamyl) (mg/L)	0.2			ND						ND				ND	

Table 2-3d
Cycle 11 Pilot Testing Water Quality

	Sample ID	C11PGW01	Q[1]	C11RIW01	Q[1]	C11RIW02	Q[1]	C11RIW03	Q[1]	C11DRW01	Q[1]	C11DRW02	Q[1]	C11DRW03	Q[1]
	Sample Date	1/5/2012		1/5/2012		4/24/2012		7/24/2012		8/1/2012		8/28/2012		9/25/2012	
Volatile Organic Compounds	**MCL/SMCL**														
1,1-Dichloroethene (µg/L)	7									0.20	U			0.20	U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	200									0.20	U			0.20	U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	5									0.20	U			0.20	U
1,2-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	5									0.20	U			0.20	U
1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L)	5									0.20	U			0.20	U
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)	70									0.20	U			0.20	U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	600									0.20	U			0.20	U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	75									0.20	U			0.20	U
Benzene (µg/L)	5									0.20	U			0.20	U
Carbon tetrachloride (µg/L)	5									0.20	U			.020	U
Chlorobenzene (µg/L)	100									0.20	U			0.20	U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (µg/L)	70									0.20	U			0.20	U
Ethylbenzene (µg/L)	700									0.20	U			0.20	U
Methylene chloride (µg/L)	5									0.20	U			1.50	
Styrene (µg/L)	100									0.20	U			.020	U
Tetrachloroethene (µg/L)	5									.020	U			0.20	U
Toluene (µg/L)	1000									0.20	U			0.20	U
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene (µg/L)	100									0.20	U			0.20	U
Trichloroethene (µg/L)	5									0.20	U			0.20	U
Vinyl chloride (µg/L)	2									0.20	U			0.20	U
m,p-Xylenes (µg/L)										0.40	U			0.40	U
o-Xylene (µg/L)										0.20	U			0.20	U
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's)															
Aldicarb (mg/L)				ND						ND				ND	
Aldicarb sulfoxide (mg/L)				ND						ND				ND	
Aldicarb sulfone (mg/L)				ND						ND				ND	
Total Organic Carbon & Asbestos:															
TOC (mg/L)		0.065	U	0.29	J	0.67		0.78		0.44	J	0.21	J	0.24	J
Asbestos (MFL)	1.5			ND						ND				ND	
Field Parameters															
Temperature (C°)		11.31		7.60		12.17		16.06		15.24		12.00		11.61	
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)		210		63		64		80		115		1368		2763	
DO (mg/L)		2.31		11.68		10.92		7.20		4.93		.13		.05	
pH	6.5-8.5	8.04		6.27		6.78		7.08		7.32		7.66		7.54	
ORP (millivolts)		-221.9		801.0		874.4		791.9		225.3		-242.0		-265.8	

Notes: Q[1] = Following Qualifiers: ND – Not Detected; U – Not Detected at specified reporting limit; J – Estimated value below reporting limit

Table 2-4
Cycle 11 City Source Water DBP Sampling Results

City of Dallas ASR Year 7 Pilot Testing Report

	Sample Date	**2/23/2012**	**5/10/2012**	**8/9/2012**	**11/8/2012**	
Analyte	**MCL/SMCL**					
Total Trihalomethanes (*µg/L*)	80	14.2	26.8	38.1	46.2	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5) (*µg/L*)	60	15.1	26.3	16.4	34.5	
Source: DHS Drinking Water Program, City of Dallas Drinking Water System 00248 (http://170.104.63.9/inventory.php?pwsno=00248)						

Figure 2-1
ASR 1 Hydrograph - Cycle 11

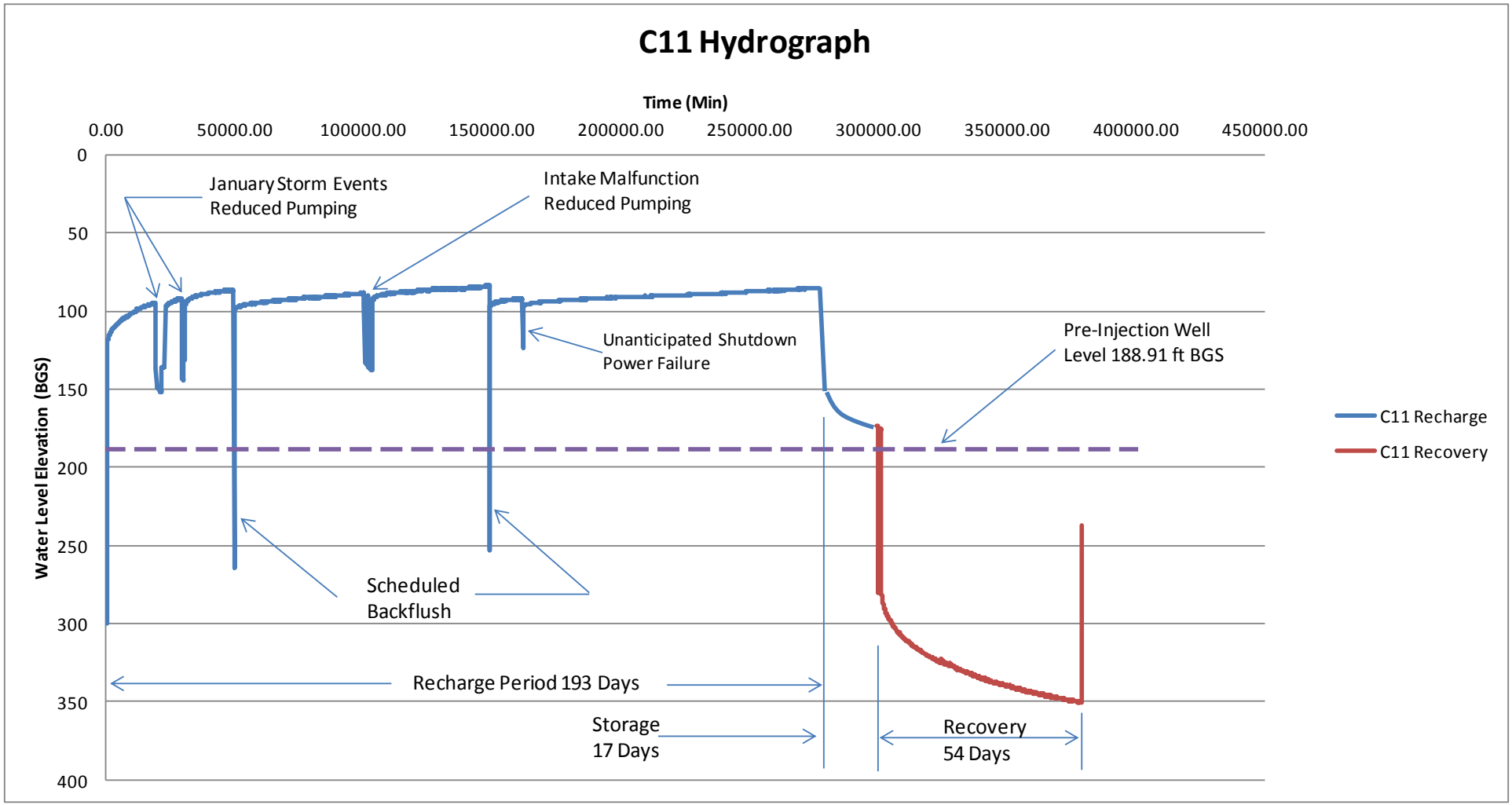


Figure 2-2
Recharge Specific Capacity
Cycles 10 & 11

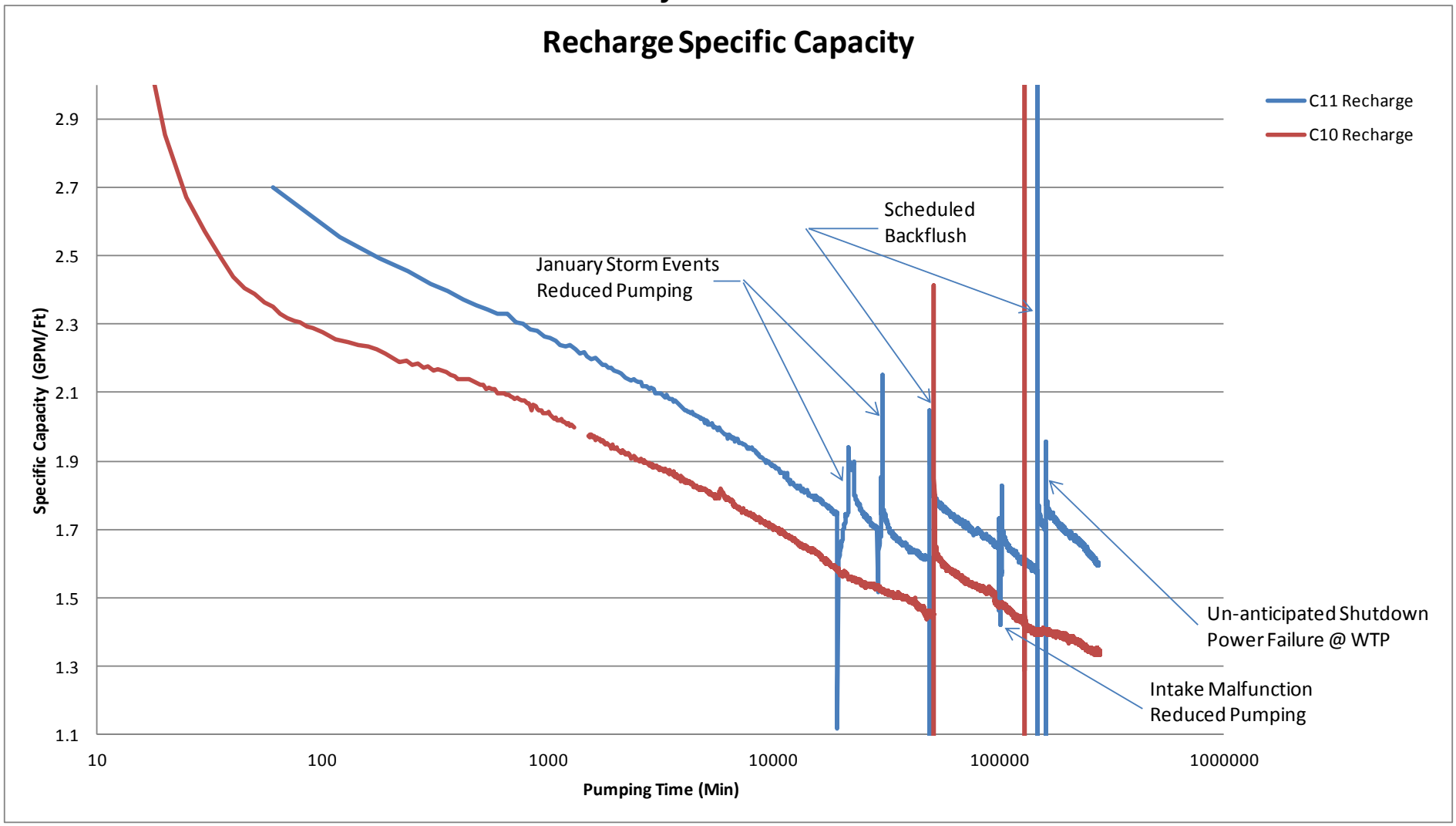


Figure 2-3
Recharge Specific Capacity
Un-anticipated Shutdown Detail

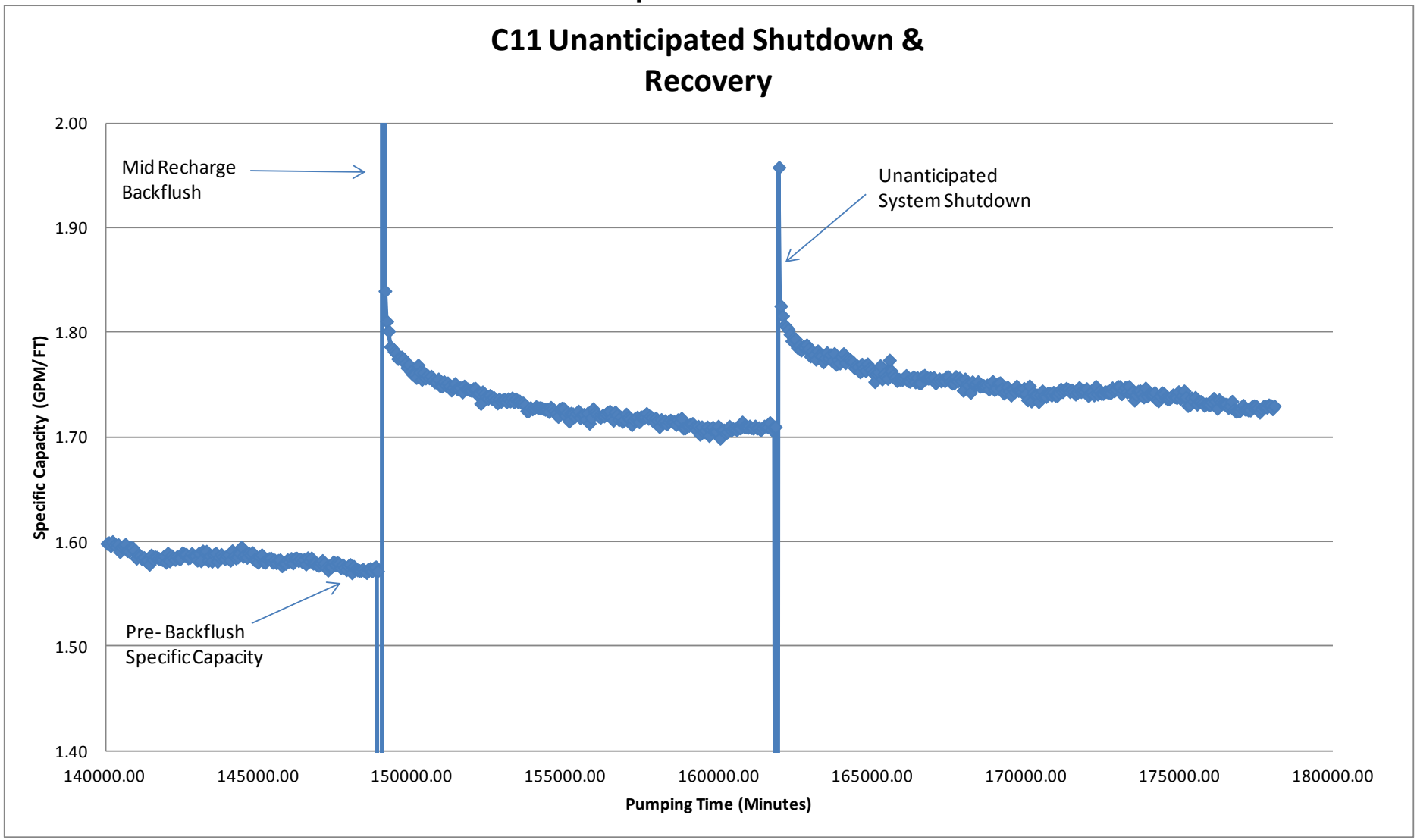


Figure 2-4
Recovery Specific Capacity
Cycles 9 & 11

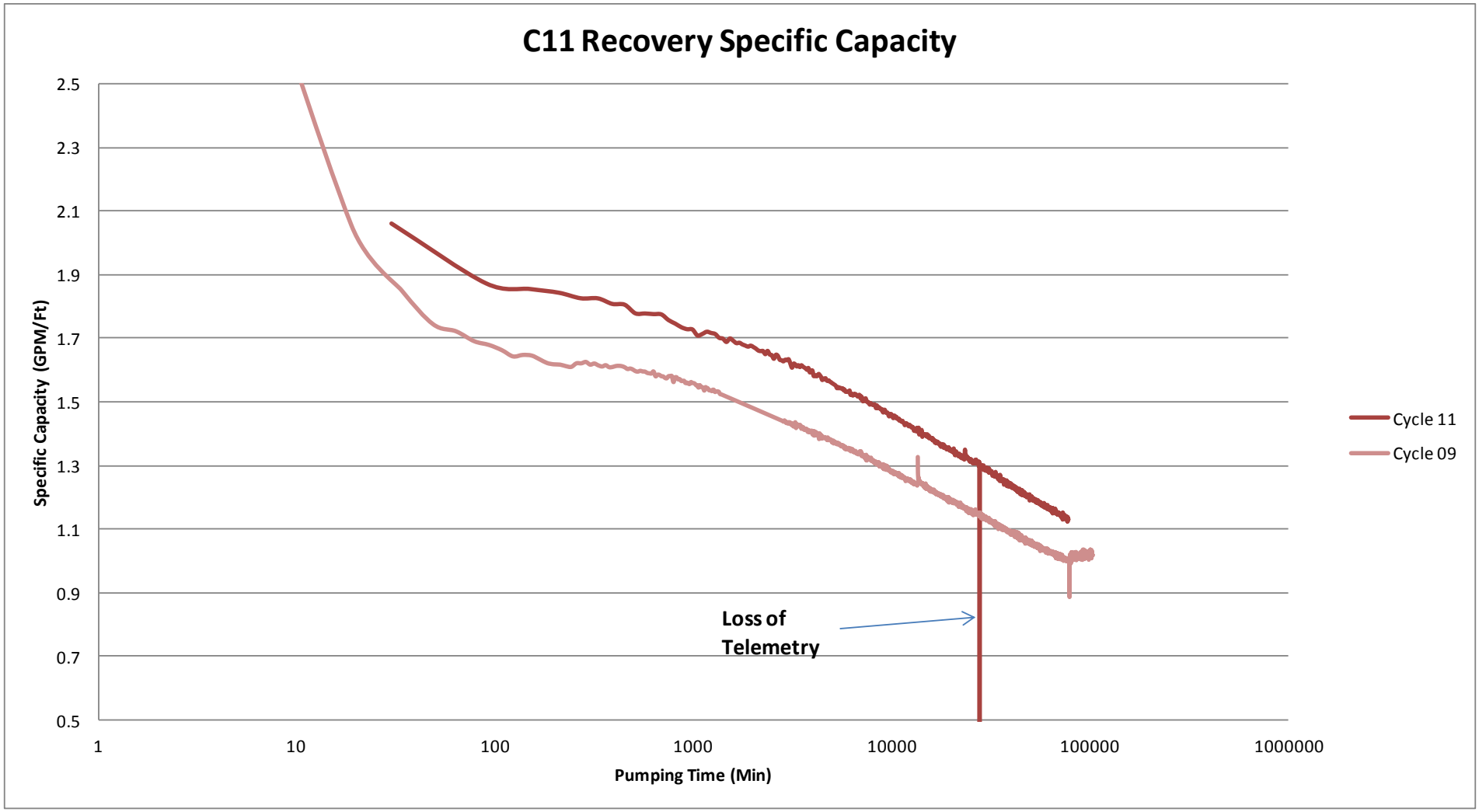


Figure 2-5
Recovery Specific Capacity
Vs. Percent Recovery

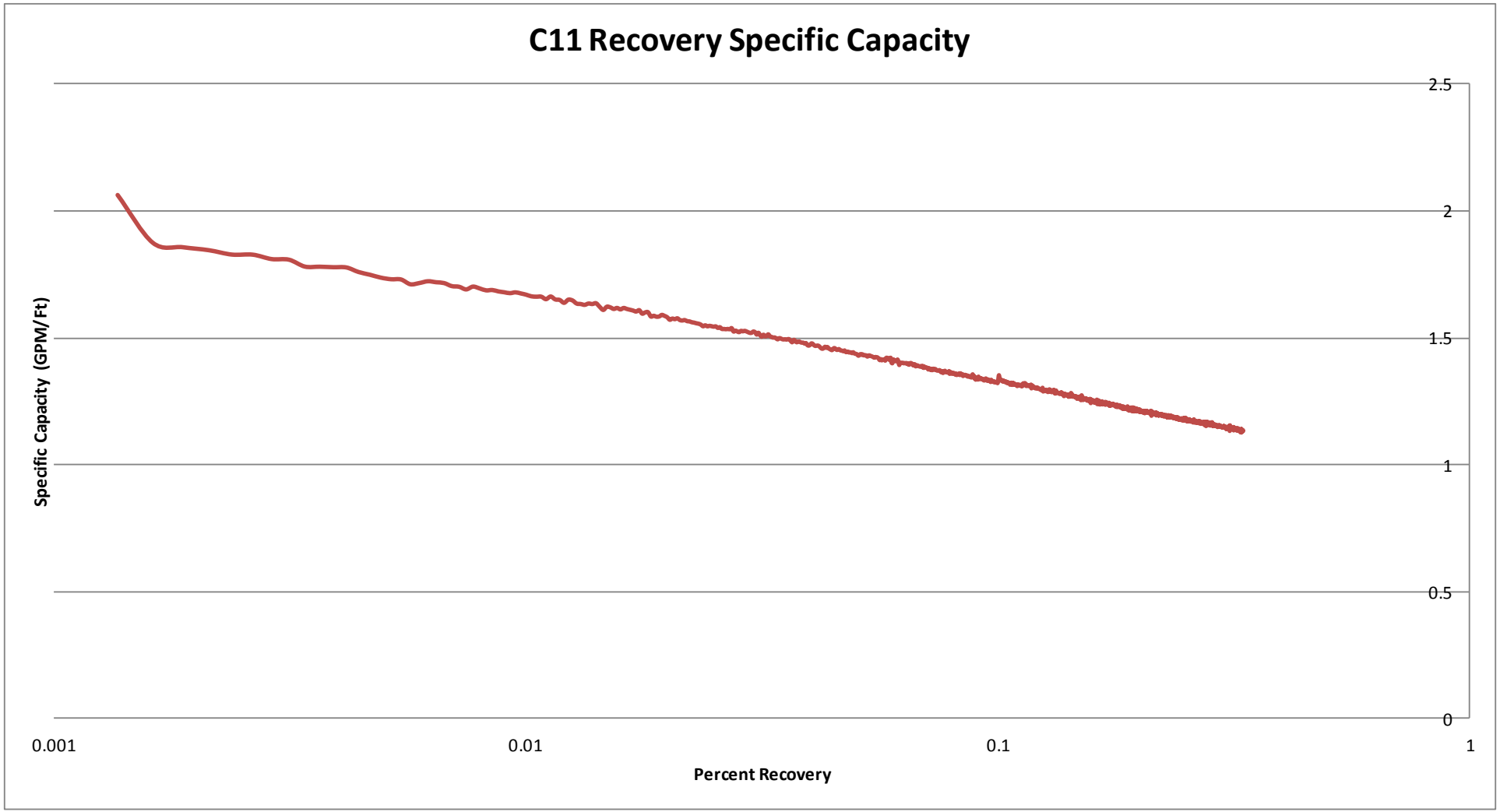


Figure 2-6

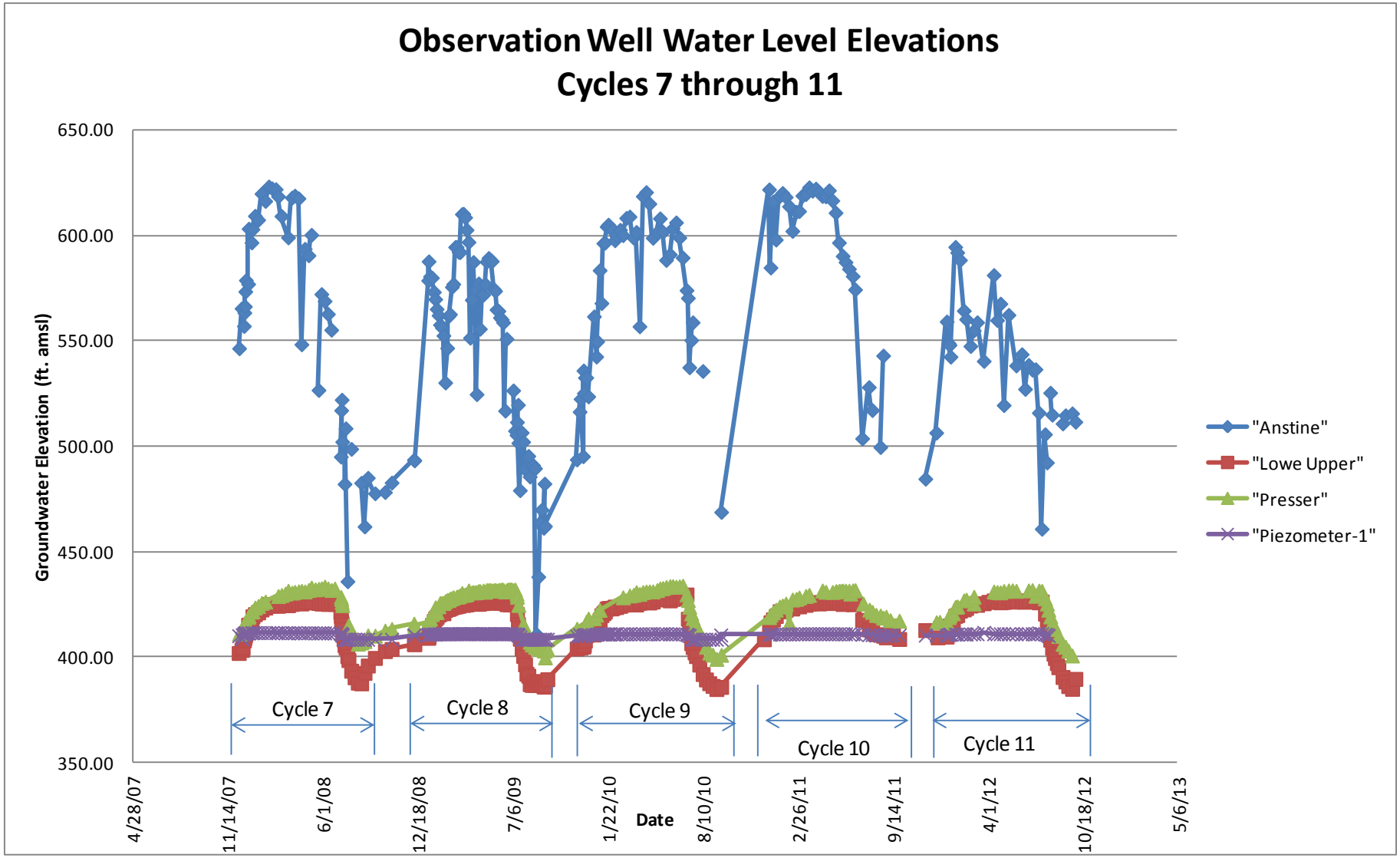

Observation Well Water Level Elevations
Cycles 7 through 11
Groundwater Elevation (ft. amsl)
650.00
600.00
550.00
500.00
450.00
400.00
350.00
Cycle 7
Cycle 8
Cycle 9
Cycle 10
Cycle 11
4/28/07
11/14/07
6/1/08
12/18/08
7/6/09
1/22/10
8/10/10
2/26/11
9/14/11
4/1/12
10/18/12
5/6/13
Date
"Anstine"
"Lowe Upper"
"Presser"
"Piezometer-1"

Figure 2-7

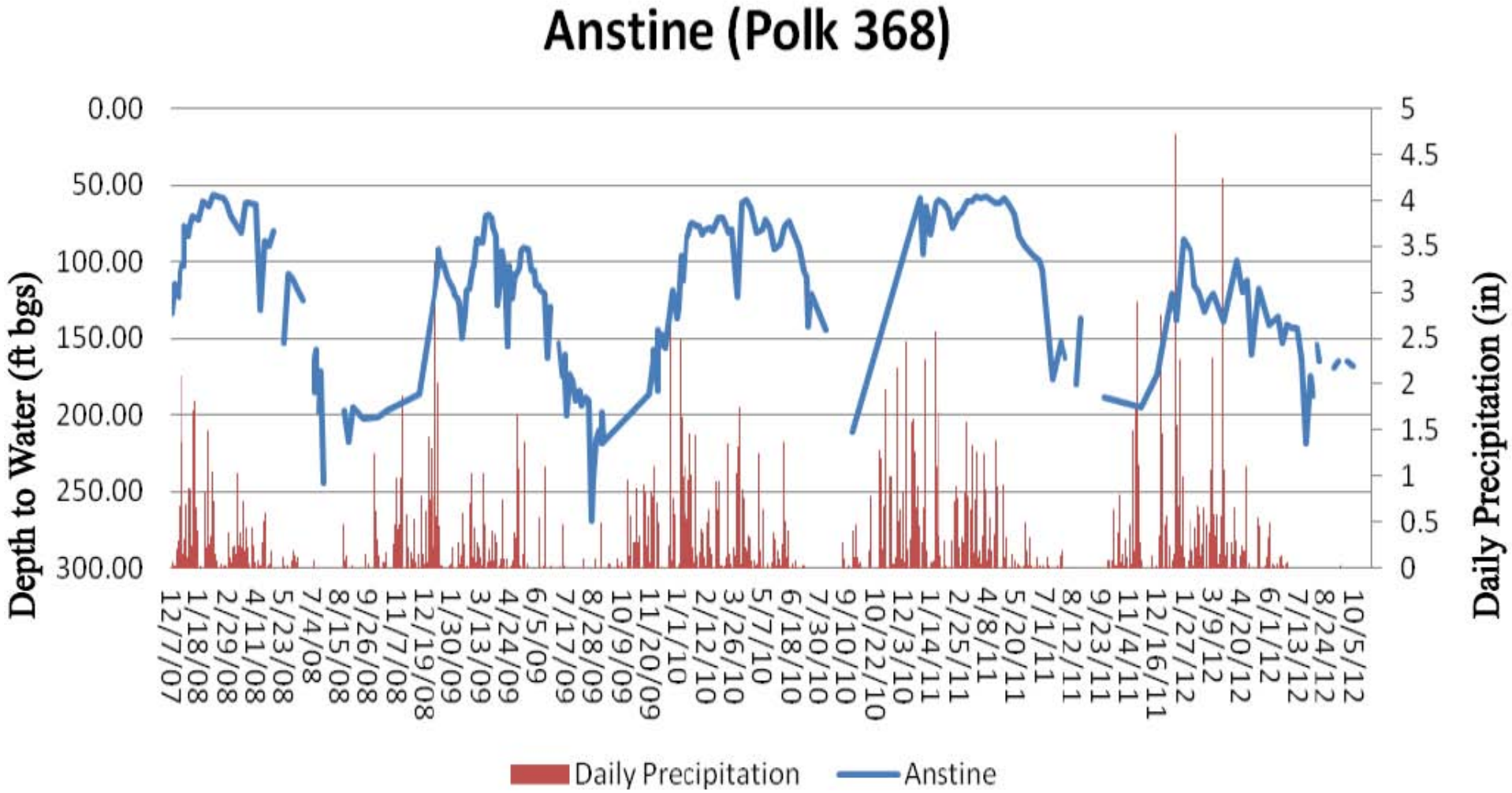

Anstine (Polk 368)
Depth to Water (ft bgs)
0.00
50.00
100.00
150.00
200.00
250.00
300.00
Daily Precipitation (in)
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
12/7/07
1/18/08
2/29/08
4/11/08
5/23/08
7/4/08
8/15/08
9/26/08
11/7/08
12/19/08
1/30/09
3/13/09
4/24/09
6/5/09
7/17/09
8/28/09
10/9/09
11/20/09
1/1/10
2/12/10
3/26/10
5/7/10
6/18/10
7/30/10
9/10/10
10/22/10
12/3/10
1/14/11
2/25/11
4/8/11
5/20/11
7/1/11
8/12/11
9/23/11
11/4/11
12/16/11
1/27/12
3/9/12
4/20/12
6/1/12
7/13/12
8/24/12
10/5/12
Daily Precipitation
Anstine

Figure 2-8

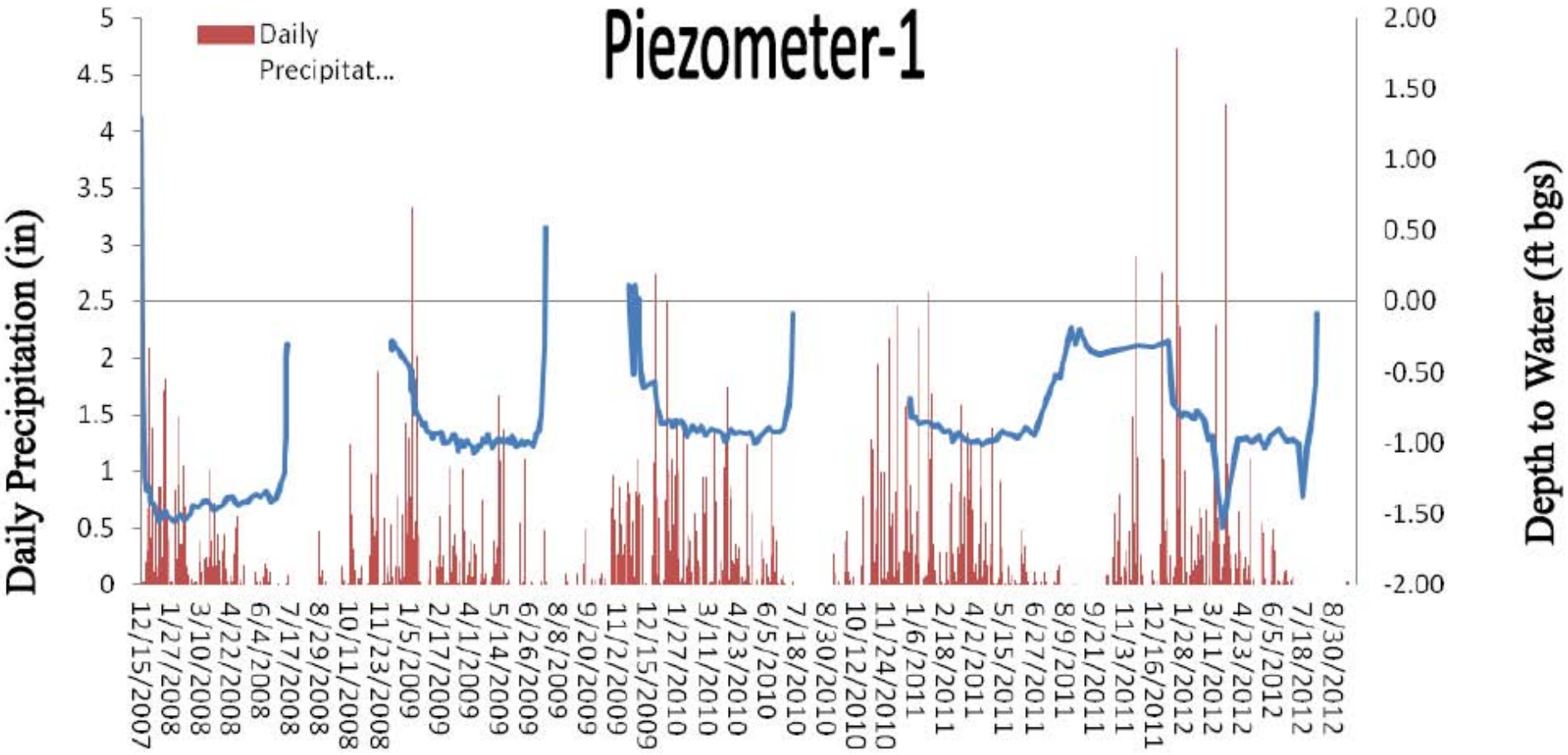

Piezometer-1
Daily Precipitat...
Daily Precipitation (in)
Depth to Water (ft bgs)
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
2.00
1.50
1.00
0.50
0.00
-0.50
-1.00
-1.50
-2.00
12/15/2007
1/27/2008
3/10/2008
4/22/2008
6/4/2008
7/17/2008
8/29/2008
10/11/2008
11/23/2008
1/5/2009
2/17/2009
4/1/2009
5/14/2009
6/26/2009
8/8/2009
9/20/2009
11/2/2009
12/15/2009
1/27/2010
3/11/2010
4/23/2010
6/5/2010
7/18/2010
8/30/2010
10/12/2010
11/24/2010
1/6/2011
2/18/2011
4/2/2011
5/15/2011
6/27/2011
8/9/2011
9/21/2011
11/3/2011
12/16/2011
1/28/2012
3/11/2012
4/23/2012
6/5/2012
7/18/2012
8/30/2012

Figure 2-9

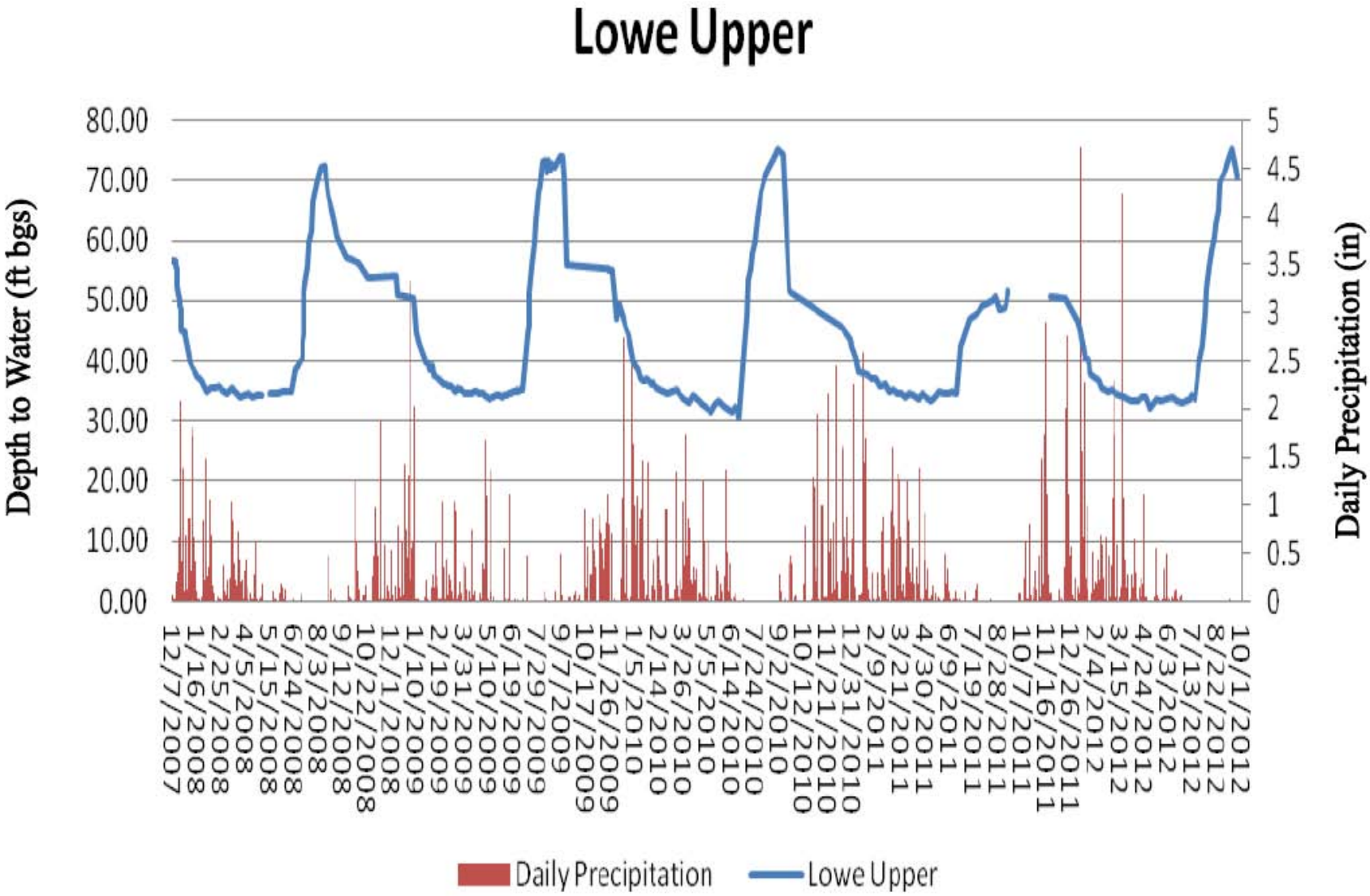

Lowe Upper
Depth to Water (ft bgs)
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
Daily Precipitation (in)
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
12/7/2007
1/16/2008
2/25/2008
4/5/2008
5/15/2008
6/24/2008
8/3/2008
9/12/2008
10/22/2008
12/1/2008
1/10/2009
2/19/2009
3/31/2009
5/10/2009
6/19/2009
7/29/2009
9/7/2009
10/17/2009
11/26/2009
1/5/2010
2/14/2010
3/26/2010
5/5/2010
6/14/2010
7/24/2010
9/2/2010
10/12/2010
11/21/2010
12/31/2010
2/9/2011
3/21/2011
4/30/2011
6/9/2011
7/19/2011
8/28/2011
10/7/2011
11/16/2011
12/26/2011
2/4/2012
3/15/2012
4/24/2012
6/3/2012
7/13/2012
8/22/2012
10/1/2012
Daily Precipitation
Lowe Upper

Figure 2-10 .

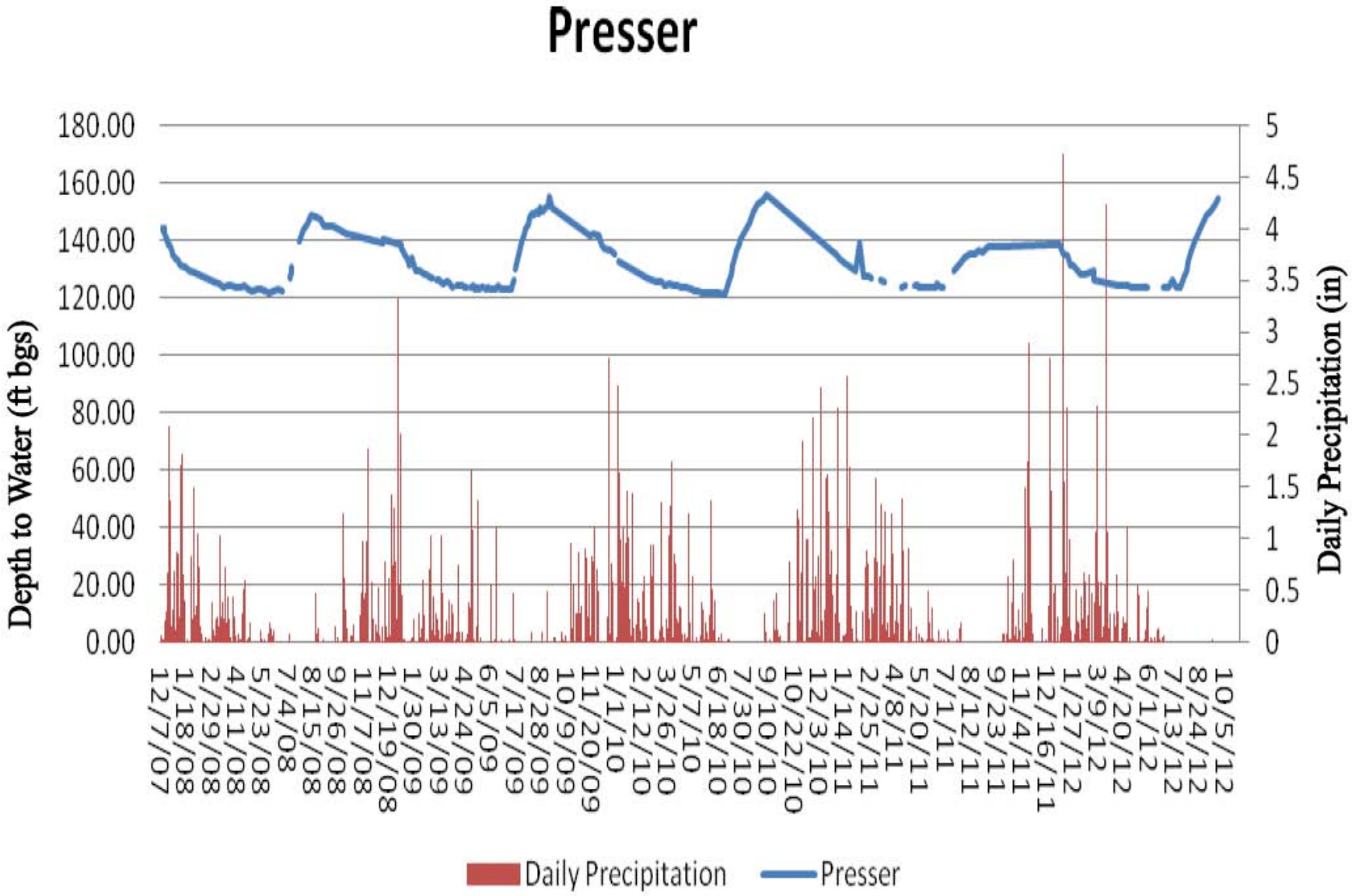

Presser
Depth to Water (ft bgs)
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
Daily Precipitation (in)
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
12/7/07
1/18/08
2/29/08
4/11/08
5/23/08
7/4/08
8/15/08
9/26/08
11/7/08
12/19/08
1/30/09
3/13/09
4/24/09
6/5/09
7/17/09
8/28/09
10/9/09
11/20/09
1/1/10
2/12/10
3/26/10
5/7/10
6/18/10
7/30/10
9/10/10
10/22/10
12/3/10
1/14/11
2/25/11
4/8/11
5/20/11
7/1/11
8/12/11
9/23/11
11/4/11
12/16/11
1/27/12
3/9/12
4/20/12
6/1/12
7/13/12
8/24/12
10/5/12
Daily Precipitation
Presser

Figure 2-11
Presser (Polk 51065) Cycle 11
Level-Specific Conductance-pH-Precipitation

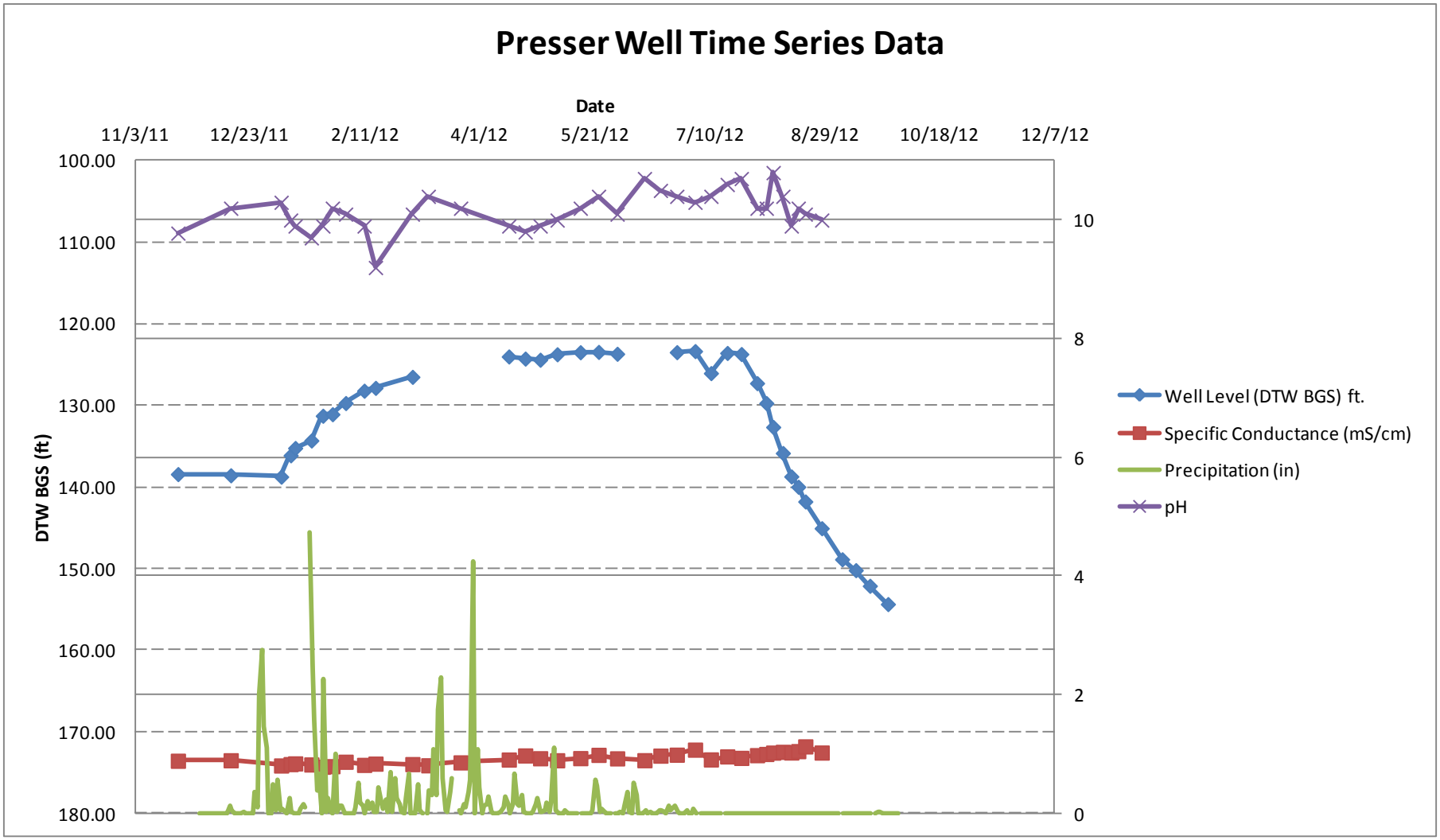
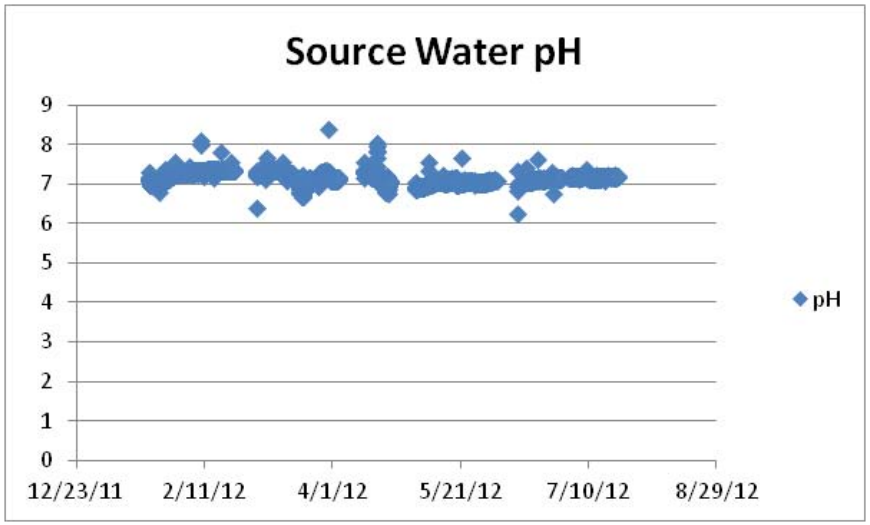
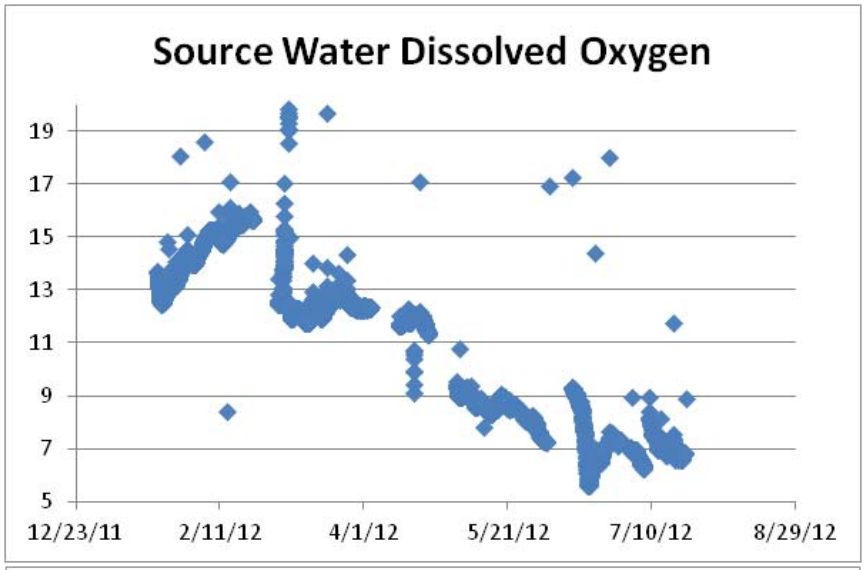
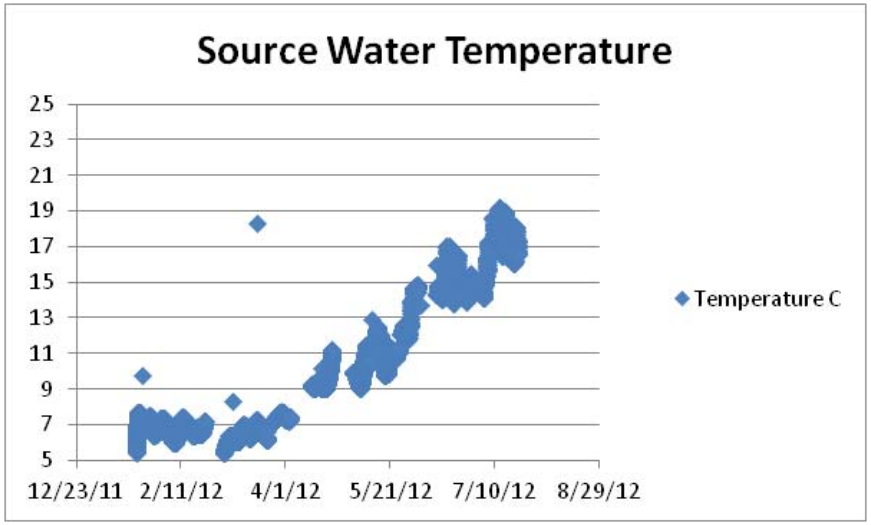


Figure 2-12
Cycle 11 Source Water YSI Data







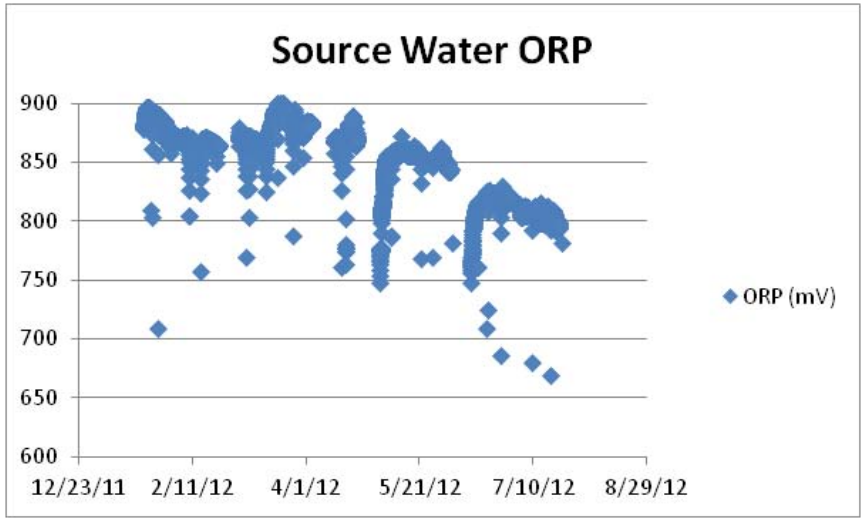
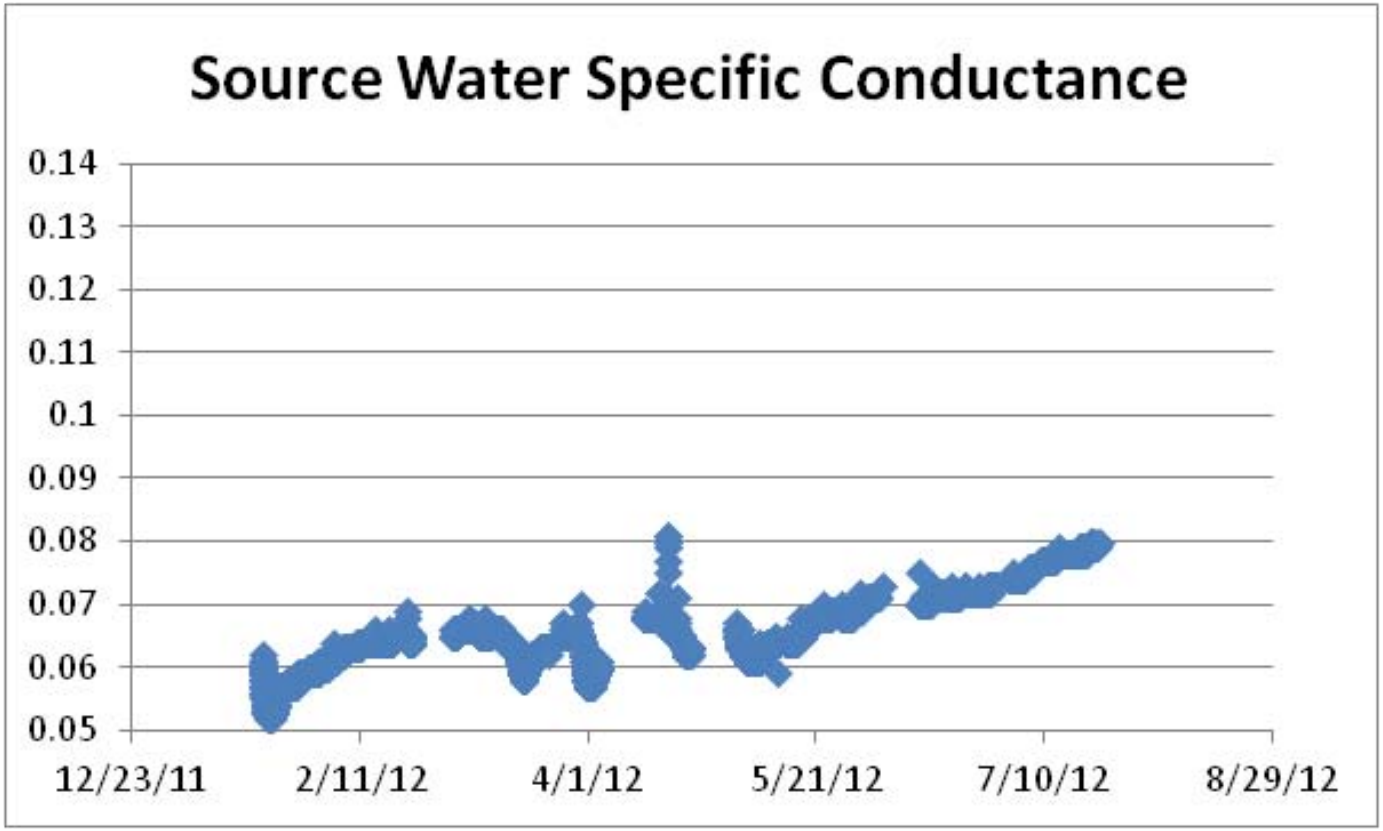
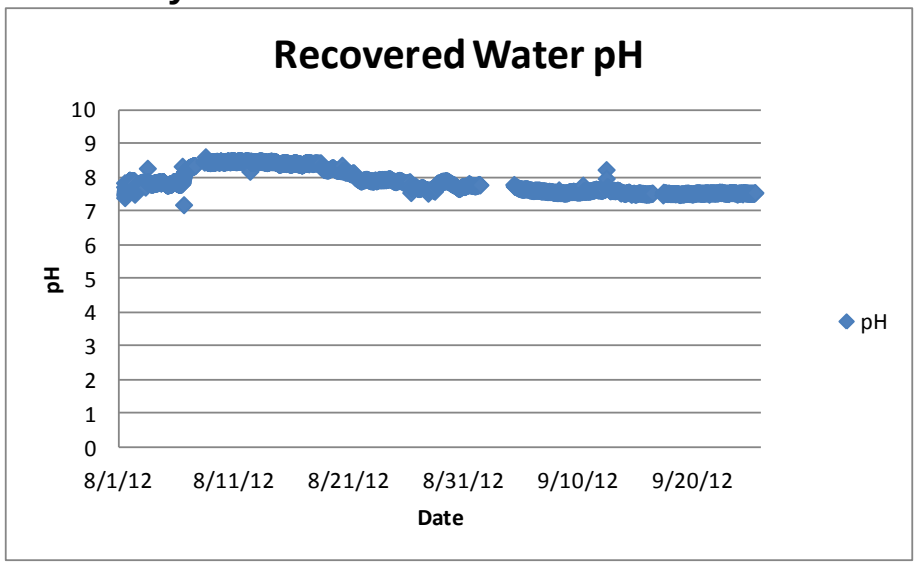


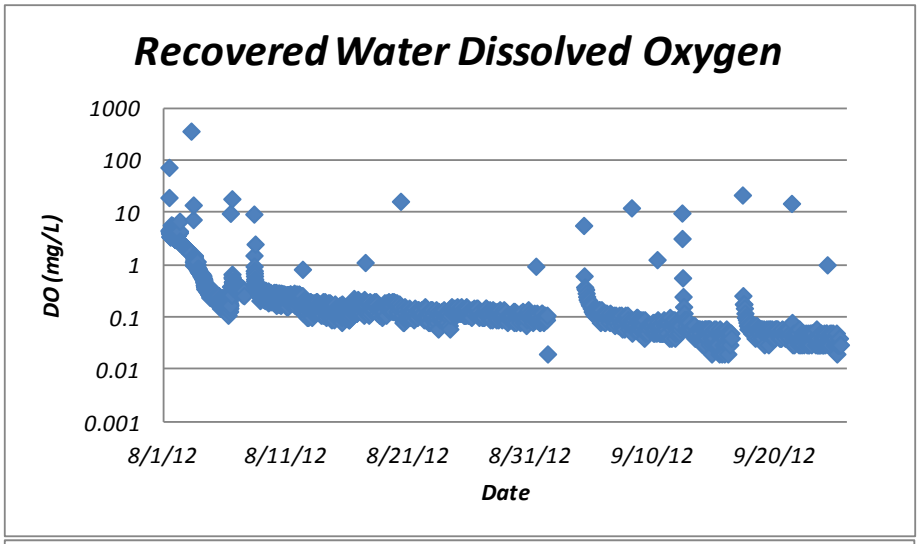
Figure 2-13
Cycle 11 Source Water YSI Data

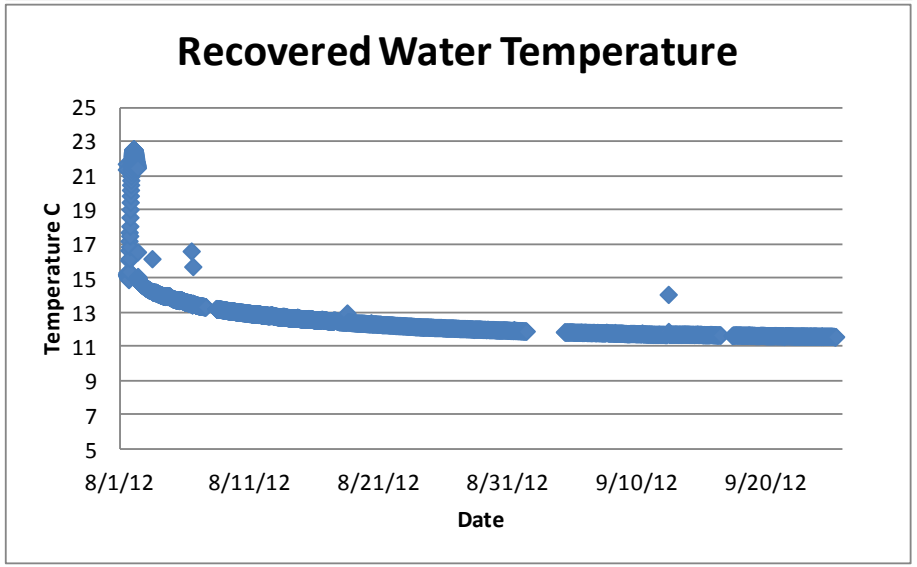


Note: Specific Conductance is shown in mS/cm

Figure 2-14
Cycle 11 Recovered Water YSI Data







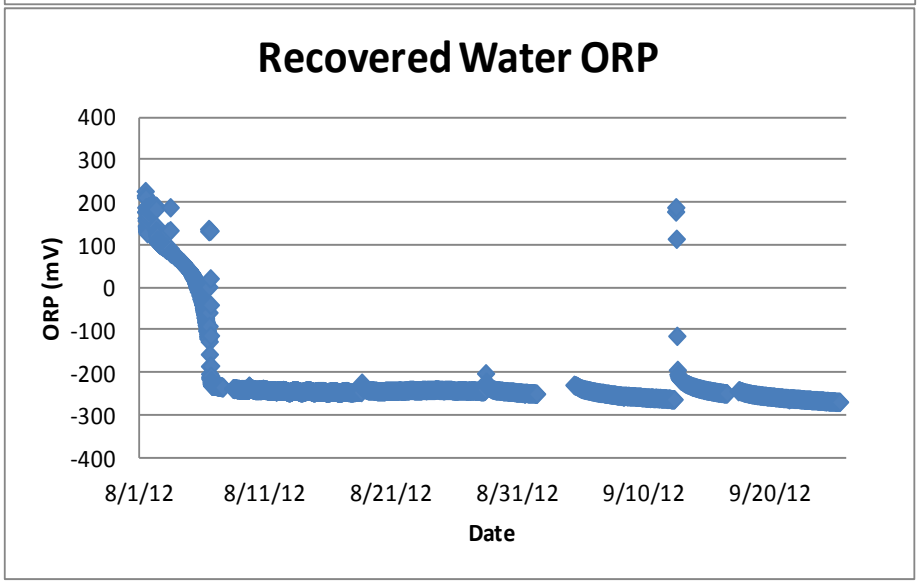
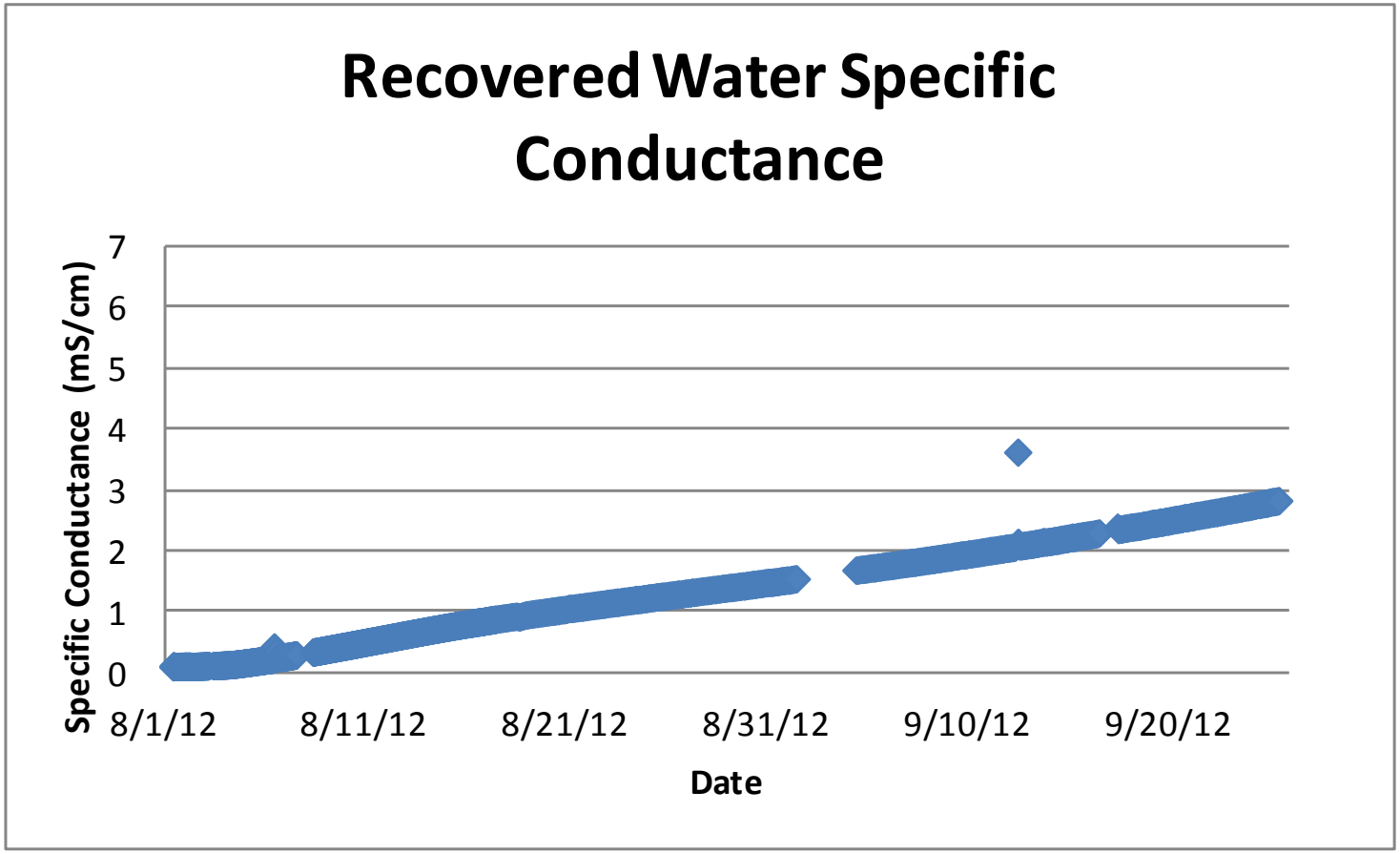


Figure 2-15
Cycle 11 Recovered Water YSI Data



DALLAS CITY COUNCIL
PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

TO: COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE

City of Dallas	**Agenda Item** **E**	**Topic:** Update on STIP Transportation Projects
Prepared By: F Braun	**Meeting Date:** February 25, 2013	**Attachments:** Yes ■ No ☐
Approved By: Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:
Accept Information.

BACKGROUND:

The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) solicited applications in October 2012, for the next cycle of the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). Projects selected will be eligible for funding during fiscal years 2016 through 2018. During the November 5, 2012 City Council Meeting, the City Council authorized Staff to apply for the following 3 projects for inclusion in the STIP program:

1) Main Street Improvements, Phase II (Mill St. to Academy)
2) Godsey Road Improvements (SE Miller Ave to Monmouth Cutoff Highway)
3) Rickreall Creek Trail Phase IV

The Main Street Improvement Project includes widened sidewalks, pervious pavement, landscaping, storm drainage and lighting improvements along both sides of Main Street from SE Mill Street to SE Academy Street. The estimated cost of construction of this project is $900,000. If the City is successful in obtaining Funding, the local match requirement would be a minimum of $92,000, beginning FY 16-17. The local match could be budgeted through the Urban Renewal Agency.

The Godsey Road Improvement Project includes installation of sidewalks, bike lanes, drainage improvements, AC pavement and minor widening from SE Miller Avenue to SE Monmouth Cutoff Highway. This project could be phased, with phase I including the improvements from SE Miller Avenue to the railroad line, and phase II from the railroad to SE Monmouth Cutoff Highway. The estimated cost of phase I is $ 195,000. The estimated cost of phase II is $ 275,000. If the City is successful in obtaining Funding, the local match requirement would be a minimum of $49,000 ($21,000 phase I, and $28,000 phase II), beginning FY 16-17. The local match could be budgeted through the street fund.

The Rickreall Creek Trail Project (Phase IV), includes the installation of the Citywide creek trail system from the Dog Park adjacent to SE Miller Avenue to the City Shops site on SE Mill Street. The estimated cost of this phase of the trail system is $ 300,000. The local match requirement

would be a minimum of $31,000, beginning FY 15-16. The local match could be budgeted through the street fund or general fund.

An initial meeting by the Mid Willamette Valley Area Commission on Transportation (MWVACT) was held on January 16, 2013, in order to rank the projects and establish a funding list. The Committed established a 100% list, and 150% list, based upon the percentage of funding likely to be allocated to the region. There is a good probability that projects within the 100% list will be funded. There is a low probability that projects between 100% and 150% will be funded due to the overwhelming Statewide needs. If a project did not make the 150% list, it will not be funded. During the COG meeting, the Godsey Road Project was ranked the highest of the City projects, and included in the 100% list. The Main Street Project was included in the 150% list, and the Rickreall Creek Trail Project did not make the cut.

A follow-up meeting was held by MWVACT on February 7, 2013, to consider the project list and allow applicants to make a short presentation on each project. Staff attended the meeting and made brief presentations on the Godsey Road and Main Street Projects.

During next month's MWVACT meeting, the project list is likely to be finalized. The selected projects will then be "scoped" by ODOT Staff. The scoping process will determine the feasibility of each project and find any fatal flaws. Some of the projects may drop off the list during the scoping process.

Each statewide transportation commission will provide a 150% list to the Oregon Transportation Commission (OTC) in April, 2013. The OTC will make the final determination for STIP projects thereafter.

FISCAL IMPACT:

$49,000 for fiscal 2016-17, or later.

ATTACHMENTS:

MWVACT Initial Screening Results

Initial Screening Results

Project Number in Notebook	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Enhance It Funds Requested	Project Summary	Steering Committee Benefits Discussion	Steering Committee Ranking*	Running Total
14	OR 51 Improvement Project	City of Monmouth/ Oregon Department of Transportation	$847,867	Upgrade OR 51 between Heffley Street and the 'S' curve (approximately 1,600 feet) to the city's major arterial standard (two travel lanes with two-way left-turn lane) and add bike lanes, landscape buffer, and sidewalks to both sides of the highway consistent with the city's major arterial design standard and the Highway Design Manual. This will complete a 4-mile stretch of quality sidewalk on OR 51 extending from its entry into Independence, through that city, and through downtown Monmouth. Bike lanes will extend nearly the entire length of this 4-mile section.	Accessibility: Connection to schools and recreation opportunities. Environment: Storm water issues addressed. Mobility: Connects a major bike route. Economic Vitality: Designed for commercial. Land Use and Growth Management: If this develops, it becomes more important as a connection to goods/services/recreation, and access to these safely. Students use this for access to schools and shopping. Benefits State Facility: Final phase in a series of projects.	1.0	$847,867
21	OR 214: Smith St.-Pioneer Dr. (Silverton), Sidewalk and Bike Lanes	City of Silverton/ Oregon Department of Transportation	$1,079,310	The proposed project is located on State Hwy. 214 and will benefit approximately 2,140 residents in southern Silverton which are currently disconnected from parks, schools, jobs, services, and retail uses in the downtown core. This project will install bicycle lanes and sidewalks on S. Water Street to complete a safe and convenient route to local services and amenities. The proposed improvements will also promote a healthier lifestyle for residents and increase the economic stability of the downtown.	Lots of public feedback/support. High priority for Silverton. Economic Vitality: Silverton hosts signature events, active art community. Land Use: In the city Comprehensive Plan. Equity: Variety of users with options for the transportation disadvantaged. Accessibility: Connects to parks, schools, downtown, jobs. Environment: Facilitates mode choice/alternate modes. Goes beyond the minimum with storm water treatment. Livability: Provides access to goods and services, provides mode choices/connections to public transit. Safety.	1.2	$1,927,177
5	Hayesville Dr. NE: Happy Dr.-Fuhrer St., Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements	Marion County Public Works	$1,450,000	Hayesville Drive is a heavily traveled collector in the northeast Salem area. It serves four schools, residential housing, a county park, and several transit stops. This project includes widening the existing paved shoulder to accommodate designated bike lanes, adding curbs, gutters, sidewalks, drainage, landscaping, lighting, and additional pedestrian amenities on both sides of Hayesville Drive from the city limits east of Happy Drive to the city limits near Stephens Middle School. The project will tie into existing bike lanes and sidewalks on both ends of the project.	Safety/Accessibility: High degree of safety/bike-ped access to five schools, transit stops. No other bike routes in this area. Equity: Large number of poorer/transportation disadvantaged people. Finance and Funding: Higher than normal match. Environment: Encourages biking, walking, transit by having these facilities safely available. Storm water treated by rain garden in park.	1.2	$3,377,177
11	OR: 18: Grand Ronde-Fort Hill	Polk County/ Oregon Department of Transportation	$4,450,000	This D-STIP project will improve safety and capacity on OR 18/22 from Valley Junction to Fort Hill. Improvements will include widening the existing two-lane highway and extending the four-lane section from Fort Hill past Valley Junction. A grade separated interchange will be constructed to replace the existing intersection at Valley Junction. Two bridges over South Yamhill River will be replaced and widened. Median barrier improvements will be installed to prevent crossover accidents. Polk County's Rowell Creek Road, the Spirit Mountain Casino, and other private property access will be modified to accommodate proposed highway improvements. This D-STIP construction readiness project is a part of Phase 2 of the "H.B.VanDuzer Forest Corridor to Steel Bridge Road" Corridor Refinement Plan.	Economic Vitality: This is a major freight and tourist route. Mobility: Transit connection. Bike route. Accessibility: Wide shoulders for bikes and pedestrians. Finance and Funding: Conf. Tribes of the Grand Ronde partnership a possibility. This project has been an MWACT priority for several years. Safety. State-owned Facility. Construction phase estimated at approximately $50 million.	1.2	$7,827,177
4	Godsey Road Street Improvement Project	City of Dallas	$430,000	Construction of sidewalks and bike lanes on SE Godsey Road from SE Miller Avenue to SE Monmouth Cutoff Highway. Project includes minor pavement widening for installation of bike lanes along with overall pavement maintenance. Pavement maintenance is scheduled for FY 15-16 utilizing the City's Federal Gas Tax allocation.	Accessibility: Connectivity with recreational facilities and schools and industrial area. Safety: Sidewalks and bike lanes. Livability: Encourages biking and walking to rec facilities and schools. Concern regarding lack of storm water treatment consideration. Equity Environmental Justice: Area income is middle income or below. Economic Vitality. Land Use: Near light industry zoned area.	1.3	$8,257,177

Project Number in Notebook	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Enhance It Funds Requested	Project Summary	Steering Committee Benefits Discussion	Steering Committee Ranking*	Running Total
13	OR 47 @ Main Street (Carlton)	City of Carlton/ ODOT Region 2	$1,220,000	The project will provide bike/pedestrian facilities for improved access throughout the city of Carlton, an improved intersection at Main and Yamhill and a pedestrian crossing at Monroe Street on Hwy. 47. It will also provide new roadway surface and sub-grade along OR 47, which is Main Street in Carlton. The city will replace significant sub-surface utilities including high pressure water mains and sanitary sewer. The existing pavement cross section is very poor with inadequate sub-grade, very thin and weak concrete overlaid by thin asphalt. When the sub-grade utilities are replaced, this project will rebuild the highway for a two-block section (N. Yamhill to Pine Street) at the same time.	ROW issues. Economic vitality: Benefits tourism/connectivity. In some degree, this project satisfies all of the benefit areas. Funding and Finance: Multiple funding sources/leverages funds. Equity. Livability. Safety: Adds sidewalks and bike lanes where there area none. Accessibility: Increases access to commercial areas. State-owned Facility. Leverage with Fix-It funds and other city work.	1.3	$9,477,177
22	Newberg Highway 219 Bike/Pedestrian Project	City of Newberg/ ODOT, Region 2, Area 3	$1,192,840	The proposed project area is located within a section of State Highway 219 in Newberg between Aldercrest Drive and Foothills Drive and is classified as a minor arterial by the city. Project length is about 4,500 feet. Project improvements would include bike lanes on both sides of the highway the full length of the project area. Also, on the west side of the highway for the full length of the project area, there would be constructed (where none currently exists) a six-foot wide side sidewalk; a planter strip, where feasible; and curbs/gutters. In addition, storm drainage improvements would be installed with water quality enhancements benefitting the Willamette River. City staff estimates that about 6,000 square feet of right-of-way acquisition will be needed for the project.	Continuation of previous project. Environment: Water quality and storm drainage consideration. Promotes alternative mode choices. Accessibility: Part of the Regional Bicycle Master Plan. Access to schools and recreation facilities as well as jobs and transit. Benefits the State System: In spite of current poor access for bikes/peds, this area is heavily used by bikes/peds. This project will have bike lanes on both sides of highway. Land Use. Safety: Safer for bikes/peds. Mobility. Equity. Economic Vitality.	1.3	$10,670,017
12	OR 22: Greenwood-Doaks Ferry Rd. Development	Polk County/ ODOT	$5,200,000	The project examines the impacts of replacing the existing highway intersection of OR 22/51 with a grade-separated interchange, environmental documentation, right-of-way acquisition of frontage roads, and construction of associated frontage roads. The project will complete an EA for the interchange development and access control along OR 22 from Rickreall Road through the unincorporated community of Eola.	Safety: This project fixes the safety issues in this area. Finance and Funding: Leverages other funds. Benefits the State system: Reduces conflict points. Economic vitality: Benefits the freight system. Construction phase to cost more than $25 million. Mobility.	1.3	$15,870,017
10	Minto Brown Bike/ Ped Bridge (Salem)	Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Salem/City of Salem-Public Works	$1,581,815	The Minto Island Pedestrian and Bicycle Bridge (Minto Bridge) will span the Willamette Slough 300 feet connecting Downtown Salem's Riverfront Park with Minto Island and the planned Minto Trail and Connecting Corridor in Minto Brown Island Park (Minto Park) in South Salem. These and other existing connections across the Willamette River will link more than 20 miles of off-street trails and 1100 acres of parks between south Salem, Downtown, and West Salem.	Funding and Finance: Significant overmatch (80%). Last $ in. Safety: Helps to keep bikes off of River Road. Equity: Impacts a huge number of people. Accessibility: Major link in miles of trails and parks. Connectivity. Livability: Major support from the community. Access to jobs and recreation and events. Economic Vitality: Encourages tourism and events such as marathons. Environmental stewardship. Part of scenic Willamette Valley Bikeway.	1.5	$17,451,832
15**	OR 99E: D St.-N Ct. (Hubbard) Center Turn Lane and Crosswalk at A St. Intersection	City of Hubbard/ Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)	$1,735,378	Addition of a high-visibility crosswalk and flashing beacon at the intersection of OR 99E and "A" Street and center-turn lane on Pacific Hwy. 99E between "D" Street and the north city limits.	Discussion that this project may be on ODOT's Fix-it List. Not sure what would not be included if it gets Fix-It funds. High ADT at certain times of the day. Safety: Have to cross to reach parks and services. Top 10% accident site currently. Benefits the State Facility. Economic Vitality: Links to jobs. Equity.	1.7	$19,187,210
1	Bents Rd. at Ehlen Rd.: Realignment and Intersection Improvements	Marion County	$1,950,000	The project realigns Bents Road approximately 800' west of its current location and restricts movements at the existing Bents Road connection to Ehlen Road to right in only. The improvements associated with this project include: realignment of Bents Road utilizing a curvilinear design to promote accessibility in the area; installing a traffic signal at the newly created intersection; adding left-turn lanes on the north, west, and east legs; treatments at the existing intersection of Bents Road and Ehlen Road to enhance safety and mobility at the intersection as well as the adjacent interchange with I-5; and adding interconnect capability for coordination with a potential future signalization project at the Ehlen Road Interchange at I-5. This project satisfies nearly all application benefit categories.	Benefits the State System: Gets rid of conflicts/next to the state system. (I-5 ramps) Finance and Funding: High match. Safety: Reduce crashes and the severity of crashes. Accessibility: Would benefit bikes by moving them away from trucks. Mobility: Better freight movements. Economic Vitality: Would promote economic development/zoned.	1.7	$21,137,210

Project Number in Notebook	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Enhance It Funds Requested	Project Summary	Steering Committee Benefits Discussion	Steering Committee Ranking*	Running Total
3	SAMTD Fixed Route Bus Replacement	Salem Area Mass Transit District	$2,400,000	Salem Area Mass Transit District (SAMTD) is a local municipality operating buses within the urban growth boundary of Salem and Keizer, Oregon. The fixed-route system which serves a population of approximately 200,000 is known as "Cherriots." Funding sources for the District's operating expenses include a local property tax, fare box revenue, federal funds, and state in-lieu-of payroll tax funds. The District's general fund operating budget is approximately $25,600,000 annually. The Enhance It grant will be used to purchase replacement 35- and 40- foot low floor, heavy duty, compressed natural gas (CNG) fixed route transit buses. The current fleet, including 34 CNG buses, will begin a replacement cycle in 2014 with 24 buses reaching the end of useful life.	Environment: Keeps the fleet modern and energy efficient. CNG. Mobility: SAMTD's number one priority. Equity: Serves all of the population but especially transportation disadvantaged. Safety. Land Use. Environmental. Mobility. Reduce maintenance costs.	1.7	$23,537,210
19	Nursery Avenue (Hwy. 153) Improvements Phase 2	City of Amity	$1,166,600	The proposed enhancements would widen the existing 22-foot wide roadway to accommodate bicycle traffic and relocate and restrict the existing residential parking through the use of bulb-outs to facilitate pedestrian traffic as well as construct sidewalks on both sides of the roadway. The project would also provide streetscape enhancements such as benches, lights, and trash receptacles; reconstruct the storm system, as necessary, to accommodate the widened roadway; and reconstruct property owner improvements affected by the proposed work. In addition, the city will upgrade some waterlines, as required. The project is a critical component of the Downtown Redevelopment Plan and is the eastern gateway to the City of Amity.	Safety: Lighting. Economic Vitality: Promote tourism. Accessibility: Links schools, commercial areas, recreation facilities, and residential areas. Funding and Finance: Variety of funding sources. Environment: Add storm water facilities. Supports land use.	1.8	$24,703,810
9	Main Street Improvements Phase 2	City of Dallas	$873,000	The Main Street Improvement project is the second phase of an improvement to the streetscape and transportation system in Dallas' Central Business District. It implements a pedestrian friendly design including traffic-calming and multi-modal features. Low-Impact Development standards are featured to not only enhance the area for the people using it but to promote an environmentally friendly design. The design aspects of this project have already been implemented on two side streets in the Central Business District and a project for the two blocks directly south along Main Street is scheduled for completion within the next fiscal year.	Accessibility: Connects to transit. Pedestrian friendly. Environment: Rain gardens/encourage use of alternate modes such as walking. Economic Vitality: Strong. Use local businesses/strong support from local businesses. Promote downtown events/activities. Safety: Narrow travel lanes/reduce speed. Add bike lanes and widen sidewalks. Livability. Supports land use in the CBD.	2.0	$25,576,810
18	Lafayette East End Gateway	City of Lafayette	$785,300	Complete the city's East-End Gateway project identified in the Downtown Streetscape Plan and TSP by constructing curbs, installing sidewalks connecting the east end to the downtown core, installing street trees, and illumination in addition to other pedestrian amenities. Rechanneling the roadway to improve pedestrian visibility and crossing safety as well as shortening crossing points by constructing bulb-outs. Create defined parking areas and signing to create a gateway into the City of Lafayette.	Accessibility: Increases connectivity. Safety: Gets people off the shoulders and onto sidewalks. Livability. Economic Vitality: Provides mobility from one end to the business district. Environment: Reduces impervious surface. Benefit to State-owned Facility.	2.0	$26,362,110
2	Yamhill County Capital Improvement Project-Bus Purchase	Yamhill County	$942,165	Yamhill County will purchase three (3) category a-1, transit buses. These buses will be used to replace aging vehicles in our fleet. Replacing vehicles that have exceeded their useful life standards increases fuel economy and reduces maintenance costs. We continue to see an increase in our ridership and as a result are experiencing capacity issues. These three larger buses will help to alleviate some of those capacity issues.	Funding and Finance: Operating and maintenance funding is stable. Project is scalable. Environment: Current fleet means less breakdowns/maintenance issues/better energy efficiency which is better for the environment. Mobility. Equity: Accessible to everyone, especially the transportation disadvantaged. Economic Vitality. Livability.	2.0	$27,304,275

Project Number in Notebook	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Enhance It Funds Requested	Project Summary	Steering Committee Benefits Discussion	Steering Committee Ranking*	Running Total
8	Lancaster Dr. NE at Winema Pl. NE: Multimodal Intersection Improvements	Marion County Public Works	$600,000	The project is located at Lancaster Drive/Winema Place intersection northeast Salem and will provide critical access and safety improvements on a prominent principal arterial corridor in the unincorporated area of Salem. The proposed project consists of the design and construction of a traffic signal at Lancaster Drive/ Winema Place intersection, interconnected with the Salem Central Traffic Operations. The project will increase pedestrian and vehicular safety, reduce unnecessary vehicle delays, and allow and encourage expansion of Chemeketa Community College (CCC) Campus and associated businesses. The intersection experiences high levels of pedestrian activity which, combined with high traffic volumes, contributes to significant vehicle and pedestrian conflicts and delays.	Accessibility: There is an alternate Bicycle/Pedestrian route. Mobility: Benefits transit. This is Cherriots highest rider route. Safety: Signage would be coordinated. Equity. Concerns regarding the project design. Questions about whether this project would be done by developer of area. Private Road.	2.2	$27,904,275
17	Brooklake Rd.: Pueblo Ave.-OR 99E, Pedestrian and Bicycle Improvements	Marion County Public Works	$585,000	Brooks is a growing unincorporated community of approximately 400 people. It has several commercial, industrial, educational, and residential areas but generally lacks sidewalk and bike lanes on key routes. Brooklake Road is an arterial with 9000 vehicles per day, connecting I-5 to OR 99E. It is a key freight route connection between Salem and Woodburn. There are a high percentage of large trucks that pose safety concerns for bicyclists and pedestrians. There are sidewalks along all but 185' on the south side. There is a shoulder of varying width to accommodate bikes and sidewalks and curb and gutter with gaps on the north side. This project will complete the pedestrian and bicycle facilities on both sides of Brooklake Road on the most densely developed section between OR 99E and Pueblo Ave.	Finance and Funding: Larger match than most. Possible Enhancement funding. Equity. Accessibility. Safety.	2.2	$28,489,275
23	Rickreall Creek Trail System Phase 5	City of Dallas	$278,000	Construction of a section of the Rickreall Creek Trail System, including 2700 feet of 10-foot-wide concrete trail. Along the trail, there will be the installation of trail fixtures such as benches and signage. A portion of the sidewalk will go around the perimeter of the Central Bark Dog Park and will be used to connect the neighborhood to the RCTS.	Safety: Bike facilities off road. Accessibility: Connectivity to parks/recreation/downtown. Livability. Land Use. Connectivity.	2.3	$28,767,275
16	Hwy. 99E Sidewalks and Bike lanes	City of Aurora/ Oregon Department of Transportation	$805,000	Aurora is a National Historic District with tourism industry that attracts persons from throughout the state and abroad. Visitors come to shop for antiques and participate in events related to the historic districts and antiquing events. Highway 99E divides the district with a very busy highway which lacks sidewalks in many of the retail areas. The proposed improvements would be continuation of a previous ODOT award that installed sidewalks and bike lanes from Main Street to Bob's Avenue along 99E. The project is a high safety priority for ODOT and would encourage continued economic and retail activity in the city.	Finance and Funding: Continuation of previous ODOT/federal funding. Mobility: Links with buses and ped facilities. Economic Vitality: Enhances tourism. Accessibility: Access to Historic District. Concerns about storm water system. Safety: Sidewalks only on one side. Access to mobile home park. Livability. Economic Vitality.	2.3	$29,572,275
20	OR 214/99E Intersection Local Street Conflict Elimination - Woodburn	City of Woodburn	$1,102,815	Project would include elimination of local street conflicts at the intersection of OR 214/99E. The current intersection of George Street at OR 214 would be closed to through traffic and restricted to pedestrian, bicycle, and emergency vehicle access only. The intersection of Birds Eye at OR 214 would be eliminated. George Street be extended to the east to meet a new street intersecting OR 214 east of the OR 214/99E intersection. Vicinity local streets would be improved to provide proper connectivity. Project would include engineering, right-of-way acquisition, surveying, construction of utilities, streets, sidewalks, street lighting, striping, and signage.	Safety: Heavy on safety. Gets rid of an intersection too close to the intersection of two state highways. Equity: Poor section of town. Accessibility: Regional connectivity as well as local connectivity improved. There is no connection for bikes and pedestrians on 99E. Economic Vitality: Improved freight movement. Benefits to State System: Gets rid of intersection too close to state highways intersection. Mobility: Improved pedestrian mobility. Land Use: Part of Highway 99E Corridor Plan.	2.3	$30,675,090

Project Number in Notebook	Project Name	Project Sponsor	Enhance It Funds Requested	Project Summary	Steering Committee Benefits Discussion	Steering Committee Ranking*	Running Total
24	Rideshare Outreach Support Project, SAMTD	Salem Area Mass Transit District	$50,000	The first section of this project is for Employee Transportation Coordinator (ETC) Training and Web Portal development. An effective way for an employer to increase employees' awareness of travel options is by their designating an Employee Transportation Coordinator within their organization. The duties are often in addition to regularly assigned, so it is important that we provide them with tools to make their job easier. The second section is an Employee Outreach Challenge. This will be a commuter challenge targeting work sites and commuters in Polk, Marion, and Yamhill Counties. Utilizing the Drive Less Connect ride matching tool, we want to enhance our metric gathering ability and track not only new and existing users but also track carpools/vanpools formed and mode shift.	Economic vitality: Access to jobs. Leverages other funding to maintain program at current levels. Equity. Mobility. Environmental Stewardship.	2.5	$30,725,090
26	Yamhelas Westsider Trail with Rail (UPRR: Hagg Lake to McMinnville)	Yamhill County	$2,153,520	The project includes the acquisition of an abandoned Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way from Hagg Lake to OR 99W near McMinnville. The 17-mile long railway corridor is located in the heart of scenic Oregon Wine Country and provides linkages between 4 cities, 2 counties, and several regionally significant recreation sites. The acquisition would preserve the railway in one single public ownership and addresses multiple transportation needs including pedestrian, bicycling, and future rail service. In addition to financial support committed by Yamhill County, the project is supported by a grass-roots coalition of stakeholders, known as the Friends of Yamhelas Westsider Trail, who are actively working toward the acquisition and development of a trail within the old railway line.	Economic Vitality: Opportunities for economic development and potential tourism. ROW issues/need to preserve ROW. Concern about what the ultimate goal is for this area. Concern that rails and trails don't mix. Project is scalable. Time sensitive. Livability: Increase the livability of the area. Mobility. Safety.	2.7	$32,878,610
25	Silver Falls North Canyon Safety and Access Enhancements	Oregon Parks and Recreation	$3,169,850	The Silver Falls North Canyon project addresses safety issues along the Oregon Silver Falls Tour Route, OR 214, through Silver Falls State Park. Project activities include widening the highway to provide turn lanes into a Tour Route day-use/rest area, expanding off-highway parking at two locations, increasing universal access at third parking area, and decommissioning a fourth parking area in a high-risk location. The project will also expand ADA-compliant parking and add amenities to the Silver Falls Tour Route including a restroom facility, picnic site, and ADA-compliant walkways.	Economic Vitality: promotes tourism. 750,000 people annually. Finance and funding: What other types are available? This type of project used to be funded under Scenic Routes. Benefits State Facility. Equity: ADA improvements. Safety. Phasing opportunities.	3.0	$36,048,460
6***	High Risk Rural Safety Corridor Analysis	Marion County Public Works	$570,000	The project consists of a comprehensive corridor safety analysis to identify and address issues on the following collector corridors: Howell Prairie Road, Boones Ferry Road, Vitae Springs Road, Abiqua Road, and Parrish Gap Road. We propose to upgrade signing to meet new MUTCD standards, upgrade materials to high-intensity sheeting, upgrade street name signs, evaluate directional signing perform curve assessments, and evaluate fixed object obstructions and guardrail needs. We propose to make fixes for low cost needs and identify and prioritize remaining needs.	Finance and Funding: May qualify for state Fix-It funding or safety funds. Equity: Rural populations. Concerned about non-specific fixes.	3.0	$36,618,460
7	Integrated Transit ITS Project, SAMTD	Salem Area Mass Transit District	$1,500,000	The Enhance It Grant Project will upgrade Salem Area Mass Transit District's current patchwork of intelligent Transportation System (ITS) technology and provide an integrated system for all SAMTD transit services including urban fixed route, ADA, and rural service. The project will fill technology gaps replacing long outmoded components that are no longer supported by the manufacturer ensuring that components of the technology can communicate with each other, and ensuring technology consistency across the fleet.	Safety: GPS system. Equity: ADA requirement to announce transfer points. Mobility. Long-term benefits.	3.0	$38,118,460

* Steering Committee Ranking: Projects with the same numeric value were ranked by the Steering Committee as being equal, and their order of presentation is random.

** Related Fix-It Project Possibility

*** Project could be a Fix-It or Safety funded project.

DALLAS CITY COUNCIL
REPORT

TO: MAYOR BRIAN DALTON AND CITY COUNCIL

City of Dallas	**Agenda Item No.**	**Topic:** Online Payments
Prepared By: Cecilia Ward	**Meeting Date:** March 4, 2013	**Attachments:** Yes ☐ No ☐
Approved By: Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:
Approval to proceed with electronic online bill pay.

BACKGROUND:
The city at this time accepts electronic payments in two formats:

1. Debit/Credit card payments over-the-counter only.
2. ACH payments-customer provides routing/checking account number and City electronically submits file and receives payment on due date.

Proposed additional electronic formats:

1. Online payments - customer is able to make payments via the City's website at anytime either by debit/credit card or checking account. City receives electronic file on a daily basis which is automatically downloaded into the billing system.
2. Electronic online banking - customer pays through bank website and City receives electronic file which is automatically downloaded into the billing system.

System Benefits

- System reduces keying errors
- Provides convenience for the customers and provides additional customer service.
- Helps reduce accounts receivable totals.
- Easier monthly reconciliation.
- Better and more accurate reporting.
- Payment data downloaded directly into our financial system.
- New service does not affect existing customers' payment processes.

• Accepting additional forms of electronic payments will free up staff time to focus on other tasks. On a busy day the finance office processed 501 payments. Of those payments; 62 were walk-in customers, 32 payments were picked up from the drop boxes, 307 were online banking bill pay checks, and 100 payments were regular checks received in the mail. This took one person a total of 7 hours. If we **just** took the bank bill pay checks and converted those to electronic payments that would save 4.25 hours of staff time.

• With online payments the City receives the money much quicker. With a check payment the City will wait up to 5 days to get the money (money in our account faster).

• The cost to send out a paper bill and process a paper check payment from just one bank bill pay customer in $1.10 per transaction.

• Online bill pay will reduce utility clerk's workload by an estimated 15 hours a month which can be directed toward financial reporting and improving accounts receivable collections.

FISCAL IMPACT:
Again, usage is key in determining cost of providing online payment service.
Water and Sewer Funds: If 22% of our customers use the online payment system we will expect to pay approximately $1,600 - $1,800 with additional start-up costs. At the start we do not expect to achieve 22% usage but will market the service in an effort to increase usage each year.
General Fund (Municipal Court and Aquatic Center): $50-$150 per month with additional start-up costs.

ATTACHMENTS:
None

DALLAS CITY COUNCIL
PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

TO: MAYOR DALTON AND DALLAS CITY COUNCIL

City of Dallas	**Agenda Item No.** **9 a**	**Topic:** Stop Sign Resolution
Prepared By: Emily Gagner	**Meeting Date:** March 4, 2013	**Attachments:** Yes ☒ No ☐
Approved By: Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Adopt Resolution No. 3262

BACKGROUND:

We have had requests from residents in the Applegate Landing subdivision to consider installing stop signs to better manage traffic traveling between SE Jonathan Avenue and SE Miller Avenue. Staff concurs that the increased traffic warrants the installation of stop signs for southbound traffic on SE Greening Drive and SE Appleseed Drive.

The Public Works Committee reviewed the proposal and unanimously recommended the Council adopt a resolution to approve installation of the signs.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Cost of materials and labor should be about $200

ATTACHMENTS:

Resolution No. 3262

RESOLUTION NO. 3262

A Resolution establishing stop signs on SE Greening Drive and SE Appleseed Drive.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DALLAS:

Section 1. That all motor vehicles proceeding in a southerly direction on SE Greening Drive be, and they are, hereby required to stop immediately prior to crossing a line coincident with the north line of SE Jonathan Avenue.

Section 2. That all motor vehicles proceeding in a southerly direction on SE Appleseed Drive be and they are hereby required to stop immediately prior to crossing a line coincident with the north line of SE Jonathan Avenue.

Section 3. That the Director of Public Works shall install stop signs at the above intersections, and otherwise make such adjustments to signage and street markings as may be necessary and appropriate to implement this Resolution and provide appropriate vehicle and pedestrian controls.

Adopted: March 4, 2013
Approved: March 4, 2013

_____
BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
RONALD W. FOGGIN,
CITY MANAGER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
LANE P. SHETTERLY,
CITY ATTORNEY

DALLAS CITY COUNCIL
REPORT

TO: MAYOR BRIAN DALTON AND CITY COUNCIL

City of Dallas	**Agenda Item No.**	**Topic:** Budget Transfer Resolution
Prepared By: Cecilia Ward	**Meeting Date:** March 4, 2013	**Attachments:** Yes ■ No ☐
Approved By: Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:
Approval of Budget Transfer Resolution

BACKGROUND:
Oregon Budget Law allows for unanticipated changes to the budget throughout the fiscal year. ORS 294.463 allows for appropriation transfers which includes intra-and inter-fund transfers between appropriation categories and contingency transfers. Appropriation transfers require a budget resolution.

Following are the necessary transfers:

General Fund:

From:	To:	Purpose:	Amount:
Aquatic Center-Material and Services (Gas Services)	Aquatic Center-Capital Outlay (Equipment)	Installation of a lift for the pool, to comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act	$ 6,000

Appropriation impact:
Decrease Gas Service budget from $70,000 to $64,000
Increase Equipment budget from 0 to $6,000

FISCAL IMPACT:
General Fund: 0 (transfer of appropriation in same department)

ATTACHMENTS:

Budget Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 3263

A Resolution authorizing the transfer of budgetary funds.

WHEREAS, it is necessary to transfer the appropriation authority of $6,000 from the General Fund, Aquatic Center (Materials and Services-Gas Service), to the General Fund, Aquatic Center (Capital Outlay-Equipment), for the unanticipated installation of a lift for the pool, to comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DALLAS:

Section 1. That the City Manager be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to transfer the appropriation authority of $6,000 from the General Fund, Aquatic Center (Materials and Services-Gas Service), to the General Fund, Aquatic Center (Capital Outlay-Equipment).

Section 2. This Resolution shall be effective upon its passage.

Adopted: March 4, 2013
Approved: March 4, 2013

_____
BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
RON FOGGIN, CITY MANAGER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
LANE P. SHETTERLY,
CITY ATTORNEY

DALLAS CITY COUNCIL
REPORT

TO: MAYOR BRIAN DALTON AND CITY COUNCIL

City of Dallas	**Agenda Item No.** **10a**	**Topic:** Ordinance 1753 Amending Outside City Water
Prepared By: Jason Locke, Community Development Operations Director	**Meeting Date:** March 4, 2013	**Attachments:** Yes■ No☐
Approved By: Ron Foggin, City Manager		

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Move Ordinance 1753 to a second reading.

BACKGROUND: Staff proposed to amend the City Code Section that addresses the provision of water to property outside the City Limits. Presently, the code allows for properties outside the city limits to be served with city water if they meet certain requirements.

The proposed Ordinance creates another allowance for outside city water that has to do with the provision of easements necessary to run new water lines. It has been customary to provide a single water service to a property upon which we need an easement for a water line. This amendment would codify that practice and subject the property to the same requirements for water service including the payment of costs, SDC's, etc.

The Public Works Committee reviewed the proposal and has recommended approval.

FISCAL IMPACT: Potential to save on costs of purchasing water line easements, added water users paying the outside city higher rate.

ATTACHMENTS:

Ordinance 1753

ORDINANCE NO. 1753

An Ordinance amending provisions of the Dallas City Code Section 4.486, relating to service of city water to property outside city limits.

THE CITY OF DALLAS DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Dallas City Code Section 4.486 is amended and restated in its entirety as follows:

4.486 Service of City Water to Property Outside City Limits.

(1) Property located outside the city limits but within the urban growth boundary of the city may be served by city water for domestic use only, and subject to the following conditions:

(a) There must be a water main line of adequate size, as determined by the City Manager, located in front of the property, such that the property can be served by a service lateral line.

(b) City water main line extensions will not be permitted outside the city limits for the purpose of serving water to properties outside the city limits except:

(i) As provided in a written agreement for the provision of such water service entered into prior to May 20, 2009; or

(ii) As provided in a written agreement for the provision of such water service entered into after May 20, 2009, where such water service is made a condition of the grant of an easement or other right-of-way for the extension of a city water main line across the property to be served, in which case such service shall be limited to a single residential hook-up on such property.

(2) Property located outside the city limits and outside the urban growth boundary of the city may not be served with city water except:

(a) As provided in a written agreement for the provision of such water service entered into prior to May 20, 2009; or

(b) As provided in a written agreement for the provision of such water service entered into after May 20, 2009, where such water service is made a condition of the grant of an easement or other right-of-

way for the extension of a city water main line across the property to be served, in which case such service shall be limited to a single residential hook-up on such property.

(3) The owner or person applying for the provision of water to property outside the city limits under subsections (1) and (2), above, shall, as a condition of such service:

(a) Pay all costs of installing such water service, which costs may include, but are not limited to, cutting and replacing of pavement, boring, and all permits, labor, services and materials, all according to standards and specifications determined by the city;

(b) Pay city water, transportation and parks system development charges, in effect as of the date of application for water service; and

(c) Execute such development agreements, agreements not to remonstrate against the assessment of future improvement costs and formation of a local improvement district, and consent to annexation of the property served by city water, as the City Manager may require.

Section 2. All prior and conflicting ordinances are hereby repealed.

Read for the first time: March 4, 2013
Read for the second time: March 18, 2013
Adopted by the City Council: March 18, 2013
Approved by the Mayor: March 18, 2013

_____
BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
RONALD W. FOGGIN,
CITY MANAGER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
LANE P. SHETTERLY,
CITY ATTORNEY

DALLAS CITY COUNCIL
REPORT

TO: MAYOR BRIAN DALTON AND CITY COUNCIL

City of Dallas	**Agenda Item No.** **10 b & 11 a**	**Topic:** Ordinance 1754 accepting Donald Hiebert's property
Prepared By: Emily Gagner	**Meeting Date:** March 4, 2013	**Attachments:** Yes ■ No ☐
Approved By:		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Adopt Ordinance 1754

BACKGROUND:

As discussed in two previous executive sessions, on November 10, 1999, the City of Dallas entered into a Development Agreement with Donald G. Hiebert relating to certain street improvements proposed to be made to the street frontage of his property on Miller Avenue. After the City made the improvements, a good faith dispute arose regarding the amount required to be paid by Mr. Hiebert under the Development Agreement.

As part of the agreement to settle the dispute, Mr. Hiebert has agreed to convey to the City a portion of his property north of Rickreall Creek by warranty deed for use by the City as a public trail. The portion of the trail constructed on this property will be designated as the "Hiebert Segment" of the RCTS.

As a preliminary step, Mr. Hiebert has already granted the City an easement for his property north of Rickreall Creek. On that basis, the City has received a $150,000 Recreational Trails Grant for construction of that section of trail and staff has already begun preliminary design work.

ORS 226.320 requires the city to "determine by ordinance" to acquire property for public park purposes. The ordinance that follows accepts the conveyance by Mr. Hiebert to be used as part of the Rickreall Creek Trail System.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

ATTACHMENTS:

Ordinance 1754

ORDINANCE NO. 1754

An Ordinance accepting the conveyance of certain real property for public trail and park use; and declaring an emergency.

WHEREAS, on November 10, 1999, the City of Dallas entered into a Development Agreement with Donald G. Hiebert, relating to certain street improvements proposed to be made to the street frontage of his property located at 1390 SE Miller Avenue; and

WHEREAS, after the City thereafter made improvements to SE Miller Avenue, as contemplated in the Development Agreement, a good faith dispute arose between the City and Mr. Hiebert regarding the amount required to be paid by him under the Development Agreement; and

WHEREAS, as part of an agreement to settle the dispute between Mr. Hiebert and the City, Mr. Hiebert has agreed to convey to the City a portion of his property described as Parcel 2, Partition Plat No. 2012-0017, Polk County, Oregon, by a warranty deed in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, and by reference incorporated herein, for development and use by City as a public trail; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Dallas desires to accept such conveyance for use of the property as a public trail, as part of the City's Rickreall Creek Trail System, and has determined that such acceptance is in the best interest of the City; NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF DALLAS DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City of Dallas hereby accepts the conveyance by Donald G. Hiebert of the above-described real property for public trail and park use, to be improved as part of the City's Rickreall Creek Trail System, and the form of deed attached hereto as Exhibit 1, including the terms and conditions thereof, is approved and accepted.

Section 2. The portion of the trail system developed on the above-described property shall be designated and memorialized as the "Hiebert Segment" of the Rickreall Creek Trail System

Section 3. This ordinance being necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist and this ordinance shall take effect on second reading and approval.

Read for the first time: March 4, 2013
Read for the second time: March 4, 2013
Passed by the City Council: March 4, 2013
Approved by the Mayor: March 4, 2013

_____
BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
RON FOGGIN, CITY MANAGER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
LANE P. SHETTERLY, CITY ATTORNEY

AFTER RECORDING RETURN TO:
Mr. Lane P. Shetterly
Shetterly, Irick & Ozias
PO Box 105
Dallas, OR 97338

SEND TAX STATEMENTS TO:
City of Dallas
187 Court Street
Dallas, OR 97338

Space for Recording Label

Exhibit A

CONSIDERATION: $0.00

WARRANTY DEED

Donald G. Hiebert, Grantor, conveys and warrants to the City of Dallas, an Oregon municipal corporation, Grantee, the following described real property located in Polk county, Oregon, free and clear of all liens encumbrances, to wit:

Parcel 2, Partition Plat No. 2012-0017, Polk County, Oregon;

SUBJECT TO:

1. Rights of the public and of governmental bodies and to that portion of the premises herein described lying below the mean high water mark of Rickreall Creek and the ownership of the State of Oregon in that portion lying below the high water mark of Rickreall Creek.

2. Any adverse claim based upon the assertion that some portion of said land has been removed from or brought withing the boundaries thereof by and avulsive movement of the Rickreall Creek or has been formed by the process of accretion or reliction or has been created by artificial means or has accreted to such portion so created.

PROVIDED, if the property described herein should cease to be owned by Grantee and used for public purposes, title to said property shall revert to and be revested in Grantor, his heirs or assigns.

BEFORE SIGNING OR ACCEPTING THIS INSTRUMENT, THE PERSON TRANSFERRING FEE TITLE SHOULD INQUIRE ABOUT THE PERSON'S RIGHTS, IF ANY, UNDER ORS 195.300, 195.301 AND 195.305 TO 195.336 AND SECTIONS 5 TO 11, CHAPTER 424, OREGON LAWS 2007, SECTIONS 2 TO 9 AND 17, CHAPTER 855, OREGON LAWS 2009, AND SECTIONS 2 TO 7, CHAPTER 8, OREGON LAWS 2010. THIS INSTRUMENT DOES NOT ALLOW USE OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THIS INSTRUMENT IN VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE LAND USE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. BEFORE SIGNING OR ACCEPTING THIS INSTRUMENT, THE PERSON ACQUIRING FEE TITLE TO THE

PROPERTY SHOULD CHECK WITH THE APPROPRIATE CITY OR COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT TO VERIFY THAT THE UNIT OF LAND BEING TRANSFERRED IS A LAWFULLY ESTABLISHED LOT OR PARCEL, AS DEFINED IN ORS 92.010 OR 215.010, TO VERIFY THE APPROVED USES O F THE LOT OR PARCEL, TO DETERMINE ANY LIMITS ON LAWSUITS AGAINST FARMING OR FOREST PRACTICES, AS DEFINED IN ORS 30.930, AND TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE RIGHTS OF NEIGHBORING PROPERTY OWNERS, IF ANY, UNDER ORS 195.300, 195.301 AND 195.305 TO 195.336 AND SECTIONS 5 TO 11, CHAPTER 424, OREGON LAWS 2007, SECTIONS 2 TO 9 AND 17, CHAPTER 855, OREGON LAWS 2009, AND SECTIONS 2 TO 7, CHAPTER 8, OREGON LAWS 2010.

The actual consideration for this stated in terms of dollars in nil; however, the true and actual consideration consists of other value given, receipt of which by the Grantor is hereby acknowledged.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2013.

_____
Donald G. Hiebert

STATE OF OREGON,)
) ss.
County of Polk.)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, 2013, by Donald G. Hiebert.

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON
My Commission Expires:_____

H:\Dallas\WarrantyDeedHiebert.wpd