



**City Council**

- Mayor  
Brian Dalton
- Council President  
LaVonne Wilson
- Councilor  
Jim Brown
- Councilor  
Jim Fairchild
- Councilor  
Kelly Gabilks
- Councilor  
Beth Jones
- Councilor  
Jackie Lawson
- Councilor  
Kevin Marshall
- Councilor  
Murray Stewart
- Councilor  
Ken Woods, Jr.

**City Staff**

- City Manager  
Ron Foggin
- City Attorney  
Lane Shetterly
- Community Development/  
Operations Director  
Jason Locke
- Finance Director  
Cecilia Ward
- Fire Chief  
Fred Hertel
- Police Chief  
Tom Simpson
- Engineering Director  
Fred Braun
- City Recorder  
Emily Gagner
- Recording Secretary  
Jeremy Teal

**Dallas City Council Agenda**

Mayor Brian Dalton, Presiding  
 Monday, March 3, 2014  
 7:00 pm  
 Dallas City Hall  
 187 SE Court St.  
 Dallas, OR 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.

AGENDA ITEM	RECOMMENDED ACTION
1. ROLL CALL	
2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE	
3. EMPLOYEE/VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION	
4. COMMENTS FROM 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.	
5. 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.	
6. 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 18, 2014 City Council meeting	PG . 3
b. Recommend approval of OLCC Application for Temporary Use of an Annual License for Tony's Place	PG . 13
7. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA	
8. REPORTS OR COMMENTS FROM MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS	
a. Red Cross Month Proclamation	
b. General Comments from Councilors and Mayor	
c. Report of the February 24, 2014, Public Safety Committee Meeting (Councilor Woods)	PG . 17



**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.

**City Hall**

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.

d. Report of the February 24, 2014 Public Works Committee Meeting (Councilor Woods)	PG. 19
<b>9. REPORTS FROM CITY MANAGER AND STAFF</b>	
a. Other	
<b>10. RESOLUTIONS</b>	
a. <u>Resolution No. 3287</u> : A Resolution of the City of Dallas authorizing a grant application under the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Land and Water Conservation Fund for rehabilitation of the restrooms at the Dallas City Park; and committing available local matching funds.	Roll Call Vote PG. 71
b. <u>Resolution No. 3288</u> : A Resolution of the City of Dallas adopting standards for traffic control devices.	Roll Call Vote PG. 73
<b>11. FIRST READING OF ORDINANCE</b>	
a. <u>Ordinance No. 1761</u> : An Ordinance amending the Dallas Comprehensive Plan Map for a parcel of real property owned by Gary and Bertha Fitzwater from Industrial to Residential.	First Reading PG. 78
b. <u>Ordinance No. 1762</u> : An Ordinance changing the zoning designation of a parcel of real property owned by Gary and Bertha Fitzwater from Industrial to Residential Medium Density.	First Reading PG. 90
c. <u>Ordinance No. 1763</u> : An Ordinance amending provisions of the Dallas City Code Section 5.430, relating to Mercer Lake regulations.	First Reading PG. 102
<b>12. SECOND READING OF ORDINANCE</b>	
a. <u>Ordinance No. 1760</u> : An Ordinance amending provisions of the Dallas City Code Sections 2.550 and 2.555, and creating a new provision, relating to the Parks Advisory Board.	Roll Call Vote PG. 106
<b>13. OTHER BUSINESS</b>	
<b>14. ADJOURNMENT</b>	

1 The Dallas City Council met in regular session on Tuesday, February 18, 2014, at 7:00 p.m. in the  
2 Council Chambers of City Hall with Mayor Brian Dalton presiding.

3 **ROLL CALL AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

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

7 Also present were: City Manager Ron Foggin, City Attorney Lane Shetterly, Chief of Police Tom  
8 Simpson, Deputy Fire Chief Todd Brumfield, Community Development/Operations Director  
9 Jason Locke, Engineering and Environmental Services Director Fred Braun, Finance Director  
10 Cecilia Ward, City Recorder Emily Gagner, and Recording Secretary Jeremy Teal.

11 Mayor Dalton led the Pledge of Allegiance.

12 **EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION**

13 Interim Deputy Chief Brumfield congratulated Rookie of the Year Nicole Schmidt, Firefighter of  
14 the Year Andrew Woolsey, Officer of the Year Ken Waller, EMT of the Year Dave Christensen,  
15 Training Officer of the Year Austin Champ, and the Excellence in Service award winner Ken  
16 Braun.

17 **STATE OF THE CITY ADDRESS**

18 Mayor Dalton read the 2014 State of the City Address, copy of which is attached to these minutes  
19 and incorporated herein.

20 **COMMENTS FROM THE AUDIENCE**

21 Chelsea Pope, Executive Director Dallas Area Chamber of Commerce and Visitor's Center, 119  
22 SW Court St., Dallas, Oregon, announced the Bounty Market was coming soon and the request  
23 was presented for approval. She explained that the Monmouth Market would be paid for by the  
24 City of Monmouth and no funds would come from the Dallas Visitor's Center. She advised the  
25 57<sup>th</sup> Annual Community Awards would take place at the Nesmith Readiness Center. She shared  
26 that it was an honor to pause as a community and award this year's winners.

27 Joe Koubek, 565 SE Mifflin St., Dallas, Oregon, read a statement regarding the final report from  
28 the Citizen Advisory Committee for Residential Street Funding, copy of which is attached to  
29 these minutes and incorporated herein.

30 **PUBLIC HEARINGS**

31 **ZC/CPA13-01: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP AMENDMENT/ZONE CHANGE FROM I**  
32 **TO RM AT 1505 SE JONATHAN AVE.**

33 Mayor Dalton opened the public hearing on the proposed ZC/CPA13-01: Comprehensive Plan  
34 Map Amendment/Zone Change From Industrial (I) To Residential Medium (RM) At 1505 SE  
35 Jonathan Ave. at 7:28 p.m.

36 Mr. Locke reported the request was to rezone the last lot on Jonathan Ave from I to RM.

37 Councilor Lawson asked why the lot was originally designated as I.

38 Mr. Locke specified that the lots along Jonathan Ave. backed up to an industrial park and were  
39 designated as such. He noted at the time of the original lots being rezoned from I to RM the  
40 current owner wasn't in possession of that piece of property.

41 Paul Trahan, applicant, 1116 SE Barberry, Dallas, Oregon, explained that at the time the other  
42 lots were rezoned the lot wasn't owned by the current owner.

43 Mayor Dalton asked for comments or questions from the audience. There were none.

44 Mayor Dalton closed the public hearing at 7:35 p.m.

45 It was moved by Councilor Marshall *to recommend approval of ZC/CPA13-01: Comprehensive*

1 *Plan Map Amendment/Zone Change From I To RM At 1505 SE Jonathan Ave.* The motion was  
2 duly seconded and carried unanimously.

3 **CONSENT AGENDA**

4 Item approved by the Consent Agenda: a) January 24, 2014, City Council meeting minutes;

5 It was moved by Councilor Marshall *to approve the Consent Agenda as submitted.* The motion  
6 was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

7 Councilor Gabliks requested removal of item b) Polk County Bounty Market request, from the  
8 Consent Agenda.

9 **ITEMS REMOVED FROM THE CONSENT AGENDA**

10 b) Polk County Bounty Market request.

11 Councilor Gabliks asked why the Bounty Market wasn't being moved back to the Courthouse  
12 lawn. Ms. Pope reported that a survey was taken and it was unanimous of the vendors to remain at  
13 the Academy Building lawn. She noted the vendors reported the most money and business  
14 conducted at the Academy Building lawn. She indicated that many different ideas were  
15 considered, but this time and location worked best for the vendors and the safety of the shoppers.

16 Councilor Lawson voiced her opinion about moving the Bounty Market back to the Courthouse  
17 lawn and hoped the Downtown Association would help bring the connection with the market and  
18 the businesses.

19 It was moved by Councilor Gabliks *to approve the proposal from the Dallas Area Visitor's*  
20 *Center for the Polk County Bounty Market.* The motion was duly seconded and carried  
21 unanimously.

22 **REPORTS OR COMMENTS FROM THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS**

23 **GENERAL COMMENTS**

24 There were none.

25 **REPORT OF THE JANUARY 27, 2014, ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE**

26 Councilor Brown advised the Committee discussed property maintenance policy possibilities.

27 **REPORT OF THE JANUARY 27, 2014, BUILDING & GROUNDS COMMITTEE**

28 Councilor Lawson advised the Committee discussed the Carnegie Building and the Senior Center  
29 and the possibilities for both. She noted the Park and Recreation Board modification would direct  
30 the Council to approve a smaller sized Board which would make it easier to reach a quorum at  
31 meetings.

32 **REPORTS FROM CITY MANAGER AND STAFF**

33 **JANUARY FINANCIAL REPORT**

34 Mr. Foggin reported all departments were within their budgets and tracking well for the year. He  
35 discussed the new aging report that would show the numbers going to collections and the exact  
36 aging numbers reflected in the report.

37 **SENIOR CENTER UPDATE**

38 Mr. Foggin advised there was a new Senior Citizen Building Committee for the Senior Center and  
39 he would attend an upcoming meeting to discuss the future plans for the center and work through  
40 any questions the seniors might have.

41 **OTHER**

42 **RESOLUTIONS**

43 **FIRST READING OF ORDINANCE**

44 **Ordinance No. 1760** – An Ordinance amending provisions of the Dallas City Code Sections  
45 2.550 and 2.555, and creating a new provision, relating to the Parks Advisory Board.

46 There was discussion regarding the appointment and removal of a board member by the Council

1 not the Mayor. Mr. Shetterly noted he would make the revision and present it at the second  
2 reading.

3 Mayor Dalton declared Ordinance No. 1760 to have passed its first reading.

4 **SECOND READING OF ORDINANCE**

5 **OTHER BUSINESS**

6 **EXECUTIVE SESSION**

7 There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 8:06 p.m.

8 Read and approved this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2014.

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Manager

DRAFT

**DALLAS**  
**STATE OF THE CITY ADDRESS**  
2/18/14

As Mary Poppins was likely fond of saying about Dallas, "As I imagined, practically perfect in every way."

We have proof. The telephone survey we took last April - calling around dinnertime in the middle of your first bite? Only one person out of 401 called said Dallas is a poor place to live. Only nine folks said it was but a fair place to be. So, about 98% of you think living here is good. The survey people had never seen anything quite like it.

The pleasantness of living here was captured by our recent visioning process. The folks behind all those meetings, Doug and Stephen, say they are usually invited into towns in some level of turmoil and division. Not Dallas. They were amazed of the unanimity and cordiality throughout the community. Not only was everybody getting along, we pretty much view life here in the same way, perhaps from different angles, but pretty much to the same conclusions. Life is good here, perhaps uniquely so.

Despite Ms. Poppin's optimism, it's just slightly possible that there are some problems. Like, large industries with a history of slinking off in the night leaving behind their big buildings. Caterpillar Tractor. Tyco. Weyerhaeuser. But, as industries closed and jobs moved away, as our historic commercial downtown faltered, our population actually grew! Every year of the census since 1970 our population has grown by almost 25% on average each decade. Our town of 1,300 people in 1900 is now approaching a city of 15,000.

A town that grows 25% every 10 years has possibilities! Housing, industry, commercial development, historic preservation - resurgent and alive. Our small industries - MAK Grills didn't even exist a few short years ago and now it is the

best pellet grill maker in the world in an expanding industry. EVCOR - look at our street furniture. We couldn't find anything that good in a catalog anywhere in the country. So EVCOR – Bob Evans - built it right here - now selling their beautiful furniture nationwide. Our small firms are our industrial lifeblood and the focus of our energies.

And downtown. Some shops are closing, some shops are opening. That's the way of the world. But look at our Main Street, look at our two new blocks, from not so good to great. New everything - wide sidewalks, Victorian lightposts with new banners, watered hanging flower baskets, street furniture, plant life, new trees. We - urban renewal - fixed up the public spaces, just watch the building owners fix up their buildings this summer. Watch the developments, watch the inspiration, and watch for a new Downtown Association. We called out for a meeting to study the idea of a Downtown Association this month. 25 people showed up in the middle of a snowstorm to talk very seriously about it. I think it's gonna happen.

What occurred last year in the City that moved us forward?

First off, our new city manager Ron Foggin, came aboard. He and his family from Utah have readily adapted to our semi-tropical Mediterranean snow- free environment just like we promised his wife Julie to get them here. Welcome Ron!

In December we welcomed our new Fire Chief, Fred Hertel into the community from Eagle Creek, Oregon. I think everybody who has met Fred knows we have a winner.

While on the subject, let's say for the record that we have the greatest volunteer fire department in the State of Oregon. On reflection, perhaps that is not entirely accurate. All things considered, perhaps we have the greatest fire department in state of Oregon, paid or otherwise. No pressure, Fred.

And last month we promoted Tom Simpson to be our Chief of Police, I think we all believe a great choice for the Department and for our low crime community – which Tom vows to keep that way.

Money's a little tight around these parts, so the City's been out there looking for grants and last year came back from the hunt with \$134,000. Those monies helped our library purchase new books and computers, our park folks to remove many dangerous tress and to add another 2,.000 feet of Rickreall Creek trail. Grants are a great way to leverage our dollars and we'll be seeking several more this year. We already have \$400,000 in the bag for upgrading substandard housing in the community.

Well, what's coming up in 2014?

First, based on what we heard during the Visioning 2030 project, the City Council's going to work alongside other community groups to develop action plans to make real the ideals of our vision. Look for workshops and other opportunities to become involved in the process of shaping our future. Should be exciting as we move deeper into this century.

We now have a nine-member Citizen's Advisory Committee looking at the City's 50 year old Charter to recommend revisions to the Council. Our City Charter was adopted the same year as the Beatles appeared on the Ed Sullivan show, and a few things may have changed since then. The Council may shoot to have it on the ballot for a vote in November for the voters to have a look at our ideas. This is Dallas, after all, so I wouldn't look for radical change.

We are working these days on the idea of a new senior center in downtown Dallas. The staff, in concert with the Polk Community Development Commission is in the process of applying for a \$1.5 million dollar Community Development

Block Grant. All of us feel optimistic we'll get it. The chosen site is the vacant lot behind the Carnegie building and a two-story building is being planned for construction there. This is real good news for our Dallas area seniors and for the community as a whole.

Finally for 2014, the hard-to-avoid problem of our residential streets. Our Citizens Advisory Committee on the subject just reported out to the Council that we have fallen way behind due largely to inadequacy of the gas tax dollars that we rely on from the State and Feds. Folks drive less and less and in cars that get much higher mileage. Streets deteriorate in exponential ways while available dollars expand in arithmetic ways at best. Over the past few years, rounding, it costs about \$500,000 a year to maintain our streets in good repair. We get about half that in income, about \$250,000. So, here we are with an expensive problem on our hands, an estimated \$17,000,000 backlog to be more precise. If we don't fix it soon, we'll be passing along a lump of coal in the stockings of the next generation. That concept lends itself to noble intervention.

Going away, here's a few interesting numbers from the latest sources available:

In 2007, the City of Dallas had 109 full time equivalent employees. Last year we had 95, about 1 for every 154 residents. We now have again, 95 employees. Perhaps things have finally bottomed out !

Down East Ellendale, east of the North Dallas Intersection 17,400 vehicles pass by every day. The average traffic count down Main Street is 7,500 vehicles every day, averaging out to over 5 vehicles a minute, 24 hours a day. Lots of potential shoppers.

As of September 2013, the median house price in Dallas went up over 30% for the year.

More than 3,660 people worked here in town with payroll equaling \$165 million.

Over 7 % of the 4,311 folks who leave town daily for work commute to the Portland area

Dallas has about half the violent crime rate as the US as a whole - probably less because we are very ardent in controlling crime in our community including very accurate reporting.

Every year, it is with sadness, I honor those we have lost who gave extraordinary time and energy to our community in so many ways. The "in memoriam" is short; their contributions incalculable:

Jack Stein – Our Fire Chief, 1965-1973. Hard to forget Jack.

Emily Hlavinka -- 1999 Chamber awardee for her service to the community -- she loved children and worked for Dallas Child Care, Dallas Child World at Dallas High School and was a teacher's aide at Whitworth School where she worked with special education children.

--N.C. 'Nels' Anderson Jr., long time Polk County Extension Agent, 1968 - 1974

Tony Rogers -- challenged with Muscular Dystrophy -- he lived a full life and provided encouragement to many in our community throughout the years.

And finally, a special mention of Emily Suzanne Lott-Campbell/Isabella Ann Campbell – Mother and unborn child killed in a car accident east of town – a very passionate and much loved educator at North Salem High School, living in Dallas. I wanted to note them specially because of the deep loss to our community of their joys, but too to honor the valiant efforts of our Fire and EMS

Departments to save their lives under the most trying circumstances imaginable. We were there for you and are profoundly sad at your passing.

So, that's the Dallas story. Low crime, stabilizing economy, improved historic downtown, emergency services passionate in their work, a clean and neat community with happy citizens. Lot's of good things happened last year and more to come this year. There are a handful of problems, but we have a history of outgrowing them in ways that make us uniquely, well, Dallas.

And recall that one person who said we were a poor place to live in our telephone survey? Female, aged 26 to 30, single, with a rat terrier named Wilbur. We got this information from the NSA.

I'll close with Will Rogers, "Do the best you can and don't take life too serious."

Joseph E Koubek  
565 SE Mifflin Street  
Dallas Oregon 97338  
503-480-4093

[joekoubek@yahoo.com](mailto:joekoubek@yahoo.com)

February 18, 2014

Members of the City Council, City Manager Foggin and Mayor Dalton,

Recently the City Council received the final report of the Citizens Advisory Committee for Residential Street Funding. The committee did an outstanding and commendable job over many months to develop that final report. I have a few comments regarding that report.

There was no mention of ways to limit future damage to our streets such as exploring the use of smaller lighter vehicles for garbage, recycling and yard debris collection. Several local jurisdictions have already moved to use these smaller vehicles. This could be accomplished by re-negotiating the franchise agreement. It was acknowledged by the committee and city staffers that these vehicles are the heaviest vehicles to travel our residential streets.

There was also no mention of longer-term solutions such as working to change the structure of funding mechanisms for roads on the state and federal levels and to eliminate the use of studded tires on our roads. Dallas is uniquely situated geographically and by our strong representation with the League of Oregon Cities and National League of Cities to be in a position to advocate for these changes. We also maintain strong ties to our Congressional representatives in Washington, DC.

All of these issues were mentioned and discussed at length by the committee and citizen participants but failed to make the "Recommendations", "Key Takeaways" or "Possible questions or statements from the community" sections of the final report.

I urge you to consider these components when developing a plan to move forward with a strategy to improve and maintain our residential streets.

Thank you for allowing me the time to make these comments.

Respectfully,

Joseph E Koubek

# MEMO

TO: RON FOGGIN  
CITY MANAGER

FROM: TOM SIMPSON *TS/dh*  
CHIEF OF POLICE

RE: TONY'S PLACE (Trade Name of Business)  
Application for Temporary Use of an Annual License  
Special Event location: *976 Main Street*

DATE: February 27, 2014

This application is for temporary use of an annual license allowing for an off-site physical location for an event scheduled on March 8, 2014.

A routine background was conducted and we have no issues of concern.



# APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY USE OF AN ANNUAL LICENSE

● **FULL ON-PREMISES SALES LICENSE TEMPORARY USE APPLICATION**

Allows an Oregon Full On-Premises Sales Licensee to sell wine, cider, malt beverages, and distilled spirits for drinking on the special event licensed premises. There is no license fee.

● **LIMITED ON-PREMISES SALES LICENSE TEMPORARY USE APPLICATION**

Allows an Oregon Limited On-Premises Sales Licensee to sell wine, cider, and malt beverages for drinking on the special event licensed premises. There is no license fee.

**Process Time:** OLCC needs your completed application to us in sufficient time to approve it. Sufficient time is typically 1 to 3 weeks before the first event date listed in #10 below (some events may need extra processing time).

**License Days:** In #10 below, you may apply for a maximum of seven license days per application form. A license day is from 7:00 am to 2:30 am on the succeeding calendar day.

1. My annual license is a:  FULL ON-PREMISES  LIMITED ON-PREMISES

2. Licensee Name (please print): RAY STRATTON, LLC 3. E-Mail: [REDACTED] com

4. Trade Name of Business: TONY'S PLACE 5. Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Street Address of Annual Business: 127 SW COMET ST 7. City/ZIP: DALLAS, 97338

8. Contact Person: RAY STRATTON 9. Contact Phone: [REDACTED]

10. Date(s) of event (no more than seven days): March 8, 2014

11. Start/End hours of alcohol service: 8:00  AM  PM to 2:00  AM  PM

**LICENSED AREA BOUNDARIES:** ORS 471.159 prohibits the OLCC from licensing an area that does not have defined boundaries. OLCC may require the licensed area to be enclosed and may require you to submit a drawing showing the licensed area and how the boundaries of the licensed area will be identified.

12. Address of Special Event Licensed Area: 9710 MAIN ST. DALLAS  
(Street) (City)

13. Identify the licensed area (for example: entire premises; a room within the premises; an area in a park; etc.):  
entire premises

14. List the primary activities within the licensed area (like: dinner; auction; beer festival; wine festival; food fair; art show; music; patron dancing; sports event; etc.):  
concert

15. Will minors and alcohol be allowed together in the same area?  Yes  No

16. What is the expected attendance per day in the licensed area (where alcohol will be sold or consumed)? 220

**PLAN TO MANAGE THE SPECIAL EVENT LICENSED AREA:** If your answer to #16 is 501 or more, in addition to your answers to questions 17, 18, and 19, you will need to complete the OLCC's Plan to Manage Special Events form, unless the OLCC exempts you from this requirement.

17. Describe your plan to prevent problems and violations.  
WE WILL HAVE TO ASSIST CERTIFIED PERSONNEL & TWO OLCC LICENSED BARTENDERS.

18. Describe your plan to prevent minors from gaining access to alcoholic beverages and from gaining access to any portion of the licensed premises prohibited to minors.

There will be a door man checking ID's at the door.

19. Describe your plan to manage alcohol consumption by adults.

Both of the bartenders that will be working are OLC licensed.

MANAGER AND SERVICE PERMITS: You must name a manager or managers who will be at the special event.

20. List person(s) on duty and in the licensed area managing alcohol service: ~~JANET A. WOOD~~ PAUL WICKSON SELMA VAN DER FENDE

21. List the service permit number of each person managing alcohol service: 403594 / 437393

LIQUOR LIABILITY INSURANCE: If the licensed area is open to the public and expected attendance is 301 or more per day in the licensed area, you must have at least \$300,000 of liquor liability insurance coverage (ORS 471.168).

22. Insurance Company: SCOTTDALE INS 23. Policy #: CPS1740101 24. Expiration Date: 4-1-14

25. Name of insurance agent: CROWN/WOODS 26. Agent's phone number: 503-623-8143

FOOD SERVICE: See the attached sheet for an explanation of this requirement.

27. If you will NOT provide distilled spirits, name at least two different substantial food items that you will provide:

① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_

28. If you are a Full On-Premises Sales Licensee and will provide distilled spirits, name at least five different substantial food items that you will provide:

① HOT DOGS ② HAMBURGERS ③ BBQ CHICKEN ④ BBQ RIBS ⑤ FULL ON PORK SANDWICH

GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDATION: You must obtain a recommendation from the local city or county named in #29 below before submitting this application to the OLCC.

29. Name the city if the event address is within a city's limits or name the county if the event address is outside the city's limits: DALLAS, OR

I affirm that I am authorized to sign this application on behalf of the applicant.

30. Licensee Name (please print): RAY STEATON

31. LICENSEE SIGNATURE: [Signature] 32. Date: 02/18/14

CITY OR COUNTY USE ONLY
The city/county named in #29 above recommends:
[ ] Grant [ ] Acknowledge [ ] Deny (attach written explanation of deny recommendation)
City/County Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

FORM TO OLCC: This license is valid only when signed by an OLCC representative. Submit this form to the OLCC office regulating the county in which your special event will happen.

OLCC USE ONLY
License is: [ ] Approved [ ] Denied
Restrictions:
OLCC Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS FOR TEMPORARY USE OF AN ANNUAL LICENSE

### WHAT AMOUNT OF FOOD MUST I PROVIDE?

- **Two *different* food items:** A Full On-Premises Sales Licensee **NOT** providing distilled spirits at the event and a Limited On-Premises Sales Licensee must provide at all times and in all areas where alcohol service is available at least two different substantial food items.
- **Five *different substantial* food items:** A Full On-Premises Sales Licensee providing distilled spirits at the event must provide at all times and in all areas where alcohol service is available at least five different substantial food items.

### WHAT IS A *SUBSTANTIAL* FOOD ITEM?

This is a food item that is typically served as a main course or entrée. Some examples are fish, steak, chicken, pasta, pizza, and sandwiches. Side dishes, appetizer items, dessert items, and snack items such as popcorn, peanuts, chips and crackers do not qualify as substantial food items.

### WHAT DOES *DIFFERENT* MEAN?

*Different* means substantial food items that the OLCC determines differ in their primary ingredients or method of preparation. For example, a turkey sandwich differs from a salami sandwich, a beef burger differs from a turkey burger, and fried chicken differs from baked chicken. Different sizes of the same item are not considered different.

### IS THERE AN EXCEPTION TO PROVIDING THE TWO OR FIVE DIFFERENT SUBSTANTIAL FOOD ITEMS?

The OLCC must determine that the clearly dominant emphasis is food service at all times in the area where alcohol service is available in order for you to provide only one substantial food item if you are not providing distilled spirits or one to four different substantial food items if you are a Full On-Premises Sales Licensee providing distilled spirits. The OLCC will work with you to make this determination prior to approving your application.

### WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO PROVIDE FOOD SERVICE AT ALL TIMES AND IN ALL AREAS WHERE ALCOHOL SERVICE IS AVAILABLE?

Patrons must be able to obtain food service inside the special event licensed area. You may use either of the following two methods to provide food service:

- Within all areas where alcohol service is available, have the minimum required food items available for patrons at all times; or
- Within all areas where alcohol service is available, have a menu of the minimum required food items (plus any other items you may choose to include) available for patrons at all times and be able to provide the food items in the area if a patron chooses to order food. The food items could be kept at a location other than the area where the alcohol is served; however, you must be able to provide the food items to the patron in the area where alcohol service is available.

### IS PROVIDING TASTINGS OF ALCOHOL CONSIDERED PROVIDING ALCOHOL SERVICE?

Yes, providing tastings of alcohol is considered providing alcohol service; therefore, the food requirements must be met.

### CAN I USE FOOD PROVIDED BY A CONTRACTOR OR CONTRACTORS TO MEET THE FOOD REQUIREMENT?

Yes, the food service may be provided by someone other than you; however, even if food service is provided by a contractor, you are fully responsible for compliance with the food requirements. You may sell or serve alcohol only when food service that meets the requirement is provided to patrons at all times and in all areas where alcohol service is available.

### WHO CAN THE CONTRACT FOR THE FOOD SERVICE BE WITH?

The contract can be between:

- You (the OLCC licensee) and the food service contractor; or
- The organizer of the event and the food service contractor.

### DOES THE FOOD SERVICE CONTRACT NEED TO BE IN WRITING?

No, the food service contract does not need to be in writing; however, you may sell or serve alcohol only when food service that meets the requirement is provided to patrons at all times and in all areas where alcohol service is available.

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Members Present: Jim Fairchild, Beth Jones, and acting Chair Ken Woods, Jr. Absent: Kelly Gabliks  
Also Present: Mayor Brian Dalton, City Manager Ron Foggin, City Attorney Lane Shetterly, Community Development/Operations Director Jason Locke, Engineering and Environmental Services Director Fred Braun, Finance Director Cecilia Ward, and Recording Secretary Jeremy Teal.  
Acting Chair Woods called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

**CHIEF OF POLICE’S REPORT**

Chief Simpson reported the decision on the Lieutenant position would be decided within the week and that a new officer position would come available. He noted the hiring process would start and once the officer was through training and settled in, a POINT team position would be filled. He advised that the Polk County Sheriff’s Department would be doing some more rescheduling of County officers, and tasking other agencies to help cover in case of emergency. He shared the community feedback had been positive toward the department.

**FIRE CHIEF’S REPORT**

Chief Hertel reported he was reorganizing and restructuring personnel within the Department, and the EMS Department was in the hiring process for a Lieutenant. He advised two documents were being created, one was the Standards of Cover and the other was a Strategic Plan, both of which would be the Department in the future. He advised the Sheriff’s Department restructuring would have an impact on Fire and EMS Departments.

**OTHER**

**ADJOURNMENT**

There was no other business and the meeting was adjourned at 4:12 p.m.



THE CITY OF  
**DALLAS**  
OREGON



# Public Safety Committee

## AGENDA

February 24, 2014

4:00 PM

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

### COMMITTEE

Chair Kelly Gablits

Jim Fairchild

Beth Jones

Ken Woods, Jr.



- A. Call to Order
- B. Chief of Police's Report
- C. Fire Chief's Report
- D. Other
- E. Adjournment

Dallas Ambul



Members Present: Chair Ken Woods, Jr., Jim Fairchild, and Beth Jones. Absent: Kelly Gabliks

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

Chair Woods called the meeting to order at 4:12 p.m.

### **DISCUSSION REGARDING BOATS ON MERCER RESERVOIR**

Mr. Braun reported there was a motorized boat ban on the reservoir to protect the reservoir from a fuel spill, but fuel spills were not the only hazard. He advised that invasive non native plant species like blue green algae and mussels could create hazardous toxins in the reservoir.

It was moved by Councilor Fairchild to recommend to the City Council to adopt an Ordinance prohibiting boats on Mercer Reservoir. The motion was duly carried and passed unanimously.

### **RECOMMENDATION FOR ADOPTION OF MUTCD, ETC., AS CITY STANDARDS FOR INSTALLATION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**

Mr. Braun advised that the City was currently using the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), but hadn't adopted the standards. He noted the public regularly requested to add traffic items and these standards would help the City make determinations. He stated the staff recommended the MUTCD with criteria in table one.

It was moved by Councilor Jones to recommend to the City Council to adopt the Resolution of the most current version of the MUTCD, along with the traffic engineering standards summarized in Table 1 for each of the commonly used traffic control devices (TCDs). The motion was duly seconded and passed unanimously.

### **UTILITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

Mr. Foggin reported the program would allow people to pay extra or round up to the nearest dollar when they pay their water bills. He stated this money would go into a fund and people that qualify for the HEAT program would be eligible to receive the money to help pay utility bills. He indicated that Polk CDC and the Dallas Resource Center would assist with the qualification process. Ms. Ward stated there were a few things to work out before the program could be implemented. Mr. Foggin stated the staff would work on the issues and bring the program back to the Committee.

### **EQUAL-PAY BILLING PROGRAM**

Mr. Foggin reported the City wouldn't recommend moving forward with the equal-pay billing. He indicated the Finance Department looked at the numbers and the program wouldn't be beneficial for customers. He noted the water bills weren't high enough for long enough to justify the program and that the program would be revisited in the future.

### **ASR ANNUAL REPORT**

1 Mr. Braun reported that staff was continuing with the Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) program and  
2 the quality was improving. He noted that Jake Dyer did the preparation and testing for the report. He also  
3 advised that a second ASR location would be about three years out.

4 **ENGINEERING DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

5 Mr. Braun reported there were two requests for proposals out, one for street pavement inspections and one  
6 for a new Storm Drain Master Plan. He noted storm drains would be part of the Capital Improvement  
7 Plan. He advised that three bid packets were slated to go out for the interceptor pipeline, the Automated  
8 Meter Reading (AMR) meter replacements, and street overlays which were scheduled for the next sum-  
9 mer.

10 Councilor Fairchild asked about the sewer backup on Uglow Ave.

11 Mr. Locke explained that a piece of a six inch bell from a "Y" farther up the sewer line had broken off and  
12 lodged itself inside the ten inch pipe and caused a blockage on a parallel line. He noted the crew diverted  
13 sewage to another line for the repair work.

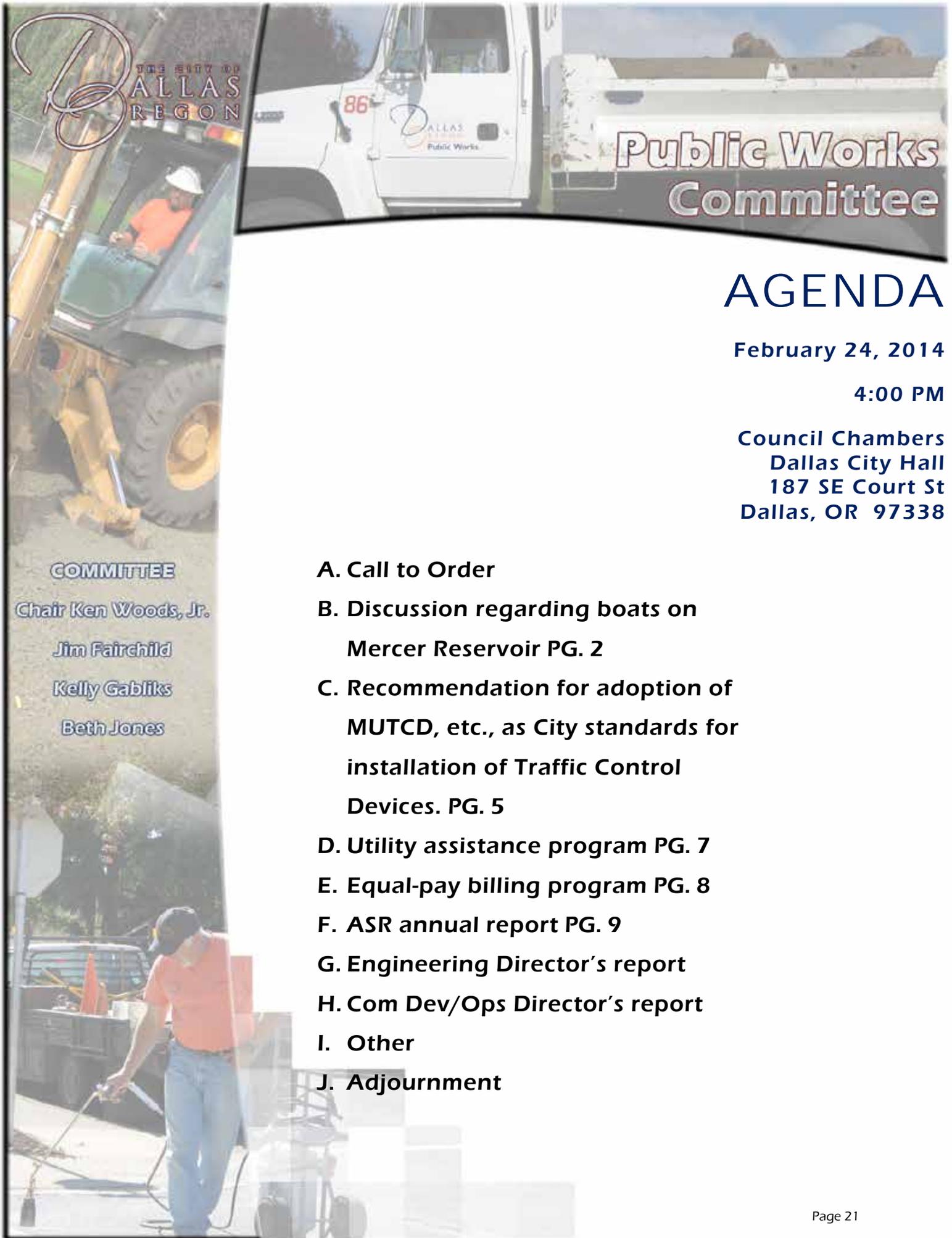
14 **COM DEV/OPS DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

15 Mr. Locke reported the Bridlewood Pump Station repair project would start the next summer. He noted  
16 the new sewer camera was returning good data from the problem areas.

17 **OTHER**

18 **ADJOURNMENT**

19 There was no other business and the meeting was adjourned at 4:52 p.m.



# Public Works Committee

## AGENDA

February 24, 2014

4:00 PM

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

### COMMITTEE

Chair Ken Woods, Jr.

Jim Fairchild

Kelly Gabliks

Bath Jones

- A. Call to Order
- B. Discussion regarding boats on Mercer Reservoir PG. 2
- C. Recommendation for adoption of MUTCD, etc., as City standards for installation of Traffic Control Devices. PG. 5
- D. Utility assistance program PG. 7
- E. Equal-pay billing program PG. 8
- F. ASR annual report PG. 9
- G. Engineering Director's report
- H. Com Dev/Ops Director's report
- I. Other
- J. Adjournment

# DALLAS CITY COUNCIL

## PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

**TO: COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE**

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item No.</b>	<b>Topic:</b>
<b>Prepared By:</b> F. Braun	<b>Meeting Date:</b>	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b> Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

A recommendation to the City Council to adopt a Resolution prohibiting boats on Mercer Reservoir.

BACKGROUND:

The City of Dallas has an Ordinance prohibiting motorized boats from using Mercer Reservoir. The Ordinance was put in place to protect the City’s drinking water supply from the risk of a fuel spill. Due to the distance between Dallas and the Reservoir, the Ordinance is, at times, difficult to enforce. A number of motorized boats were reported in the Reservoir last summer. When confronted, a common response from motorized boat owners is typically: “Well, we saw a boat in the water here last week, and nobody seemed to mind”. Distinguishing between motorized and non-motorized vessels does create some confusion.

However, there are equally significant risks to the City’s drinking water supply from boats or other water vessels, with or without motors. These risks are primarily from invasive species transfer into the reservoir. The invasive species include Cyanobacteria, Chinese and Japanese Mystery Snails, New Zealand Mudsnails, Zebra Mussels and Quagga Mussels.

Cyanobacteria are known as blue-green algae because they are aquatic and use sunlight to create food and support life. However they are not algae. They usually are too small to be seen, but sometimes can form visible colonies (called algal blooms) in slow moving water that are rich in nutrients. These blooms can occur at any time, most often in late summer or early fall. Cyanobacteria can be transferred into Mercer Reservoir from the hulls of boats that have been in infected areas. This type of bacteria is toxic and has been linked to human and animal illness around the world. The toxins produced from cyanobacteria blooms are some of the most powerful known to man. The introduction of cyanobacteria into Mercer Reservoir would, at the very least, complicate our treatment process and increase our costs.

Invasive mussels and snails of all types can also easily be transferred into Mercer Reservoir from the hulls of boats that have been in infected areas. They can host parasites and diseases that are known to infect humans. Their shells can obstruct intake pipe screens, interfere with the valve that controls flow from the reservoir and restrict water flow within the treatment plant. These organisms would, at the very least, increase needed maintenance, and costs throughout the system.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

ATTACHMENTS:

State of Oregon pamphlet on Boat Inspection for Invasive species.

# STOP THE SPREAD OF AQUATIC INVADERS



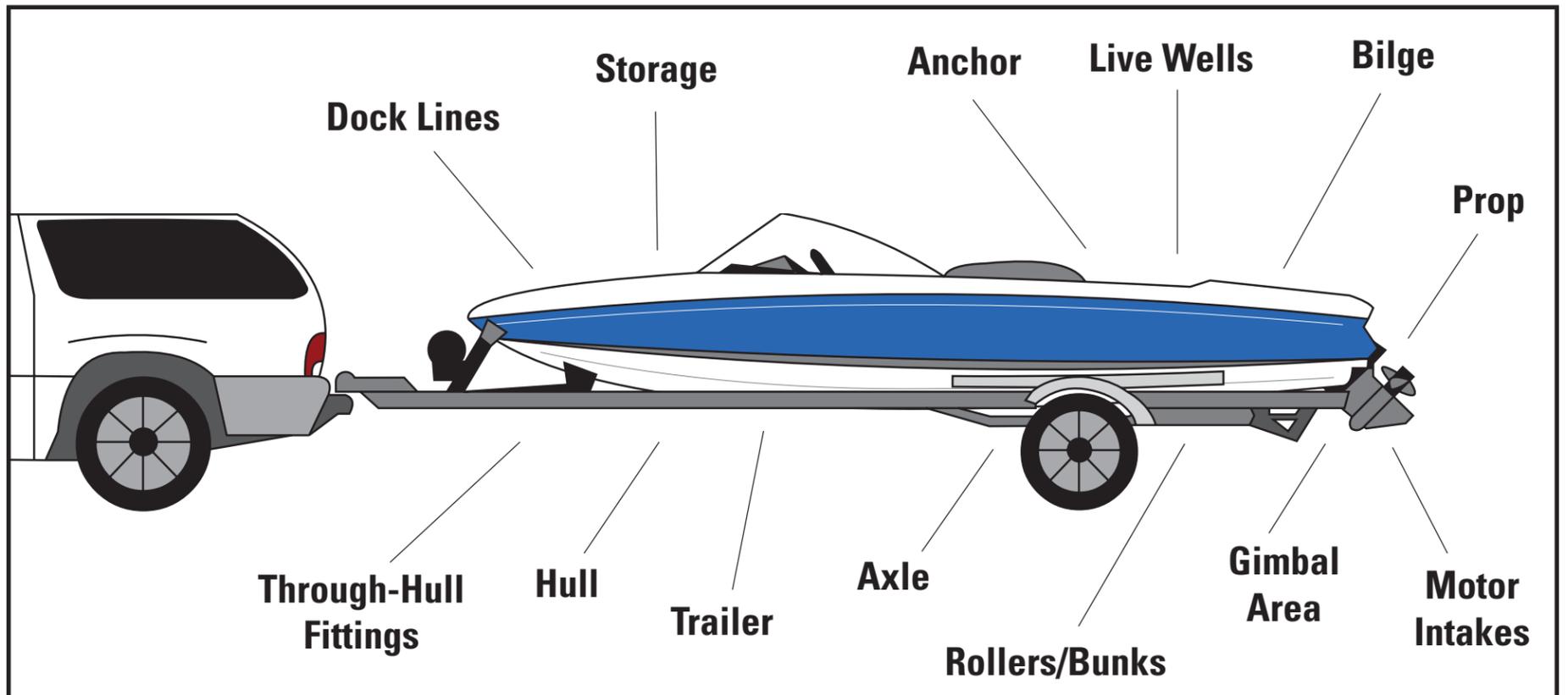
Motorboats, kayaks, canoes, drift boats and other watercraft can carry destructive quagga and zebra mussels, New Zealand mudsnails and aquatic plants—invasive species that cause serious economic and environmental damage to lakes, streams, irrigation and water delivery systems. To halt the spread of these destructive invaders, clean, drain and dry your boat.

**Before launching and before leaving...  
INSPECT EVERYTHING!**

**CLEAN** all aquatic plants, animals and mud from your vehicle, boat, motor or trailer and discard in the trash. Rinse, scrub or pressure wash, as appropriate away from storm drains, ditches or waterways.

**DRAIN** livewell, bilge and all internal compartments.

**DRY** your boat between uses if possible. Leave compartments open and sponge out standing water.



Oregon requires boaters to have an Aquatic Invasive Species Permit. Information:  
[www.dfw.state.or.us](http://www.dfw.state.or.us) or [www.boatoregon.com](http://www.boatoregon.com)  
Report invasive species, 1-866-INVADER



the OREGON  
CONSERVATION  
STRATEGY



# DALLAS CITY COUNCIL

## PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

**TO: COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE**

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item No.</b>	<b>Topic:</b>
<b>Prepared By:</b> F Braun	<b>Meeting Date:</b>	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b>		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Recommendation to the City Council for adoption of the most current version of the MUTCD, along with the traffic engineering standards summarized in Table 1 for each of the commonly used traffic control devices (TCD's).

BACKGROUND:

The City of Dallas regularly receives requests from the public for installation of various traffic control devices such as stop signs, signals, signs and engineered controls. City Staff has generally used the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for guidance in determining the suitability of most devices. Some devices, such as engineered controls (e.g. speed bumps, diverters, or chokers) are not included in the MUTCD. When guidance is not available in the MUTCD, Staff relies on commonly used Traffic Engineering Standards. The City has not formally adopted guidance on TCD's.

The traffic control devices are very critical for the safe and efficient transportation of people and goods. The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) ensures uniformity of traffic control devices across the nation. The use of uniform TCDs (messages, location, size, shapes, and colors) helps reduce crashes and congestion, and improves the efficiency of the surface transportation system. Uniformity also helps reduce the cost of TCDs through standardization. The information contained in the MUTCD is the result of years of practical experience, research, and/or the MUTCD experimentation process. This effort ensures that TCDs are visible, recognizable, understandable, and necessary. The MUTCD is a dynamic document that changes with time to address contemporary safety and operational issues.

- The MUTCD contains the national standards governing all traffic control devices. All public agencies and owners of private roads open to public travel across the nation rely on the MUTCD to bring uniformity to the roadway. The MUTCD plays a critical role in improving safety and mobility of all road users.
- The MUTCD is the law governing all traffic control devices. Non-compliance of the MUTCD ultimately can result in loss of federal-aid funds as well as significant increase in tort liability.
- Uniformity of traffic control devices is critical in highway safety and mobility as well as cutting capital and maintenance costs of TCDs for public agencies and manufacturers.

The most current version of the MUTCD is the **2009 Edition, with Appendices and with Revision Numbers 1 and 2 incorporated, dated May 2012.**

The following table summarizes the most commonly requested, or used traffic control devices along with appropriate criteria for consideration of installation:

Table 1 - Traffic Control Device Installation Criteria

Traffic Control Type	Street Class	
	Collector	Residential
Traffic Signal	MUTCD	MUTCD
Stop Signs (All-Way)	MUTCD	MUTCD
Marked Pedestrian Crossing (Midblock or Uncontrolled)	MUTCD Appendix 1	Not Allowed
Pedestrian Signal	MUTCD	Not Allowed
Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacon (RRFB)	MUTCD Appendix 1 + Enhancement Criteria	Not Allowed
Traffic Circles	MUTCD Stop Warrant + Engineering Study	Volume > 500 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH Engineering Study
Diverters/Chokers	Not Allowed	Volume > 500 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH
Street Closures	Not Allowed	Volume < 100 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH Engineering Study
Speed Tables	Volume < 3000 vpd Trucks < 1% 85th% Speed > 10 MPH ASL	Not Allowed
Speed Humps	Not Allowed	Volume > 500 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH
Warning Signs	MUTCD	MUTCD
Speed Limit Signs	MUTCD	Volume > 1000 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH

Notes: MUTCD = Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (most current version)  
 MPH = Miles per hour  
 vpd = vehicles per day  
 ASL = Above posted speed limit.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

None

**ATTACHMENTS:**

None

**DALLAS CITY COUNCIL**  
**PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT**

**To: COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE**

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Topic:</b> Utility Assistance Program Report
<b>Prepared By:</b> Ron Foggin	<b>Meeting Date:</b> February 24, 2014	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b> Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Accept Information

BACKGROUND:

The power company and the natural gas company offer financial assistance to customers that cannot pay their utility bills. The utility companies allow their customers that would like to help the customers that cannot afford their utility bills. This is generally done by allowing customers to contribute an additional specified amount and/or the utility companies encourage customers to round up the amount owed.

At the last Public Works Council Committee Meeting this type of financial assistance program was introduced to the Committee. The Committee liked the idea and was interested in hear more about it as well as how it could work for the City of Dallas. City staff has gathered some information from a community that has this type of program and would like to give a progress report to the Committee .

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

ATTACHMENTS:

**DALLAS CITY COUNCIL**  
**PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT**

**To: COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE**

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Topic:</b> Equal-pay Billing Program Report
<b>Prepared By:</b> Ron Foggin	<b>Meeting Date:</b> February 24, 2014	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b> Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Accept Information

BACKGROUND:

At the last Public Works Council Committee meeting we discussed the idea of offering an equal-pay billing program. Equal pay billing programs attempt to reduce higher utility payments by charging more on lower utility bills. Equal pay billing insulates customers from large billing spikes.

The Committee members were interested so the staff agreed to look into the program. The staff has looked into the program and will make a recommendation.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

ATTACHMENTS:

# DALLAS CITY COUNCIL

## PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

To: COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Topic:</b> ASR Annual Report
<b>Prepared By:</b> F Braun	<b>Meeting Date:</b> February 24, 2014	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b> 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 12 (Year 8) report for your information. Some of the highlights and finding of the report include:

Cycle 12 well operational characteristics showed an improvement over previous cycles. The improvement in well performance can be attributed to the normal "conditioning" of the well.

Cycle 12 recovered water demonstrated an improvement in quality, when compared to previous cycles. The improvement in water quality can be attributed to the normal "conditioning" due to injected water remaining in the aquifer from other previous cycles.

### FISCAL IMPACT:

None

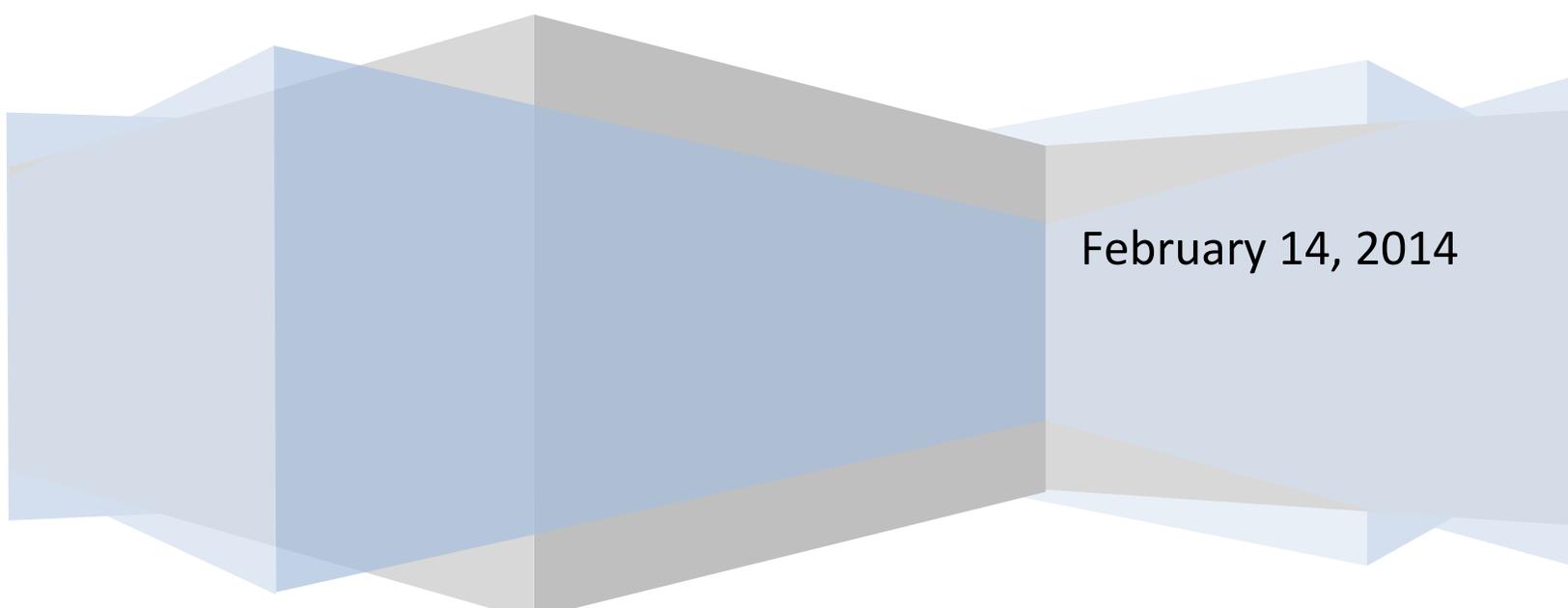
### ATTACHMENTS:

ASR Annual Pilot Test Report Cycle 12



# City of Dallas ASR Annual Pilot Test Report

Cycle 12 – December 2012 to September 2013



February 14, 2014



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**Attachments**

Compact Disc: Year-8 Water Quality Results – Analytical Laboratory Reports & Digital water level data.  
*(enclosed at the back of the document)*

## 1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

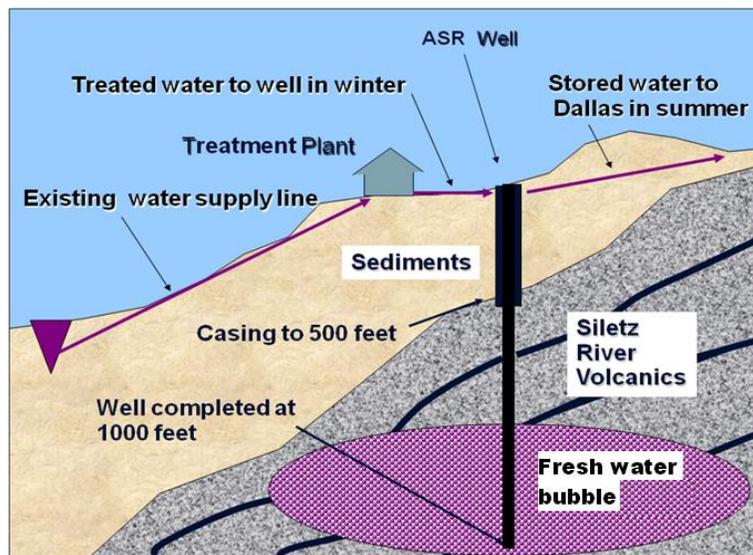
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### 1.1 Introduction

This report presents the results of the eighth year of aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) pilot testing conducted at the City of Dallas ASR No. 1 well (ASR 1) during water year 2013 (October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013). 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)
- City of Dallas, Oregon ASR Program: Year Seven Annual Report (City of Dallas, 2013)

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

*City of Dallas*

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### 1.3 Year-8 (Cycle 12) Pilot Testing Program Overview

2

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The Cycle 12 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 12 recharge began December 26, 2012 and continued until July 17, 2013, during which time approximately 48 million gallons (MG) were stored in the aquifer.

The Cycle 12 storage period began on July 17, 2012 and lasted until July 23, 2013. Water was stored for a total of 6 days.

Cycle 12 recovery began on July 23, 2013, and continued until September 23, 2013. Approximately 15.3 million gallons were recovered from the aquifer during the 63 day recovery period.

Operational control of the ASR system during Cycle 12 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 12. Except for scheduled back-flush and unanticipated events, the flow rates were as follows:

Injection: 165 GPM  
Recovery: \*200 GPM

\*Recovery rates were decreased at the end of recovery due to low system wide demand

## 2.0 CYCLE 12 PILOT TEST RESULTS

### 2.1 Cycle 12 Operations and Data Collection

Cycle 12 operations included an injection cycle, storage cycle and a recovery cycle similar to cycles 7, 8, 9 and 11. A summary of the ASR operations during cycles 6 through 12 is shown in Table 2-1, including duration of operation, recharge & recovery rates, recharge & recovery volumes, and terminal specific capacities. Cycle 12 operations included injecting treated drinking water from the City's water treatment plant for 204 days at 165 gpm for a total recharge volume of approximately 48 million gallons (MG). Injected water was stored for 6 days prior to recovery. Injected water was recovered during Cycle 12 for 63 days at 200 gpm, for a total recovery volume of approximately 15.3 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-8 pilot testing program is provided in Figure 2-1. The pre-injection water level in ASR 1 was approximately 190 feet below ground surface (ft bgs), corresponding to an elevation of 408 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 12 recharge is shown in Figure 2-1. Water level buildup rapidly increased to approximately 130 feet (bgs) after the first 120 minutes of recharge, and then slowly rose to approximately 88 ft. (bgs) by the end of the recharge period (204 days).

Recharge specific capacity decreased from approximately 2.84 gpm/ft after 60 minutes of recharge to approximately 1.63 gpm/ft by the end of the recharge period (Figure 2-2). Water levels in ASR 1 remained at least 83 feet below ground level during Cycle 12 recharge except for a brief period during a valve failure. The Cycle 12 injection rate was 165 gpm, the same as Cycles 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and the beginning of Cycle 9. Cycle 12 recharge resulted in lower water level buildup at the end of injection and an increase in specific capacity as compared to the Cycle 11 recharge period (Figure 2-2). A 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.

Three scheduled backflush events were conducted by City Water Treatment Plant staff during the Cycle 12 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. The first backflush event occurred approximately 62 days (89,000 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 97 days (140,000 minutes) into the recharge cycle (Figures 2-1 & 2-2) and successfully reduced buildup levels by approximately 20 feet. The third backflush event occurred approximately 153 days (220,000 minutes) into the recharge cycle (Figures 2-1 & 2-2) and successfully reduced buildup levels by approximately 10 feet.

There were 2 unscheduled events that occurred during the Cycle 12 recharge period that had some effect on the system. These events were related to the operation and maintenance of the Nitrogen operated Baski valve.

During the first event, pumping was increased to approximately 200 gpm over the course of approximately 7 hours. As a result of the increased pumping, there was a decrease in water surface depth (approx. 25 feet) and specific capacity decreased (from 1.82 before to 1.68 after). Both specific capacity and water surface depth improved after pumping returned to 165 gpm. During the second event, pumping was increased to approximately 255 gpm over the course of approximately 7 hours. As a result of the increased pumping, there was a decrease in water surface depth (approx. 70 feet) and specific capacity decreased (from 1.65 before to 1.5 after). Both specific capacity and water surface depth improved after pumping returned to 165 gpm. These events proved to have an impact on the specific capacity and water surface depth up until the next scheduled backflush event which brought levels back to within expected range.

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### 2.2.2 Storage

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The Cycle 12 storage period was approximately 6 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 18 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 12 recovery period is graphically shown in Figure 2-1. Recovery pumping was primarily held at 200 gpm throughout the 63 day recovery period, with exceptions during plant shut downs and lower water demand. During the continuous pumping phase, maximum drawdown reached approximately 146 feet, compared to Cycle 11 drawdown of approximately 176 feet. Cycle 12 recovery resulted in less drawdown and an approximate 8% increase in specific capacity as compared to the Cycle 11 (Figure 2-4).

A total of more than 15 million gallons was recovered during Cycle 12, for a total recovery of over 31 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 >95% recovery is possible, while maintaining a specific capacity above 1.0 gpm/ft.

## 2.3 Private Well Water Level Monitoring

The Cycle 12 observation well network consisted of 3 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 2-9), Piezometer 1 (Polk 52465; Figure 2-8), and the Presser well (Polk 51605; Figure 2-10). Water level trends in the remaining observation well (Anstine – Polk 368; Figure 2-7) 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 12 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 12 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 12 as there was no response to ASR pilot testing operations during previous cycles.

**2.3.4 Kowalczyk Wells (Polk 50936 and unknown ID)**

The Kowalczyk wells (Polk 50936, #L08316) were not actively monitored during cycle 12 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 53 feet bgl to approximately 33 feet bgl by the end of the recharge period. Water levels dropped in response to the recovery period to approximately 73 feet bgl by September. Response of the Lowe well during Cycle 12 was similar to Cycles 7, 8, 9, & 11. 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 12 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 7 days of the beginning of the recovery period. Response during Cycle 12 was similar to Cycles 7, 8, 9, & 11. 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 12 was similar to Cycles 7, 8, 9 & 11. 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 12 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 ( $\text{pH} \geq 8.5$ ) and slightly reducing (Oxidation-Reduction Potential  $\leq -176$  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  $\mu\text{g/L}$  and 11.3  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , respectively."

Prior to Cycle 12 recharge, a sample of groundwater (C12RGW01, dated 12-18-12) was secured for analysis. The measured field parameters indicate that the groundwater is slightly alkaline ( $\text{pH} 8.16$ ). 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 181 mg/L (250), and 382 mg/L (500), respectively. The absence of ammonia is also indicative of good displacement of the native groundwater.

#### 2.4.1.2 Recharge Water

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 12 exceeded the minimum approved testing requirements.

Source water samples were collected at the beginning of recharge (sample C12RIW01, dated 12-18-12), mid-recharge (sample C12RIW02, dated 4-2-13), and end of recharge (C12RIW03), dated 7-11-13). Source water was analyzed for Inorganic Chemicals (IOC's), extended geochemical parameters (general chemistry, major ions and selected metals), and TOC. 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 12 recharge period, similar to previous cycles.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) were not required to be sampled in the source water for Cycle 12, pursuant to the OWRD approved sampling plan, however, VOC's were sampled during mid-recharge and end of recharge sampling with no detection present. VOC's will be sampled again during Cycle 13.

Both Synthetic Organic Compounds and Synthetic Organic Chemicals were not sampled in the source water for Cycle 12, pursuant to the OWRD approved sampling plan. SOC's will be sampled next during Year-10 (Cycle 14).

Source water was sampled and analyzed for disinfection by-products (DBPs) (samples C12RIW02 on 4-2-13 and C12RIW03 on 7-11-13). 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 43 to 49 mg/L, with the peak concentration occurring during the July sampling event (sample ID C12RIW03). Peak measured calcium and chloride concentrations were 7.3 and 5.3 mg/L, respectively, which are considerably lower than pre-recharge groundwater concentrations. 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 0.1 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 12. Total organic carbon (TOC) was detected at 0.43 mg/L in the intermediate sample taken (sample C12RIW02), detected at 0.73 mg/L in the final sample (C12RIW03) and was 0.42 mg/L in the first sample (C12RIW01). Regulated metals were below detectable limits in the source water similar to previous cycles. Selenium was detected in sample C12RIW03 at 0.00009 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 C12DRW01, dated 7-23-13), mid-recovery (sample C12DRW02, dated 8-26-13), and end of recovery (C13DRW03), dated 9-17-13). 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 and Microbial life, similar to cycle 11. 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 Radiologicals and all SOC's, Coliforms & E. Coli 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-556 Multi-Probe System™ within a closed flow-through cell. During Cycle 12 the YSI data logger was used to record field parameter data on an hourly basis during recharge and recovery. 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 12 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 12 source water exhibited characteristics that were generally consistent with Cycles 6-11. Source water pH values during Cycle 12 were similar to cycles 6, 7, 9, & 11 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 and oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) remained within ranges and trends that are consistent with previous cycles (Figures 2-12 and 2-13). Dissolved oxygen concentrations (DO) were also within ranges and trends with previous cycle other than the first few weeks of recharge as the probe had failed. Source water specific conductance was slightly less than observed during Cycles 8 and 9, but consistent with that observed during Cycles 6, 7, 10 & 11 (Figure 2-13).

#### **2.4.2.2 Recovered Water Field Parameters**

Cycle 12 recovered water exhibited pH, temperature, DO and ORP characteristics that were generally consistent with previous cycles (Figure 2-14).

Recovery water pH was less than 7.5 at the beginning of recovery and had increased to over 7.75 at the end of recovery. Cycle 12 recovery water pH trended higher as recovery progressed unlike all other recovery cycles which trended lower. The ending pH was slightly higher than the Cycle 11 ending pH (approx. 7.5), but lower than all other recovery cycles.

Recovery water temperature was approximately 15 degrees Celsius at the beginning of recovery and slowly trended lower, reaching a low of approximately 11.8 degrees at the end of recovery. The temperature trend was very similar to Cycle 8.

Recovery water dissolved oxygen (DO) exhibited characteristics very similar to Cycles 9 & 11. 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 Cycles 9 & 11. 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 12 recovered water (Figure 2-15) showed an improvement in Specific Conductance, and therefore quality, when compared to Cycle 11 and previous cycles. Trending was similar, but the ending values remained under 2600 uS/cm (31.8% recovery), as opposed to over 2700 (31.8% recovery) during cycle 11. Recovered water continues to exhibit improvement during each successive cycle of testing. (Figure 2-27, Year Five Annual Report (Golder, 2011a)).

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### 2.4.3 Water Quality Monitoring at Observation Wells

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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 fairly consistent with historic observed values (see Figure 2-11).

Figure 2-11 also presents a combined time series of precipitation and water level in the Presser well, as well as SEC and pH of water collected from a hose bib installed at the Presser well head during Cycle 12.

The Cycle 12 SEC trend is similar to previous Cycle trends. 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 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 12 SEC spiked significantly before the end of recharge and remained at a fairly constant level throughout recovery. This indicates possible impact from domestic use.

The Year-9 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 has added an on/off pump control bypass switch and hose bib at the well discharge piping.

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### 3.0 SUMMARY

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During Cycle 12, 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 12 pilot testing operations is provided in the following sub-sections.

#### 3.1 ASR No. 1 Operations

Operational control of the ASR system during Cycle 12 mostly performed via the automated SCADA system, similar to previous cycles. Cycle 12 was completed between December 2012 and September 2013. Treated drinking water was recharged over 204 days at a rate of 165 gpm. The total recharge volume was approximately 48,080,000 gallons. Recharged water was stored for 6 days prior to recovery. The recovery of water was completed over a 63 day period at a rate of 200 gpm. The total recovered volume was approximately 15,300,000 gallons for a total recovery rate of 31.8%.

#### 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 45 days of the recharge period. A backflush event was conducted after 62 days of recharge in response to an increase in the water level buildup rate, similar to Cycles 10 & 11. The second backflush event was scheduled mid-cycle, approximately 97 days, similar to Cycles 10 & 11. A third backflush event was conducted after 153 of recharge which reduced water levels by 10 feet. After the third backflush event the water level buildup gradually increased to approximately 101 feet after 204 days of injection, at which time Cycle 12 injection ceased.

In accordance with Cycle 11 recommendations, planned 1-hour bi-weekly shutdowns were performed to supplement backflush events and reduce well water levels (Figure 2-1). These shutdowns did not show the improvements anticipated and will no longer be performed in future testing.

In addition to the scheduled backflush and bi-weekly shutdown events, there were 2 unscheduled events that occurred during the Cycle 12 recharge period that had some effect on the system. Both events involved the operation of the nitrogen tanks controlling the baski valve. Both events resulted in an increased pumping rate for approximately 7 hours. As a result, there was a significant decrease in water surface depth (approx. 25 & 70 feet) along with a significant specific capacity decrease (from 1.82 & 1.65 before to 1.68 & 1.5 after). Both specific capacity and water surface depth did not return to pre-event values until the next scheduled backflush event.

Overall well performance during Cycle 12 showed improvement over Cycle 11. The minimum specific capacity for Cycle 12 was 1.63 (with exception to the unscheduled failures), as compared to 1.60 for Cycle 11. The improvement in well performance can be attributed to scheduled backflush events as well as the normal "conditioning" from the lower pH of the injection water.

Water level drawdown in ASR 1 was approximately 100 feet below initial levels after the first few days of recovery at a constant rate of 200 gpm, and then increased to approximately 145 feet over the 63 day recovery period. The Cycle 12 ending specific capacity of 1.22 demonstrated a significant improvement as compared to Cycle 11 (C11 ending Specific Capacity 1.13 gpm/ft). Unlike Cycle 11, a reduction in the pumping rate was implemented during Cycle 12 towards the end of recovery due to low demands. The observed specific capacity improvements can be attributed to 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 12, for a total recovery of almost 32 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 >95% 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 (Gross Alpha & Gross Beta), Inorganic Chemicals (IOC's), extended geochemical parameters (general chemistry, major ions and selected metals), TOC, and Microbial life, similar to cycle 11. 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 and Radiologicals were non-detect.

The single VOC detected in the recovered water was Methylene Chloride, or DCM. It was detected at a concentration of 2.1 ppb, well below the MCL of 5 ppb. DCM was also detected during Cycles 9 & 11, but at a lower concentration (1.5 & 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 12, as compared to Cycle 9 & 11. For the final sampling event, TDS and Selenium were lower by 15% and 60% respectively. Split sampling was performed for Selenium.

Arsenic was detected in the final sampling event at a concentration of 0.002 ppm. This concentration is greater than Cycle 9 (<.002 ppm), Cycle 8 (.00172 ppm), and Cycle 7 (.0014 ppm), but less than Cycle 11 (.0253 ppm), 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 at a higher concentration than Cycle 11 in the first recovery sample but decreased to a similar level the mid-recovery and final samples.

Cycle 12 recovered water field measurements demonstrated improvement in Specific Conductance, and therefore quality, when compared to Cycle 11 and previous cycles. Trending was similar, but the ending values remained under 2600 uS/cm (31.8% recovery), as opposed to over 2700 (31.8% recovery) during cycle 11 and 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 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 13 to support further assessment of SEC trends and the influence of the various potential controlling factors.

#### 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Pilot testing activities during Year-8/Cycle 12 were implemented to evaluate aquifer hydraulic response to the seventh full-scale ASR cycle at ASR No. 1. Year-8 pilot testing again confirmed that injection rates around 165 gpm are sustainable for long-term recharge periods. Cycle 12 well recharge specific capacity showed an improvement over previous cycles. The improvement in well performance can be attributed to the normal “conditioning” from the injection water and several scheduled backflush events. During recharge, two separate unanticipated events increased injection for approximately 7 hours. As a result, there was a significant loss in water surface depth along with a significant loss in specific capacity. Both specific capacity and water surface depth did not return to pre-event values until after the next scheduled backflush. If future events are to occur, the City will likely perform a backflush directly after the event. 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.

Injected water was recovered over a 63-day period at a sustained pumping rate of 200 gpm. Recovery was terminated on September 17, 2013 due to low system demand. Cycle 12 well recovery specific capacity showed an improvement over Cycle 11 and previous cycles. Concentrations of the extended geochemical parameters were mostly similar, or demonstrated some improvement during Cycle 12, as compared to previous cycles, and recovered water field measurements demonstrated an improvement in Specific Conductance. The improvement in well performance and water quality can be attributed to the normal “conditioning” due to injected water remaining in the aquifer from other previous cycles.

Following Cycle 11 recommendations, due to a higher detection level in Cycle 11, split samples of selenium were obtained and sent to another laboratory for testing during Cycle 12. Selenium sample results were at or below .005 ppm for all sampling, 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 continue to 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 2.1 ppb, well below the MCL of 5 ppb. DCM was also detected during Cycles 9 & 11. Since there is no industry within the watershed, the postulated source of the DCM is the Chlorination process at the Water Treatment Plant. During Cycle 12 of ASR-1 testing, the City analyzed injection water for DCM’s and the samples were non-detect.

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 13 pilot testing:

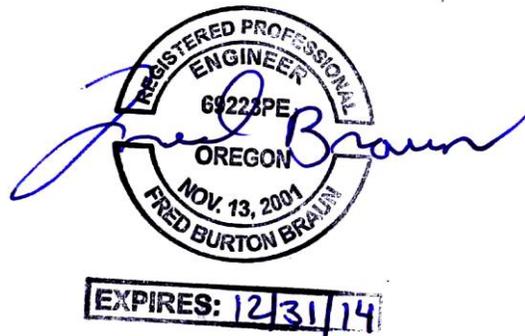
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- Cycle 13 testing should be completed in one ASR cycle, with a total recharge volume of approximately 50 million gallons, at a recharge rate of 165 gpm.
- Cycle 13 recharge should continue to include back-flush events in order to improve well performance.
- During Cycle 13 recharge, the City will continue to analyze injection water for DCM's and, if increased levels are detected, will investigate changes to the disinfection process at the Water Treatment Plant.
- Cycle 13 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 13 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 13 will include on-going high frequency monitoring of SEC at the Presser well.
- 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  
City of Dallas

February 14, 2014



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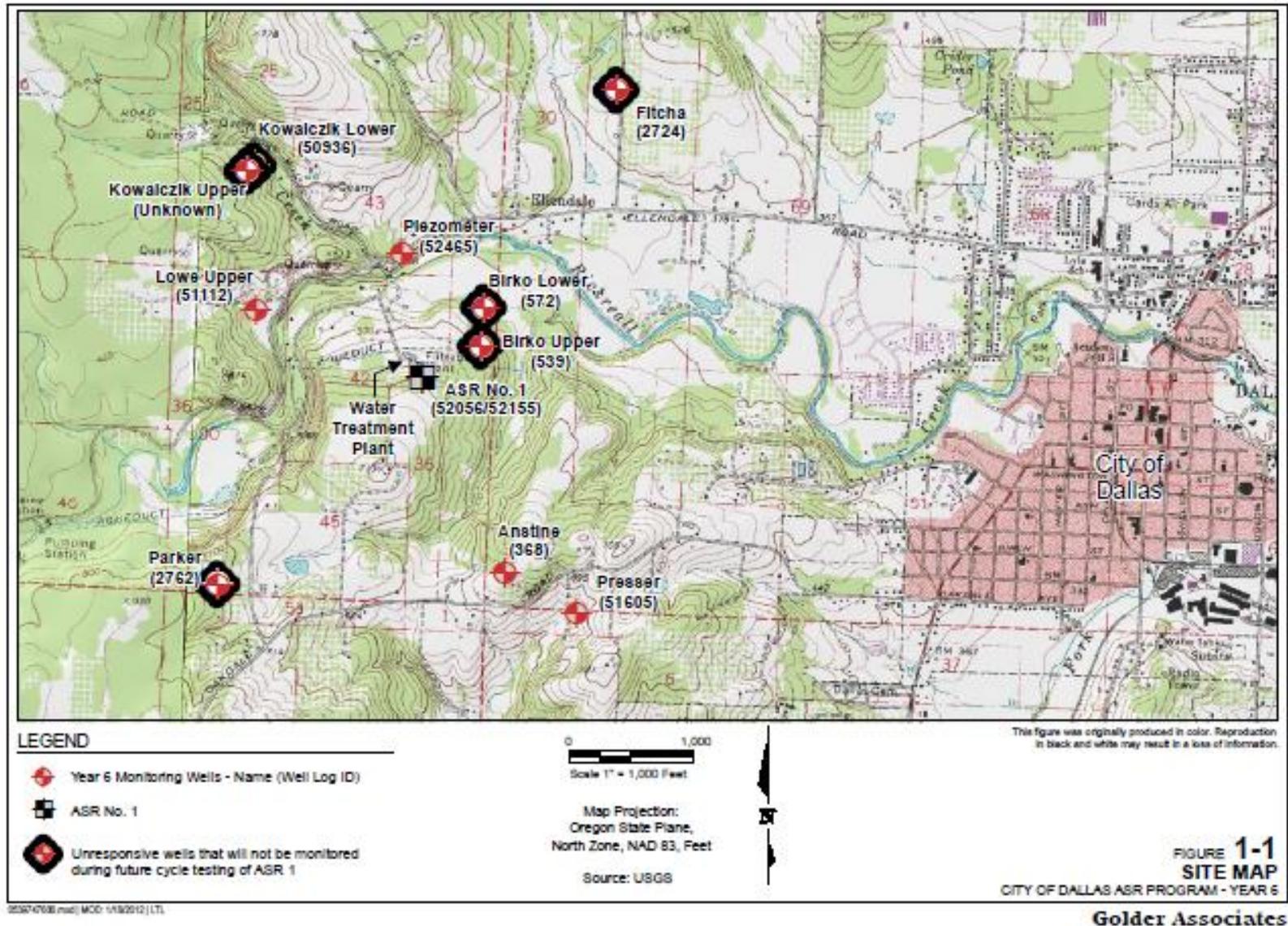


Figure-1-1 Reproduced Courtesy of Golder Associates

**Table 2-1**  
**City of Dallas ASR Year 8 Pilot Testing Summary**  
 City of Dallas Year-8 Pilot Testing Report  
 February 2014

		Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
		Cycle 6	Cycle 7	Cycle 8	Cycle 9	Cycle 10	Cycle 11	Cycle 12
<b>Recharge</b>	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	12/26/12
	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	7/17/13
	Total Time (days)	218	203	184	213	196	193	204
	Total Volume (gal)	52,540,659	48,223,207	43,755,500	51,397,552	46,526,770	47,100,000	48,080,260
	Ending Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)				1.15	1.34	1.60	1.63
	Average Injection Rate (gpm)	165	165	165	165/200	165	165	165
<b>Storage</b>	Storage Time (days)	41	4	3	4	189	17	6
<b>Recovery</b>	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	7/23/13
	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	9/17/13
	Total Time (days)	90	42	59	71	NA	54	63
	Total Volume (gal)	14,531,900	13,226,570	17,075,680	19,258,980	NA	15,666,150	15,300,000
	Ending Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)		0.89	0.94	1.03	NA	1.13	1.22
	Average Pumping Rate (gpm)	250/125*	250/200*	250/180/150*	200/150*	NA	200	200*
	Percent Recovery (%)	27.7%	27.4%	39.0%	37.5%	NA	33.3%	31.82%
<b>Carryover</b>	Injected Water Remaining in Aquifer (gal)	38,008,759	34,996,637	26,679,820	32,138,572	46,526,770	31,433,850	32,780,260
	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
  - Cycle 12 recovery rate was 200 gpm for the majority of the pumping period, with a decreased pumping rate at the end of recovery due to a lower daily demand
- Table 2-1 Reproduced Courtesy of Golder Associates. Data added for Cycles 11 & 12

**Table 2-2  
Cycle 12 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
<b>Wells that will continue to be monitored during cycle testing of ASR #1</b>							
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 <sup>2</sup>
Piezometer-1	2-8	Polk 52645, #L73986	top of pvc casing	2.6	410	1	transducer installed, 2" pvc piezometer
Presser	2-10, 2-11	Polk 51605, #L56697	top plate	1.8	555	459	active pump in well
<b>Wells that will not be monitored during cycle testing of ASR #1</b>							
Birko Lower		Polk 572				40	inactive pump in well
Birko Upper		Polk 539				270	no pump in well, transducer installed <sup>1</sup>
Fitcha		Polk 2724				300	rarely active pump in well
Kowalczyk Lower		Polk 50936, #L08316				330	active pump in well
Kowalczyk 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 8.

For comparison purposes, ASR No. 1 has an approximate wellhead elevation of 698 feet amsl, and is 925 feet deep.

<sup>1</sup>Transducer removed 7/10/09 12:45 and relocated to Lowe Upper

<sup>2</sup>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	Polk 51605, #L56697	44.912263	44.912263	556.8
ASR1	Polk 52056/52155	44.922409	44.922409	698.0

**Table 2-3a  
Cycle 12 Pilot Testing Water Quality**

Sample ID	C12RGW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW02	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW03	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW02	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW03	Q <sup>1</sup>
Sample Date	12/18/2012		12/18/2012		4/2/2013		7/11/2013		7/23/2013		8/26/2013		9/17/2013	
<b>MCL/SMCL</b>														
<b>Radiologicals:</b>														
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50		ND		ND	U	ND		ND		ND		ND	2.7
Uranium (µg/L)	30													
Strontium-90 (pCi/L)	8													
Tritium (pCi/L)														
Iodine-131 (pCi/L)														
<b>Extended Inorganics:</b>														
Color (color units)	15	11	ND	U	ND	U	ND		ND		ND		ND	ND
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	8	6		1		1		2		ND		ND	ND
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )(mg/L)		23.6	20.5		21.6		23.4		35.8		17		12.9	
Corrosivity (langelier index)	non-corrosive	-2	-2.2		-2.9		-2.6		-1.65		-1.85		-.75	
Chloride (mg/L)	250	181	4.4		4.2		5.3		7.2		484		833	
Hardness (mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> /L)		161.5	20.3		21.6		26.1		34.5		546		924.3	
Calcium (mg/L)		59.4	5.5		6.0		7.3		10.7		210.6		361.1	
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.05-0.2	ND	J	ND	U	ND	J	ND	.037		0.01		.01	
Copper (mg/L)	1	ND	J	ND	J	.0013	J	ND	ND		ND		ND	
Iron (total) (mg/L)	0.3	0.46	ND	U	ND	U	ND		.19		ND		ND	
Iron (dissolved) (mg/L)			ND	U	ND	U	ND		ND		0.05		ND	
Manganese (total) (mg/L)	0.05	0.017	ND	U	ND	U	ND				0.005		.007	
Manganese (dissolved)(mg/L)		0.02	ND	U	ND	U	ND				0.005		.006	
Silver (mg/L)	0.1	ND	U	ND	U	.000033	U	ND	ND		ND		ND	
Zinc (mg/L)	5	ND	J	ND	J	.0019	J	ND	ND		ND		ND	
TDS (mg/L)	500	382	47		43		49		65		1144		1662	
TSS (mg/L)		6	ND		ND	U	ND		ND		ND		4	
Bicarbonate (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )(mg/L)		23.6	20.5		21.6		23.4		35.8		17		12.9	
Carbonate (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )(mg/L)		ND	U	ND	U	ND	U	ND	ND		ND		ND	
Ammonia (mg/L)		ND	U	ND	U	ND	U	ND	ND		0.01		.02	
Total Phosphate (as P)(mg/L)		ND	U	ND	U	ND	U	ND	ND		ND		ND	
Potassium (mg/L)		ND	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
Magnesium (mg/L)		3.2	1.6		1.6		1.9		1.9		4.9		5.5	

Notes: Q<sup>1</sup> = Following Qualifiers: ND – Not Detected; U – Not Detected at specified reporting limit; J – Estimated value below reporting limit;

**Table 2-3b  
Cycle 12 Pilot Testing Water Quality**

Sample ID	C12RGW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW02	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW03	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW02	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW03	Q <sup>1</sup>	
Sample Date	12/18/2012		12/18/2012		4/2/2013		7/11/2013		7/23/2013		8/26/2013		9/17/2013		
<b>Inorganic Chemicals (IOC's):</b>		<b>MCL/SMCL</b>													
Turbidity (NTU's)	1	2.8		.09		.16	U	0.02		.90		0.24		.17	U
Antimony (mg/L)	0.006	ND	J	ND	J	.00001	U	ND		ND		ND		ND	U
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.01	ND	J	ND	J	.00005	J	ND		ND		0.001		.002	J
Barium (mg/L)	2	0.001	J	.001	J	.001	J	0.001		ND		0.002		.002	J
Beryllium (mg/L)	0.004	ND	U	ND	U	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.005	ND	U	ND	U	ND	U	ND		ND		ND		ND	U
Chromium (mg/L)	0.1	ND	U	ND	U	.00036	J	ND		ND		ND		ND	J
Lead (mg/L)	0.015	ND	U	ND	J	.00019	J	ND		ND		ND		ND	J
Mercury (mg/L)	0.002	ND	U	ND	U	ND	J	ND		ND		ND		ND	J
Nickel (mg/L)	0.1	ND	U	ND	U	.002	J	ND		ND		0.009		.018	J
Selenium (mg/L)	0.05	ND	J	ND	U	.00009	J	ND		ND		.002 & <.005		.005 & <.005	J
Sodium (mg/L)		45.5		3.8		4.2		4.5		8.0		91.5		151.1	
Thallium (mg/L)	0.002	ND	J	ND	J	ND	J	ND		ND		ND		ND	J
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	0.43		.53		.59		0.66		.71		0.23		.13	
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	ND	U	.10		ND	J	0.03		.03		ND		ND	J
Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	1	ND	U	ND	U	ND	U	ND		.0022		ND		ND	U
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	10	ND		.10		ND		0.03		.04		ND		ND	
Sulfate (mg/L)	250	5.3		1.7		1.95		2.5		3.8		7.9		9.1	
Cyanide (mg/L)	0.02	ND	U	ND	U	ND	U	ND		ND		ND		ND	U
Silica (mg/L)		10.87		14.28		14.0		11.7		12.8		15.3		15.46	
<b>Disinfection By-Products (DPB's)</b>															
Chloroform (mg/L)						.0171		0.0216		.0488		0.0139		.0063	
Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)						.0035		0.004		.0075		ND		ND	
Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)						ND	U	ND		.0010		ND		ND	
Bromoform (mg/L)						ND	U	ND		ND		ND		ND	
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	80					20.6		25.6		57.3		13.9		6.3	
Chloroacetic Acid (mg/L)						ND	U	ND		ND		ND		ND	
Dichloroacetic Acid (mg/L)						.0107		0.0087		.0037		0.0018		.0027	
Trichloroacetic Acid (mg/L)						.0122		0.0132		.0142		0.0024		.0011	
Bromoacetic Acid (mg/L)						ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
Dibromoacetic Acid (mg/L)						ND	U	ND		ND		ND		ND	
Total HAA-5 (µg/L)	60					22.9		21.9		17.9		4.2		3.8	
Chlorine (mg/l as Cl2)	4							1.13		ND		ND		ND	

**Table 2-3c  
Cycle 12 Pilot Testing Water Quality**

	Sample ID	C12RGW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW02	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW03	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW02	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW03	Q <sup>1</sup>
	Sample Date	12/18/2012		12/18/2012		4/2/2013		7/11/2013		7/23/2013		8/26/2013		9/17/2013	
<b>Microbial</b>	<b>MCL/SMCL</b>														
Total Coliforms	<1/100 ml					ABSENT		ABSENT		ABSENT		ABSENT		ABSENT	
Fecal Coliforms	presence					ABSENT		ABSENT		ABSENT		ABSENT		ABSENT	
E Coli	presence					ABSENT		ABSENT		ABSENT		ABSENT		ABSENT	
<b>Synthetic Organic Compounds</b>															
2,4-D (mg/L)	0.07									ND				ND	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (mg/L)	0.05									ND				ND	
Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) adipate (mg/L)	0.4									ND				ND	
Alachlor (Lasso) (mg/L)	0.002									ND				ND	
Atrazine (mg/L)	0.003									ND				ND	
Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	0.0002									ND				ND	
BHC-gamma (Lindane) (mg/L)	0.0002									ND				ND	
Carbofuran (mg/L)	0.04									ND				ND	
Chlordane (mg/L)	0.002									ND				ND	
Dalapon (mg/L)	0.2									ND				ND	
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (mg/L)	0.0002									ND				ND	
Dinoseb (mg/L)	0.007									ND				ND	
Diquat (mg/L)	0.02									ND				ND	
Endothall (mg/L)	0.1									ND				ND	
Endrin (mg/L)	0.002									ND				ND	
Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (mg/L)	0.00005									ND				ND	
Glyphosate (mg/L)	0.7									ND				ND	
Heptachlor epoxide (mg/L)	0.0002									ND				ND	
Heptachlor (mg/L)	0.0004									ND				ND	
Hexachlorobenzene (mg/L)	0.001									ND				ND	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (mg/L)	0.05									ND				ND	
Methoxychlor (mg/L)	0.04									ND				ND	
Pentachlorophenol (mg/L)	0.001									ND				ND	
Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalates (mg/L)	0.006									ND				ND	
Picloram (mg/L)	0.5									ND				ND	
Polychlorinated Biphenyls - PCBs (mg/L)	0.0005									ND				ND	
Simazene (mg/L)	0.004									ND				ND	
Toxaphene (mg/L)	0.003									ND				ND	
Vydate (Oxamyl) (mg/L)	0.2									ND				ND	

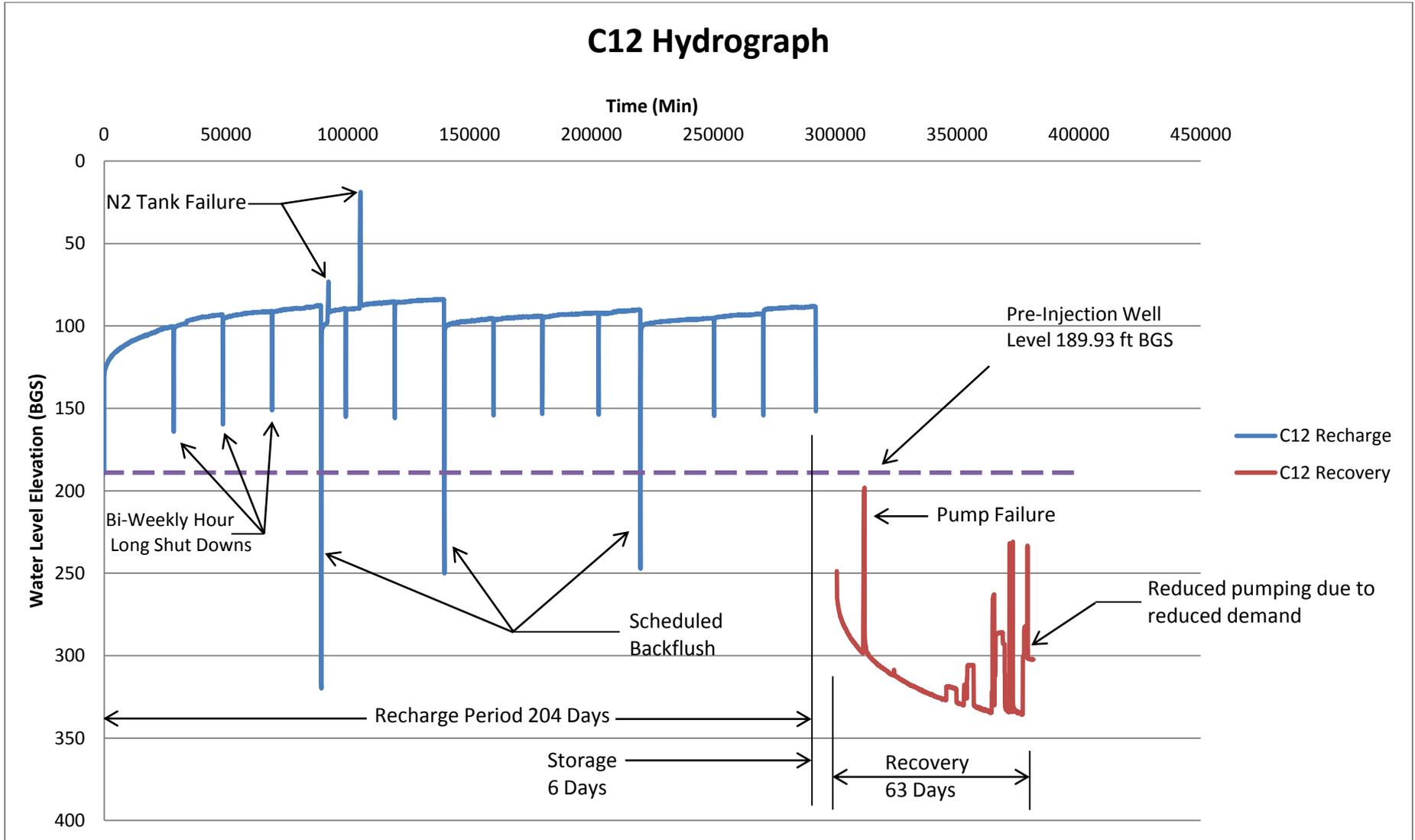
**Table 2-3d  
Cycle 12 Pilot Testing Water Quality**

Sample ID	C12RGW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW02	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12RIW03	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW01	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW02	Q <sup>1</sup>	C12DRW03	Q <sup>1</sup>
Sample Date	12/18/2012		12/18/2012		4/2/2013		7/11/2013		7/23/2013		8/26/2013		9/17/2013	
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	<b>MCL/SMCL</b>													
1,1-Dichloroethene (µg/L)	7				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	200				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	5				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
1,2-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	5				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L)	5				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)	70				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	600				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	75				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
Benzene (µg/L)	5				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
Carbon tetrachloride (µg/L)	5				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
Chlorobenzene (µg/L)	100				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (µg/L)	70				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
Ethylbenzene (µg/L)	700				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
Methylene chloride (µg/L)	5				ND		ND		ND				2.1	
Styrene (µg/L)	100				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
Tetrachloroethene (µg/L)	5				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
Toluene (µg/L)	1000				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene (µg/L)	100				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
Trichloroethene (µg/L)	5				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
Vinyl chloride (µg/L)	2				ND		ND		ND				ND	U
m,p-Xylenes (µg/L)					ND		ND		ND				ND	U
o-Xylene (µg/L)					ND		ND		ND				ND	U
<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's)</b>														
Aldicarb (mg/L)									ND				ND	
Aldicarb sulfoxide (mg/L)									ND				ND	
Aldicarb sulfone (mg/L)									ND				ND	
<b>Total Organic Carbon &amp; Asbestos:</b>														
TOC (mg/L)		0.19	U	0.42	J	.43	0.73		1.01		0.22		.16	J
Asbestos (MFL)	1.5													
<b>Field Parameters</b>														
Temperature (C <sup>o</sup> )		13.4				10.15	17.86		15.51		12.01		11.70	
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)						62	80		113		1716		2600	
DO (mg/L)						11.48	12.04		4.52				.07	
pH	6.5-8.5	8.16				7.12	6.70		7.28		7.70		7.80	
ORP (millivolts)						832.0	776.3		139.6		-291.4		-264.4	

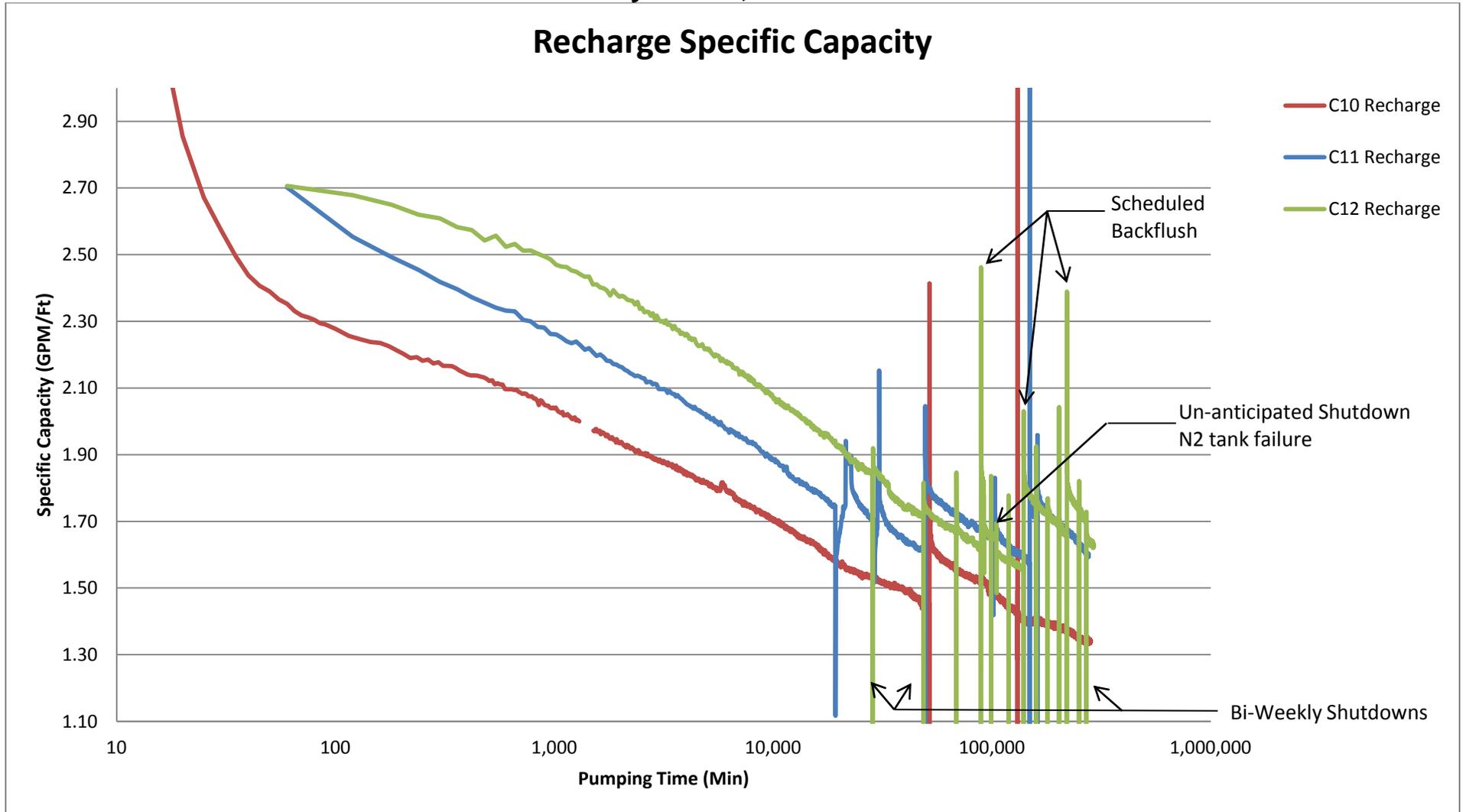
**Table 2-4  
Cycle 12 City Source Water DBP Sampling Results**

	Sample Date	2/7/2013	5/16/2013	8/15/2013	11/7/2013
Analyte	MCL/SMCL				
Total Trihalomethanes ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	80	18.3	19.5	54.3	33.8
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5) ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60	17.7	19.9	18.1	34.6
Source: DHS Drinking Water Program, City of Dallas Drinking Water System 00248 ( <a href="http://170.104.63.9/inventory.php?pwsno=00248">http://170.104.63.9/inventory.php?pwsno=00248</a> )					

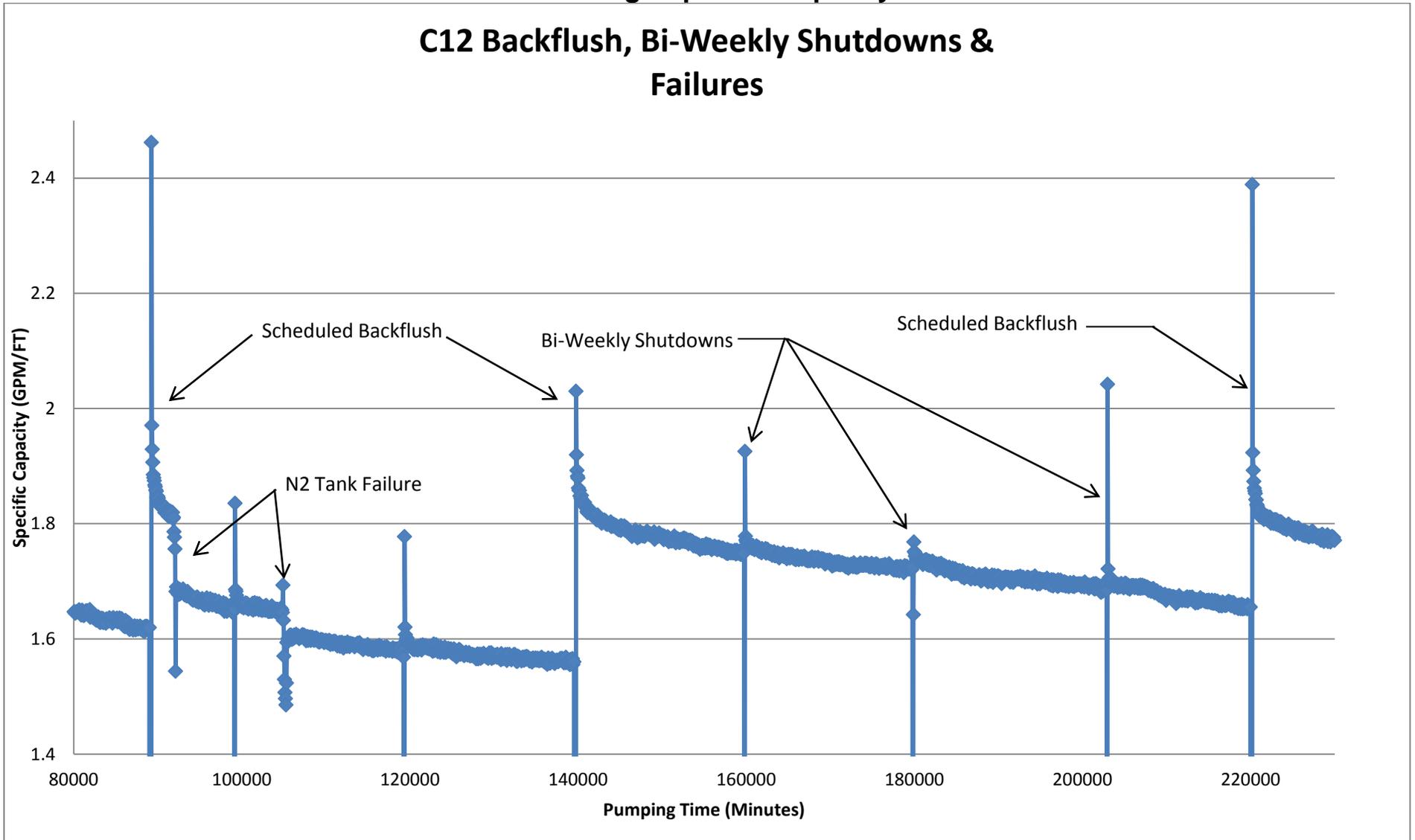
Figure 2-1  
ASR 1 Hydrograph - Cycle 12



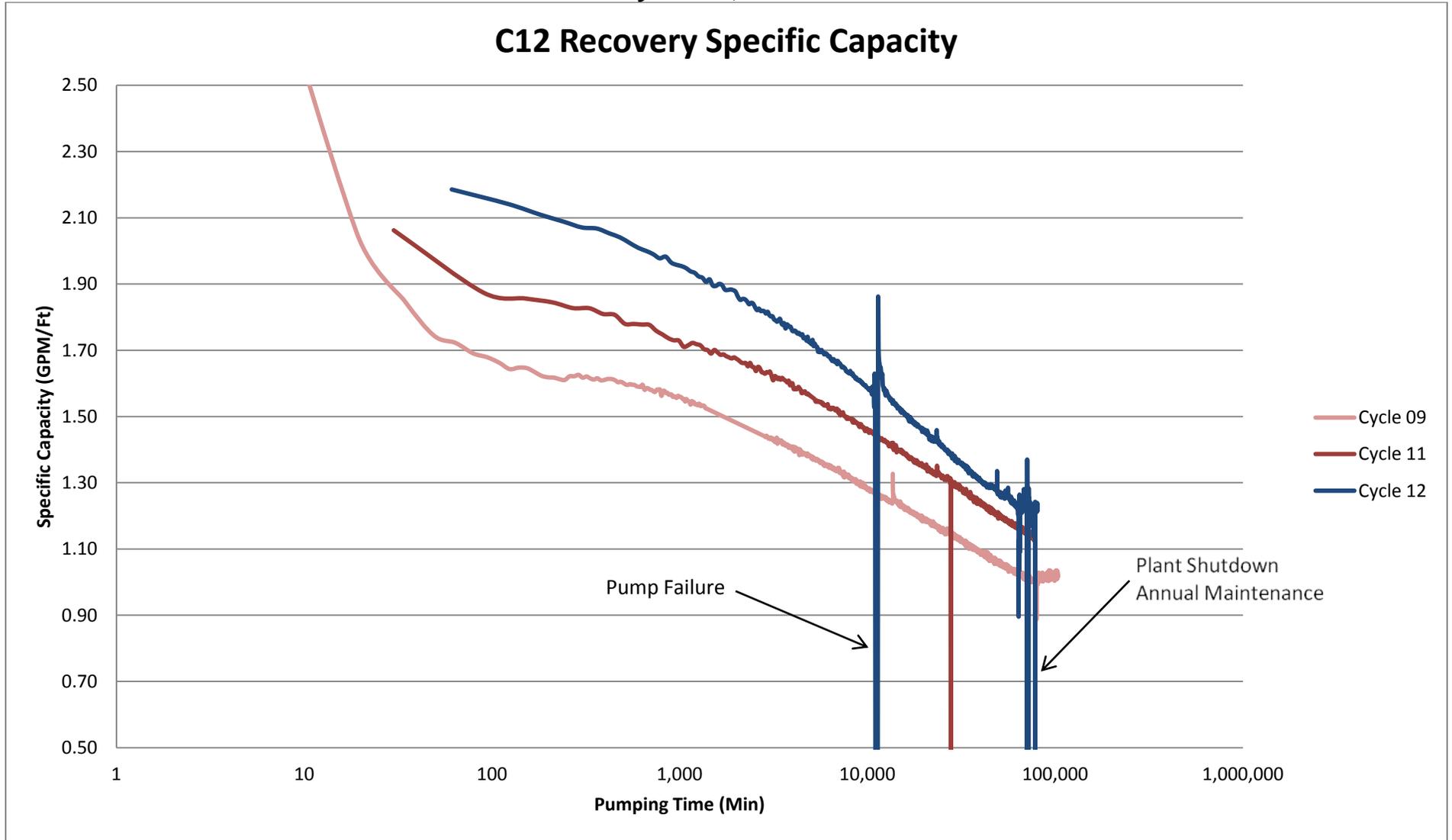
**Figure 2-2**  
**Recharge Specific Capacity**  
**Cycles 10, 11 & 12**



**Figure 2-3**  
**Recharge Specific Capacity**



**Figure 2-4**  
**Recovery Specific Capacity**  
**Cycles 9, 11 & 12**



**Figure 2-5**  
**Recovery Specific Capacity**  
**Vs. Percent Recovery**

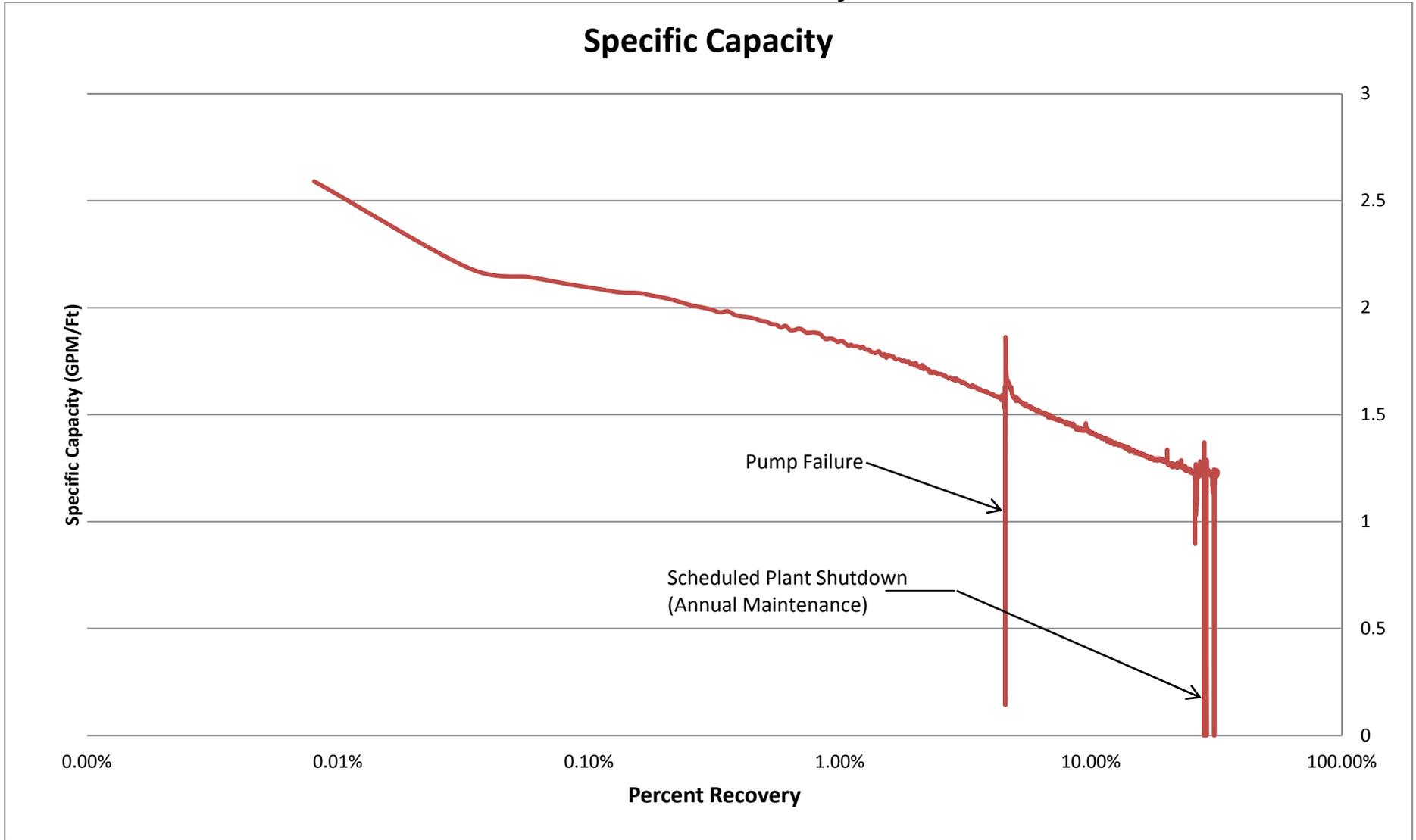


Figure 2-6

### Observation Well Water Level Elevations Cycles 7 through 12

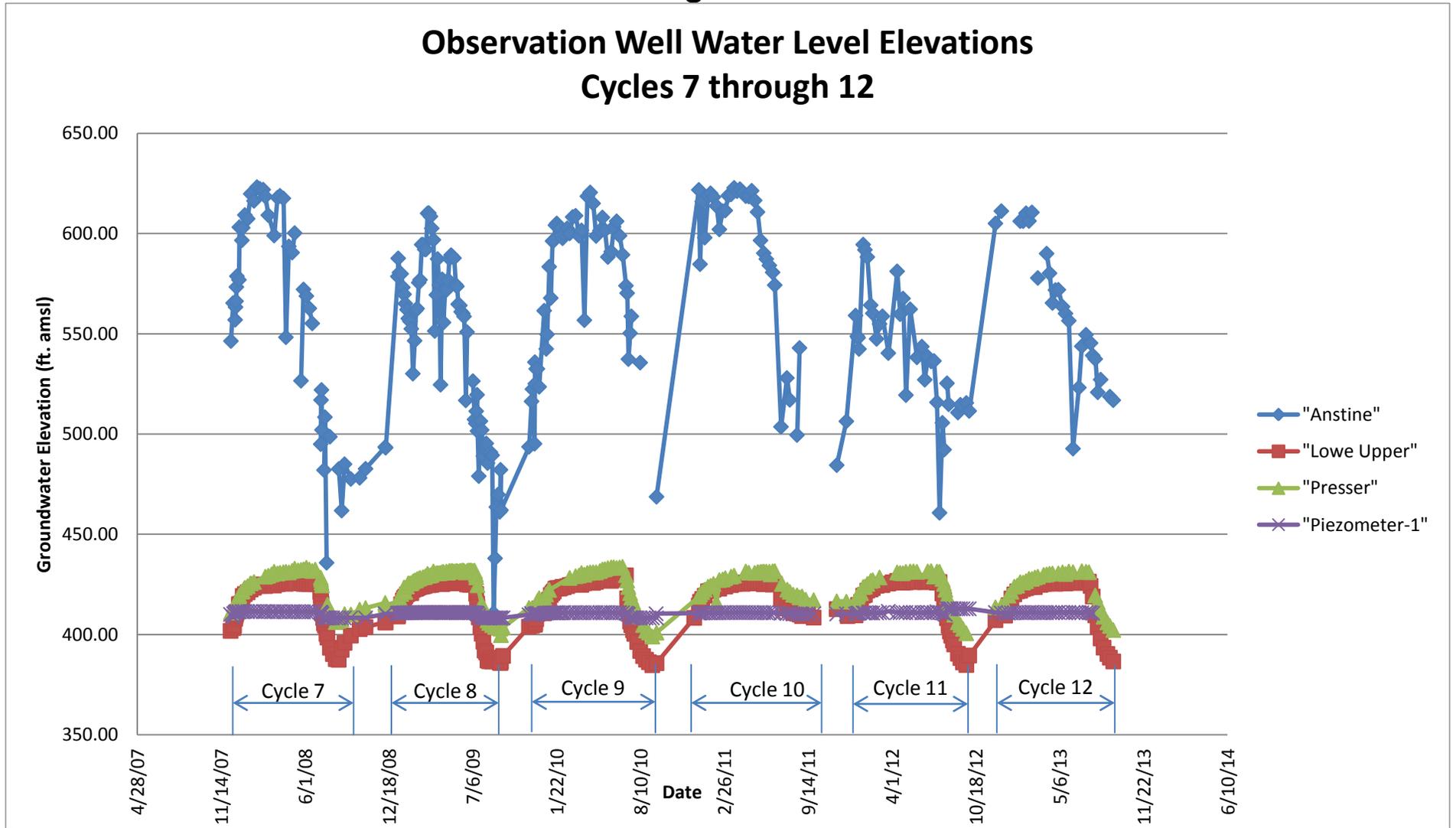


Figure 2-7

Anstine

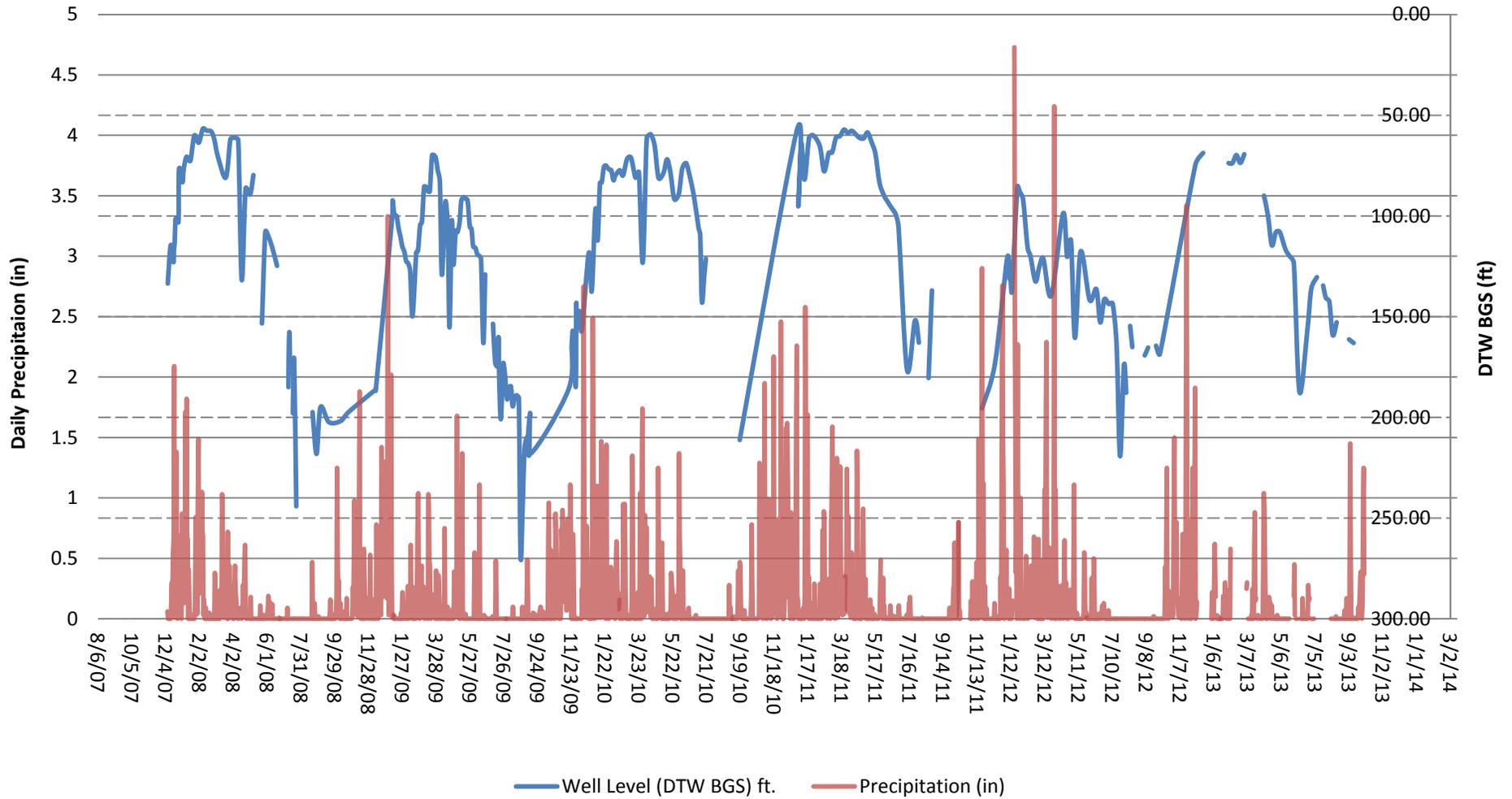


Figure 2-8

Piezometer-1

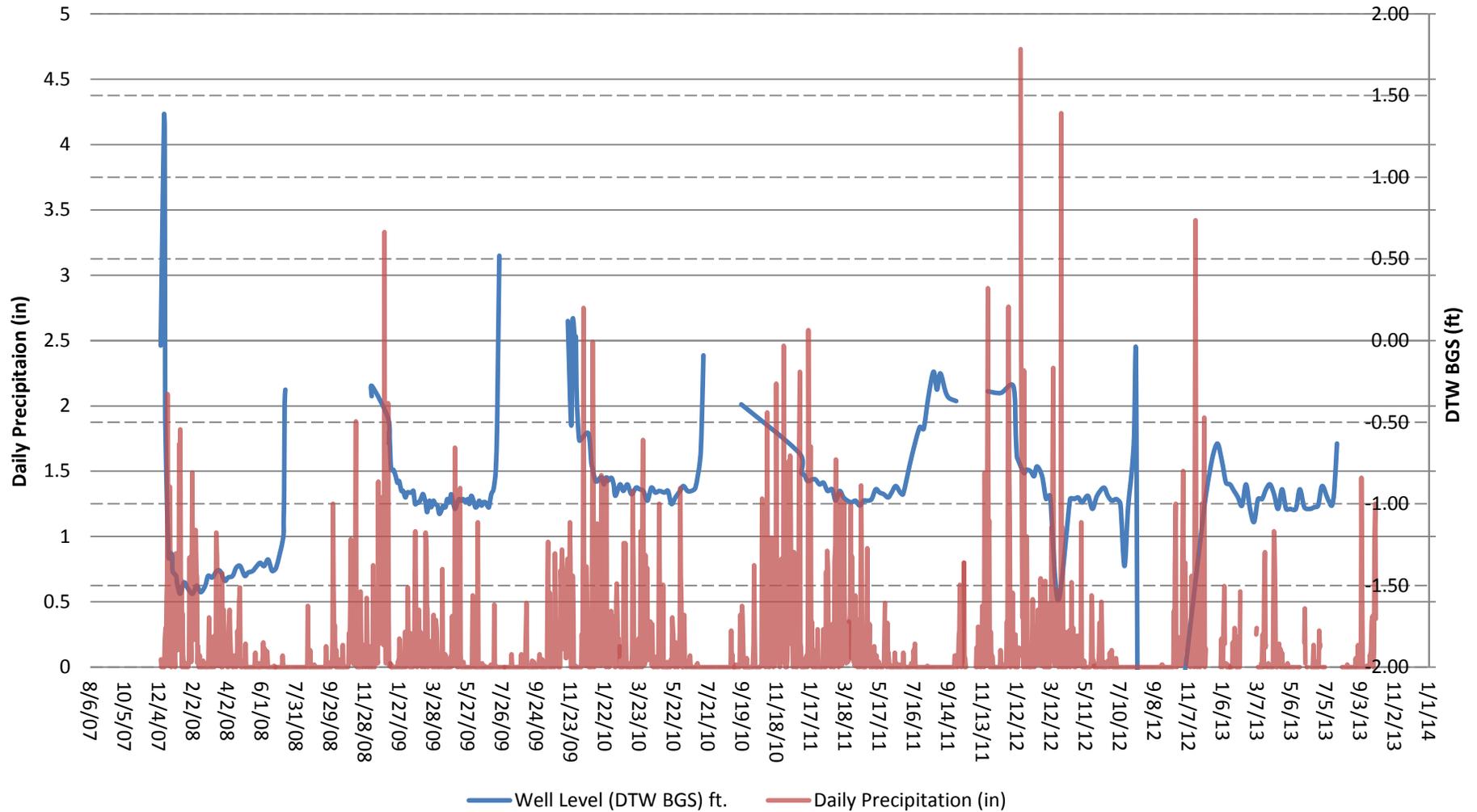


Figure 2-9

Lowe Upper

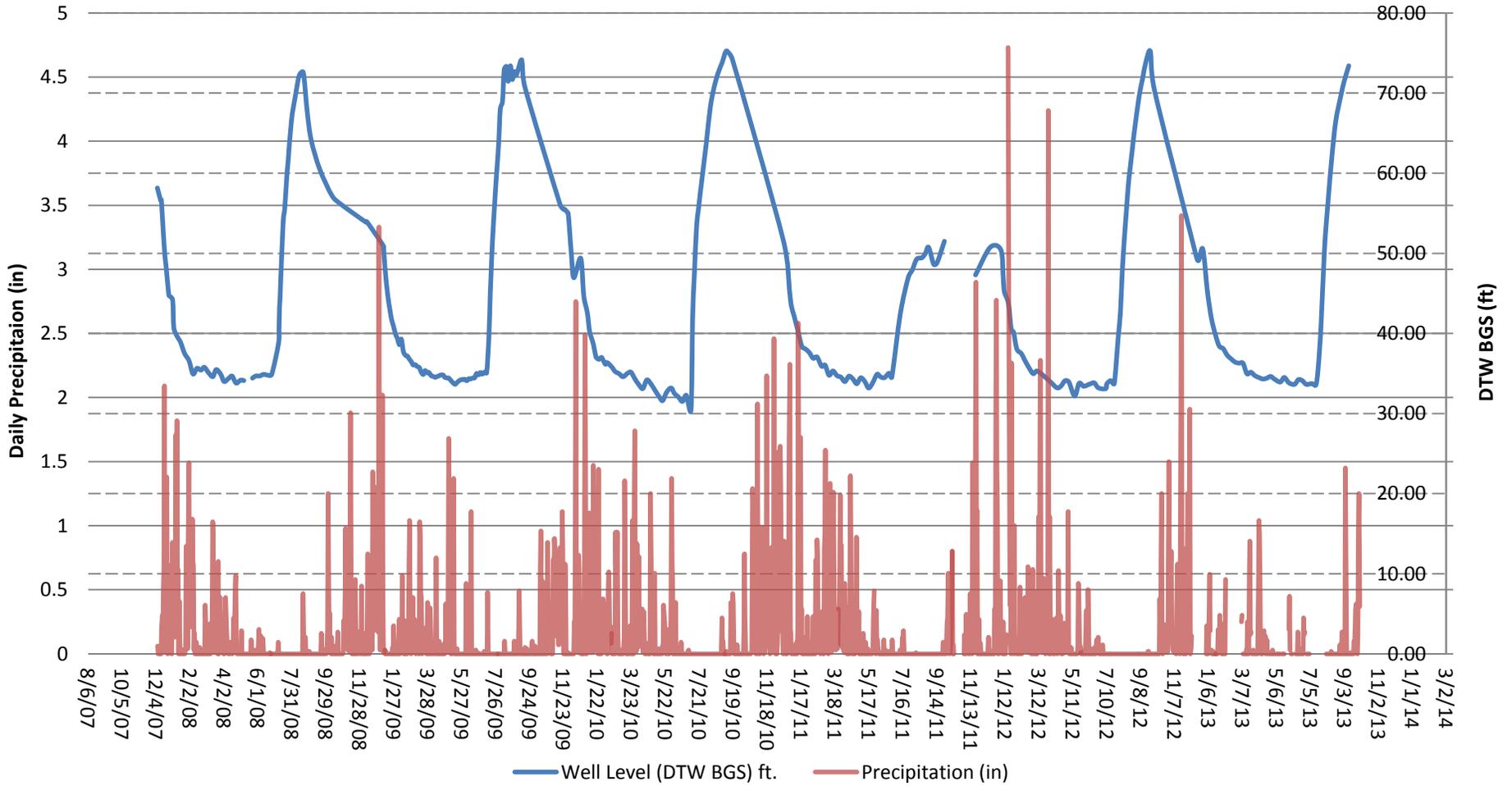
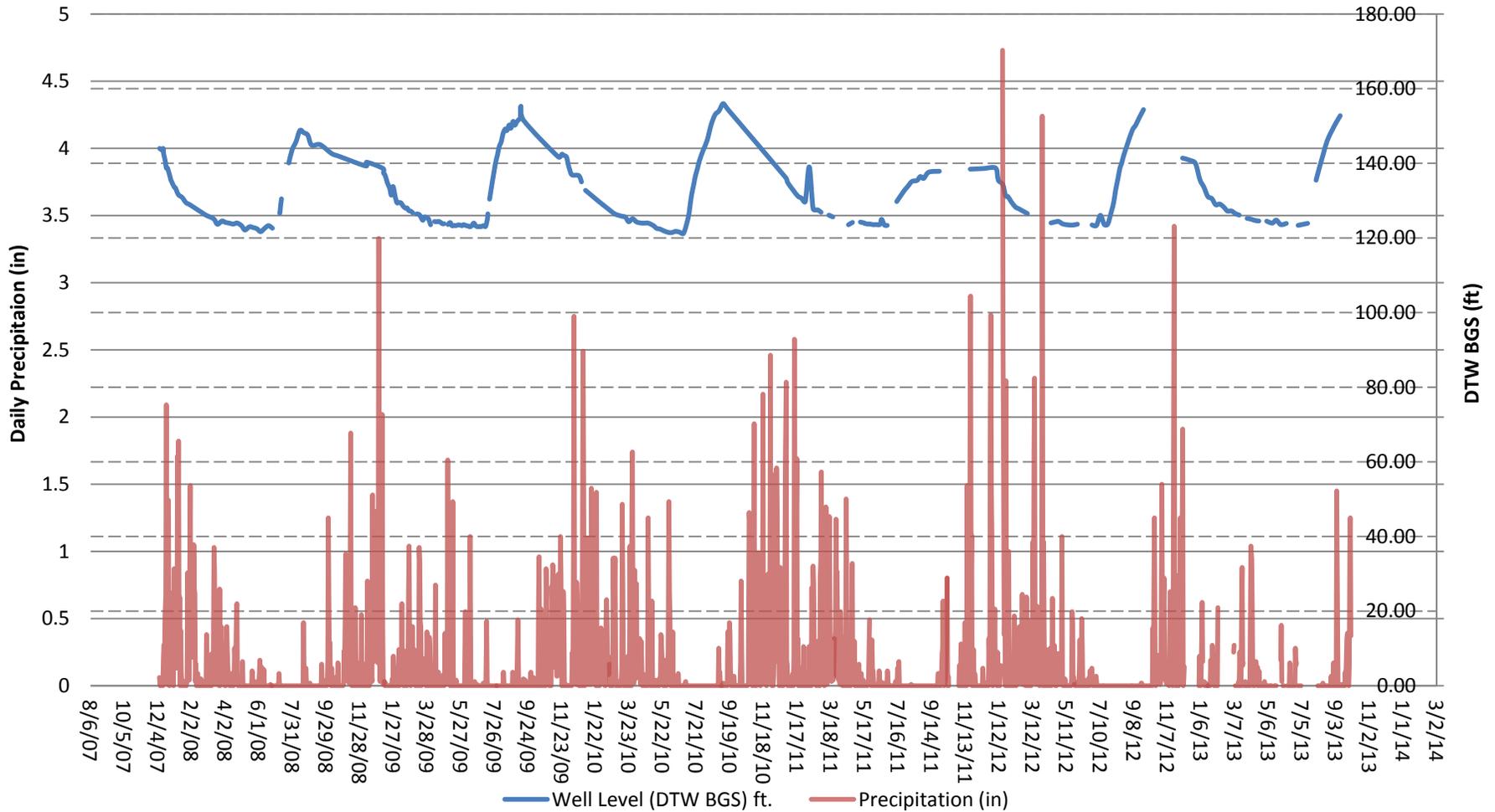
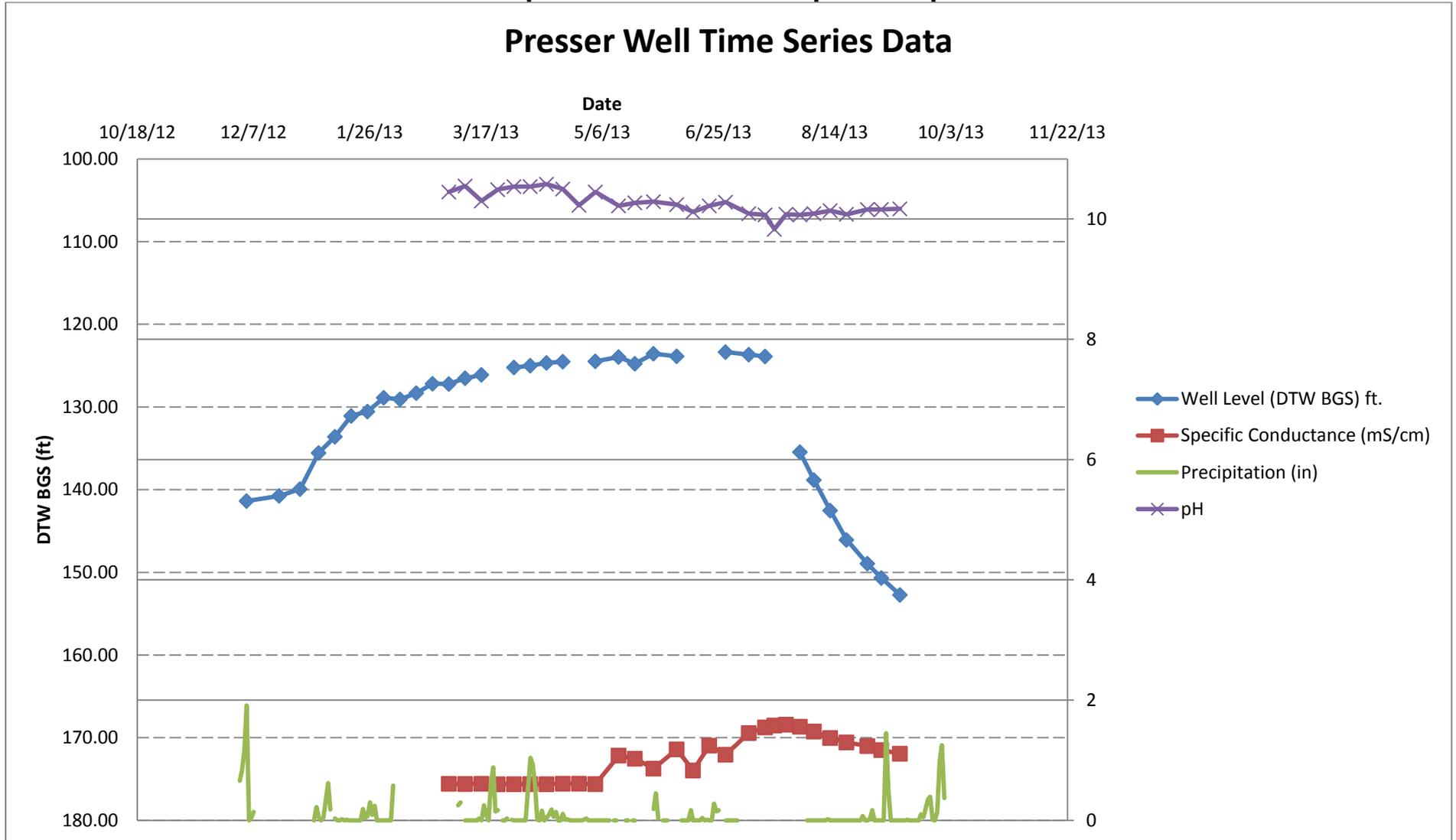


Figure 2-10

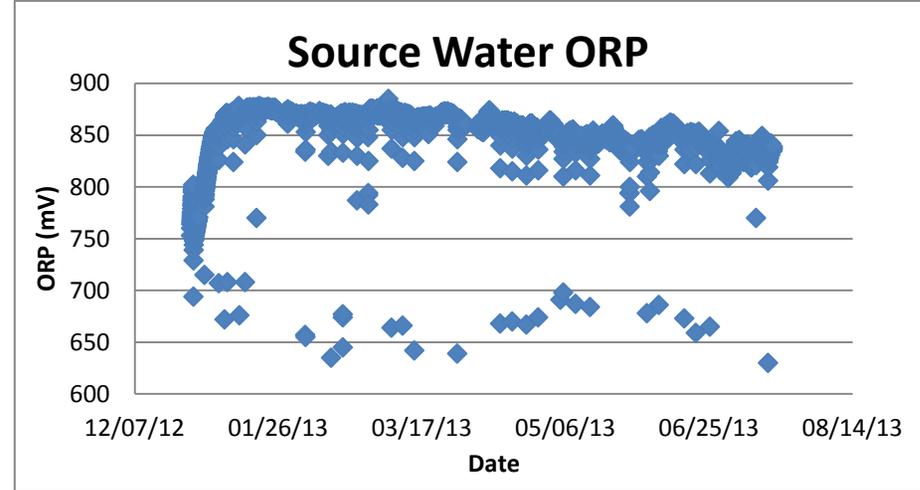
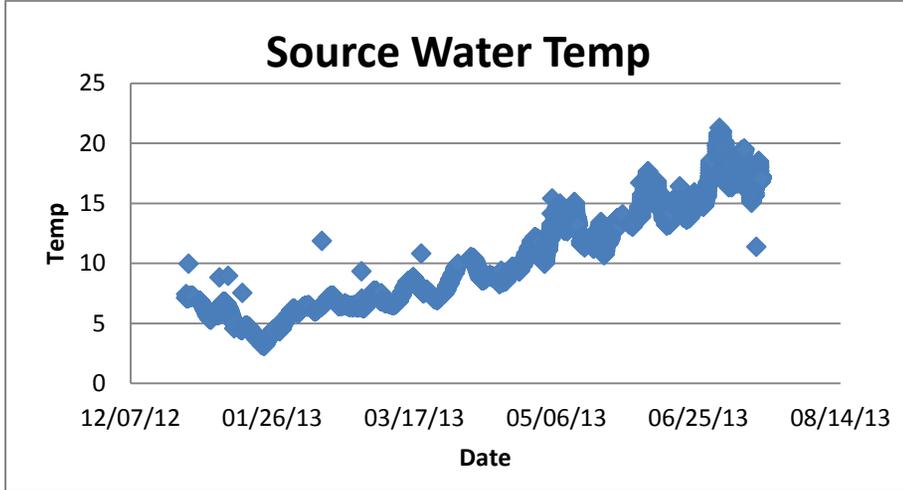
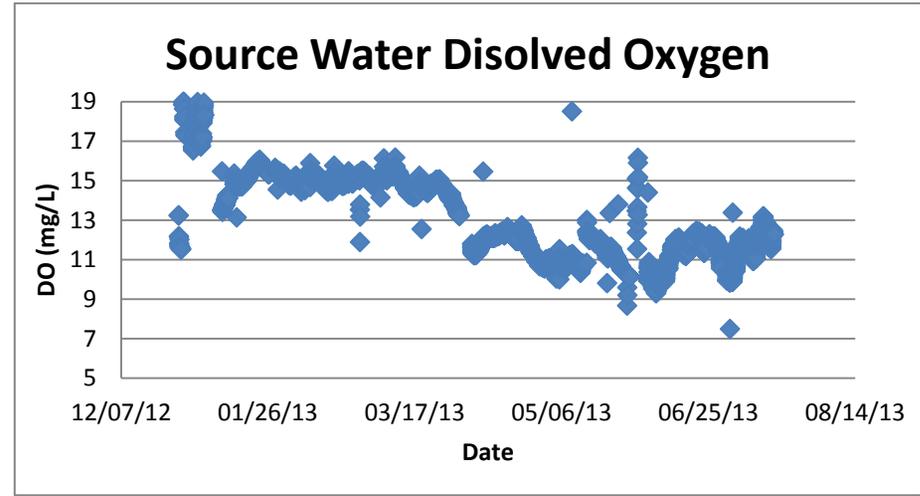
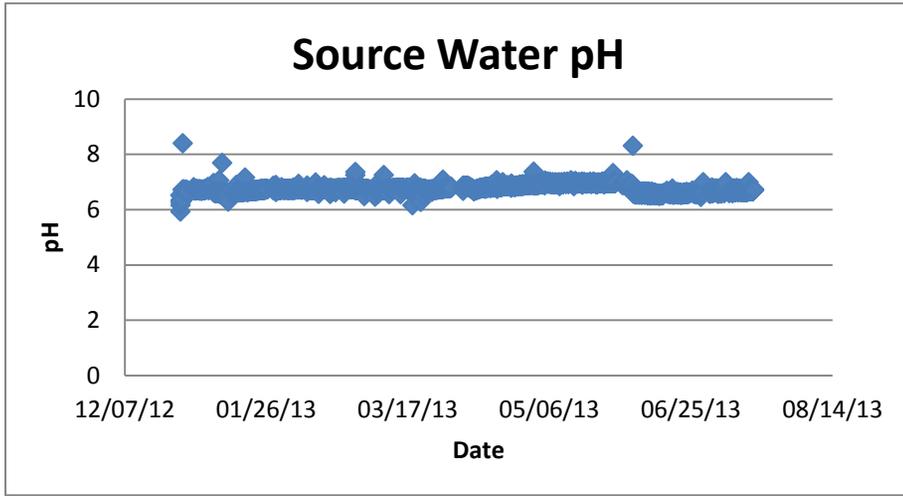
Presser Well Time Series Data



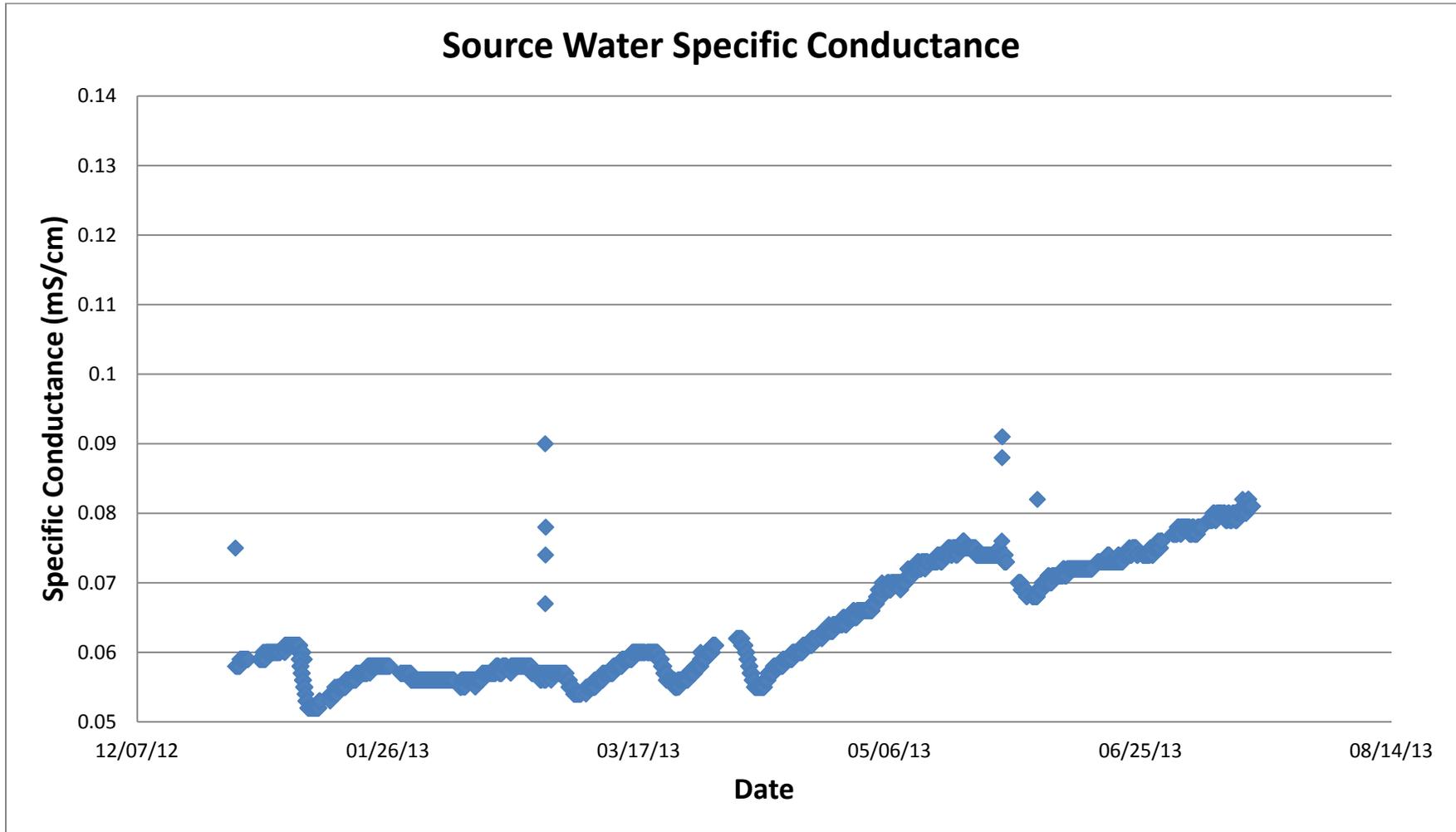
**Figure 2-11**  
**Presser (Polk 51065) Cycle 12**  
**Level-Specific Conductance-pH-Precipitation**



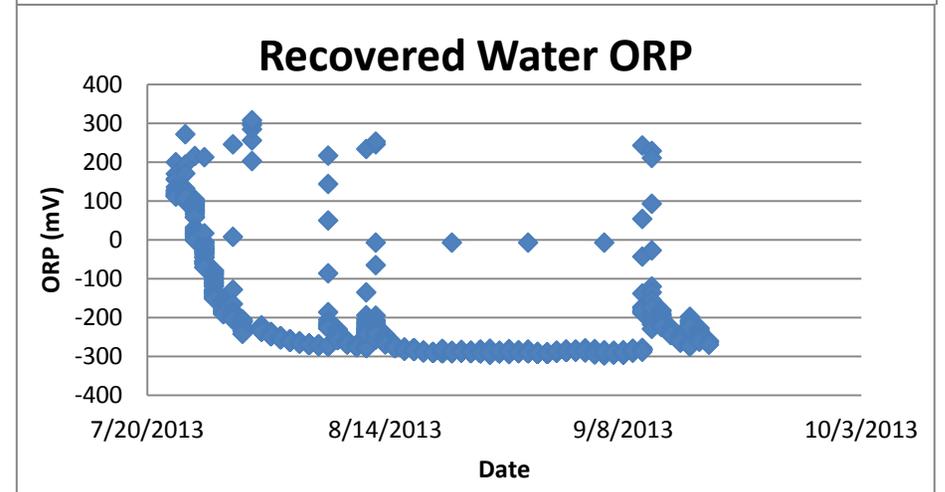
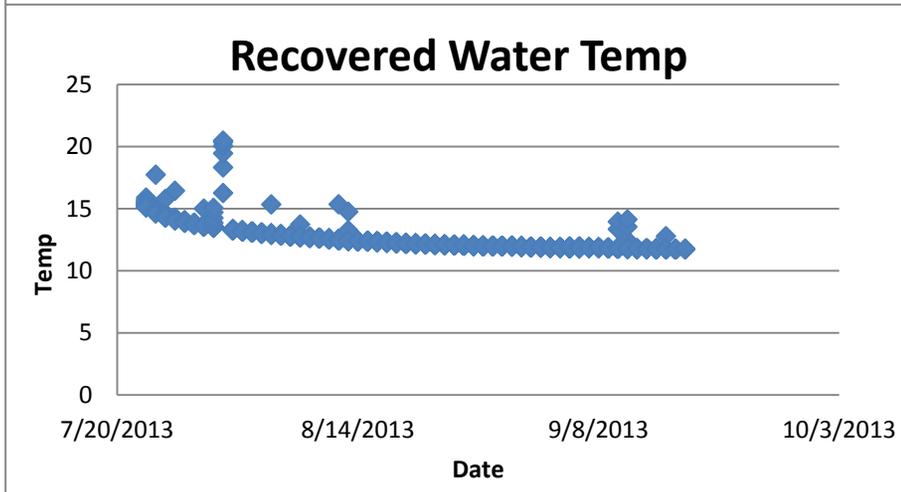
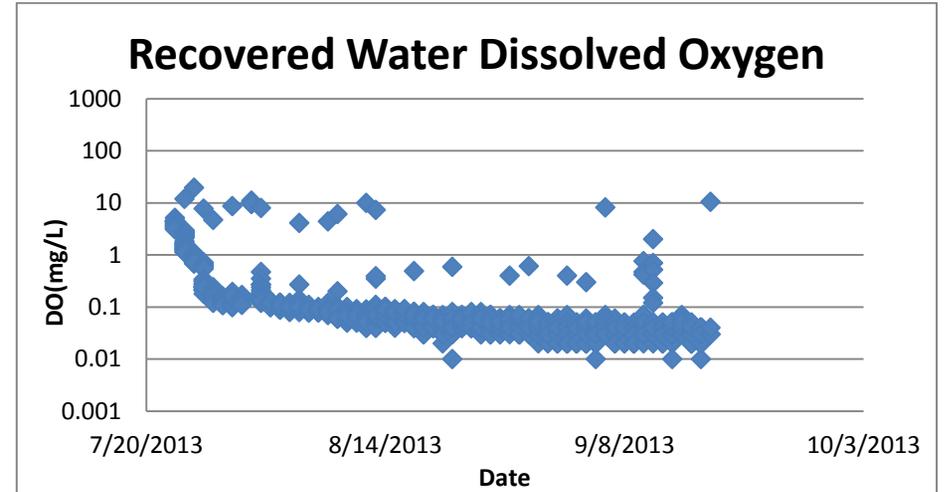
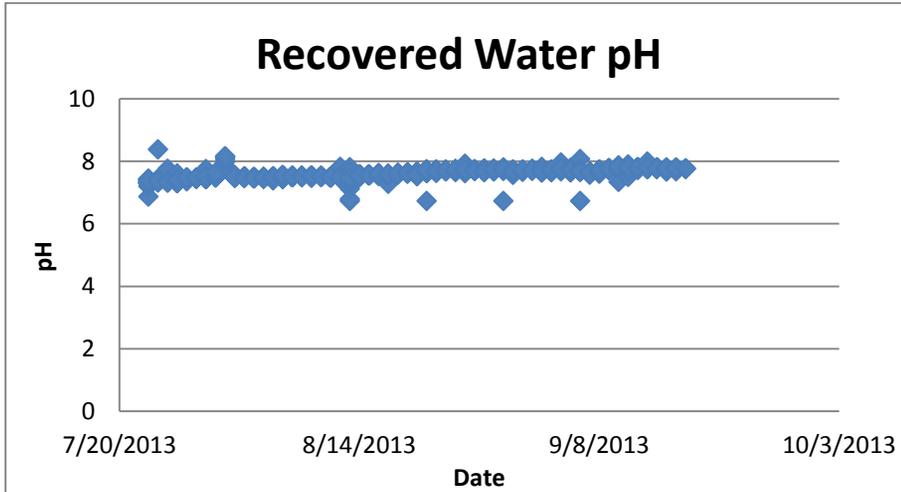
**Figure 2-12**  
**Cycle 12 Source Water YSI Data**



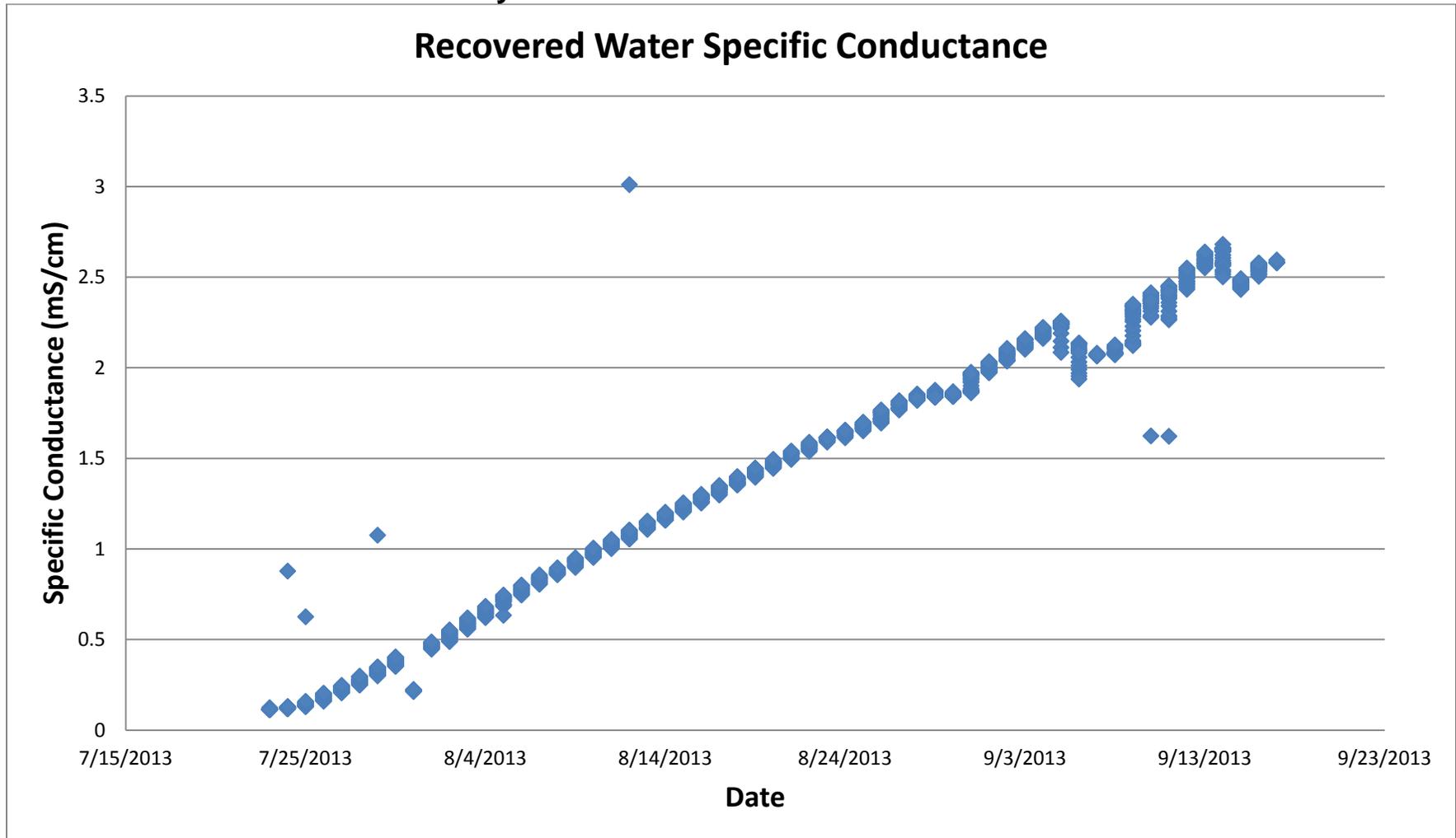
**Figure 2-13**  
**Cycle 12 Source Water YSI Data**



**Figure 2-14**  
**Cycle 12 Recovered Water YSI Data**



**Figure 2-15**  
**Cycle 12 Recovered Water YSI Data**



# DALLAS CITY COUNCIL

## REPORT

**TO: MAYOR BRIAN DALTON AND CITY COUNCIL**

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item No. 10 a</b>	<b>Topic:</b> Resolution 3287 – Authorizing Park Grant
<b>Prepared By:</b> Emily Gagner	<b>Meeting Date:</b> March 3, 2014	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b> Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

No motion needed. Staff recommends adopting Resolution 3287 authorizing the City to apply for an OPRD Grant for Dallas City Park restroom rehabilitation.

BACKGROUND:

The City has the opportunity to apply for the 2014 Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant cycle. Staff would like to use this grant to apply for monies to rehabilitate the Dallas City Park restroom facilities.

The project would include upgrading the ventilation and lighting systems, improve the stalls and make the interior more vandal resistant, and if necessary would include a new roof on the buildings. The project will also upgrade the ADA accessibility of the restrooms.

Given the popularity of our City Park, the issues with vandalism, and the overall age of our bathroom structures, staff feels this is an important project to tackle and appreciates the Council’s support in this effort.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Our grant application will be for \$25,000 and requires a \$25,000 match from the City. The City’s match will come from the General Fund and will include as much force account labor as possible.

ATTACHMENTS:

Resolution No. 3287

RESOLUTION NO. 3287

A Resolution of the City of Dallas authorizing a grant application under the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Land and Water Conservation Fund for rehabilitation of the restrooms at the Dallas City Park; and committing available local matching funds.

WHEREAS, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department is accepting applications for the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Program; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dallas desires to participate in this grant program to the greatest extent possible as a means of providing needed park and recreation improvements and enhancements; and

WHEREAS, the Dallas City Council has identified improvements to the restrooms in Dallas City Park as a high priority need in the City of Dallas; and

WHEREAS, the proposed improvements identified by the Dallas City Council include upgrading the restroom buildings, ventilation, lighting, plumbing, and fixtures; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dallas has available local matching funds to fulfill its share of obligation related to this grant application should the grant funds be awarded; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dallas commits to dedicate adequate funding for on-going operations and maintenance of this park and recreation facility should the grant funds be awarded, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. The City Manager is hereby authorized and directed to prepare, sign, and submit an application for a Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department to seek funding for restroom improvements in Dallas City Park as set forth in the foregoing recitals.

Section 2. There is hereby committed a share of local available funds for the proposed improvements in an amount sufficient to satisfy the terms of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program.

Section 3. This Resolution shall take effect upon its passage and approval.

Adopted: March 3, 2014  
Approved: March 3, 2014

\_\_\_\_\_  
BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
RONALD W. FOGGIN, CITY MANAGER

\_\_\_\_\_  
LANE P. SHETTERLY, CITY ATTORNEY

# DALLAS CITY COUNCIL

## REPORT

**TO: MAYOR BRIAN DALTON AND CITY COUNCIL**

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item No. 10b</b>	<b>Topic:</b> Resolution Adopting Standards for Traffic Control Devices
<b>Prepared By:</b> F. Braun	<b>Meeting Date:</b> March 3, 2014	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b> Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Recommendation to adopt attached Resolution 3288 of the City of Dallas adopting standards for traffic control devices.

BACKGROUND:

The City of Dallas regularly receives requests from the public for installation of various traffic control devices such as stop signs, signals, signs and engineered controls. City Staff has generally used the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for guidance in determining the suitability of most devices. Some devices, such as engineered controls (e.g. speed bumps, diverters, or chokers) are not included in the MUTCD. When guidance is not available in the MUTCD, Staff relies on commonly used Traffic Engineering Standards. The City has not formally adopted guidance on TCD's.

The traffic control devices are very critical for the safe and efficient transportation of people and goods. The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) ensures uniformity of traffic control devices across the nation. The use of uniform TCDs (messages, location, size, shapes, and colors) helps reduce crashes and congestion, and improves the efficiency of the surface transportation system. Uniformity also helps reduce the cost of TCDs through standardization. The information contained in the MUTCD is the result of years of practical experience, research, and/or the MUTCD experimentation process. This effort ensures that TCDs are visible, recognizable, understandable, and necessary. The MUTCD is a dynamic document that changes with time to address contemporary safety and operational issues.

- The MUTCD contains the national standards governing all traffic control devices. All public agencies and owners of private roads open to public travel across the nation rely on the MUTCD to bring uniformity to the roadway. The MUTCD plays a critical role in improving safety and mobility of all road users.
- The MUTCD is the law governing all traffic control devices. Non-compliance of the MUTCD ultimately can result in loss of federal-aid funds as well as significant increase in tort liability.
- Uniformity of traffic control devices is critical in highway safety and mobility as well as cutting capital and maintenance costs of TCDs for public agencies and manufacturers.

The most current version of the MUTCD is the **2009 Edition, with Appendices and with Revision Numbers 1 and 2 incorporated, dated May 2012.**

The following table summarizes the most commonly requested, or used traffic control devices along with appropriate criteria for consideration of installation:

Table 1 - Traffic Control Device Installation Criteria

Traffic Control Type	Street Class	
	Collector	Residential
Traffic Signal	MUTCD	MUTCD
Stop Signs (All-Way)	MUTCD	MUTCD
Marked Pedestrian Crossing (Midblock or Uncontrolled)	MUTCD Appendix 1	Not Allowed
Pedestrian Signal	MUTCD	Not Allowed
Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacon (RRFB)	MUTCD Appendix 1 + Enhancement Criteria	Not Allowed
Traffic Circles	MUTCD Stop Warrant + Engineering Study	Volume > 500 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH Engineering Study
Diverters/Chokers	Not Allowed	Volume > 500 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH Engineering Study
Street Closures	Not Allowed	Volume < 100 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH Engineering Study
Speed Tables	Volume < 3000 vpd Trucks < 1% 85th% Speed > 10 MPH ASL	Not Allowed
Speed Humps	Not Allowed	Volume > 500 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH Engineering Study
Warning Signs	MUTCD	MUTCD
Speed Limit Signs	MUTCD	Volume > 1000 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH

Notes: MUTCD = Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (most current version)  
 MPH = Miles per hour  
 vpd = vehicles per day  
 ASL = Above posted speed limit.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

None

ATTACHMENTS:

Resolution 3288 Adopting Standards for Traffic Control Devices

RESOLUTION NO. 3288

A Resolution of the City of Dallas adopting standards for traffic control devices.

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

Section 1. Pursuant to Section 6.000 of the Dallas City Code, the Dallas City Council hereby adopts the 2009 Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, with Appendices and with Revision Numbers 1 and 2, dated May, 2012, together with those supplemental Traffic Control Device Installation Criteria shown on Exhibit 1, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, as the standards for the installation of traffic control devices in the City of Dallas.

Section 2. This Resolution shall take effect upon its passage and approval.

Adopted: March 3, 2014  
Approved: March 3, 2014

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BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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RONALD W. FOGGIN, CITY MANAGER

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LANE P. SHETTERLY,  
CITY ATTORNEY

## Exhibit 1

### Traffic Control Device Installation Criteria

Traffic Control Type	Street Class	
	Collector	Residential
Traffic Signal	MUTCD	MUTCD
Stop Signs (All-Way)	MUTCD	MUTCD
Marked Pedestrian Crossing (Midblock or Uncontrolled)	MUTCD Appendix 1	Not Allowed
Pedestrian Signal	MUTCD	Not Allowed
Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacon (RRFB)	MUTCD Appendix 1 + Enhancement Criteria	Not Allowed
Traffic Circles	MUTCD Stop Warrant + Engineering Study	Volume > 500 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH Engineering Study
Diverter/Chokers	Not Allowed	Volume > 500 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH Engineering Study
Street Closures	Not Allowed	Volume < 100 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH Engineering Study
Speed Tables	Volume < 3000 vpd Trucks < 1% 85th% Speed > 10 MPH ASL	Not Allowed
Speed Humps	Not Allowed	Volume > 500 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH Engineering Study
Warning Signs	MUTCD	MUTCD
Speed Limit Signs	MUTCD	Volume > 1000 vpd 85th% Speed > 35 MPH

Notes: MUTCD = Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (most current version)

MPH = Miles per hour

vpd = vehicles per day

ASL = Above posted speed limit.

# DALLAS CITY COUNCIL REPORT

TO: MAYOR BRIAN DALTON AND CITY COUNCIL

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item No. 11a</b>	<b>Topic:</b> Ordinance 1761
<b>Prepared By:</b> Jason Locke, Community Development/ Operations Director	<b>Meeting Date:</b> March 3, 2014	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b> Ron Foggin, City Manager		

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Move Ordinance 1761 to a second reading.

**BACKGROUND:** Council directed staff to prepare an Ordinance amending the Comprehensive Plan Map at 1505 SE Jonathan Ave. from Industrial to Residential following a public hearing. Ordinance 1761 is attached

**FISCAL IMPACT:** None

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Ordinance 1761

ORDINANCE NO. 1761

An Ordinance amending the Dallas Comprehensive Plan Map for a parcel of real property owned by Gary and Bertha Fitzwater from Industrial to Residential.

WHEREAS, Fowler Home, LLC and the above-named owners, Gary Fitzwater and Bertha Fitzwater, submitted an application to amend the Comprehensive Plan Map for the real property which is described generally as .23 acres located on the south side of SE Jonathan Avenue, as more particularly described on Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein, from Industrial to Residential; and

WHEREAS, after due notice, on January 14, 2014, the Dallas Planning Commission held a public hearing on the application and at the conclusion thereof recommended to the City Council that the application be granted; and

WHEREAS, after due notice, on February 18, 2014, the City Council held a public hearing on the application and at the conclusion thereof found that there was substantial evidence that the application met the requirements of the Dallas Comprehensive Plan, and that the application should be granted; NOW, THEREFORE,

THE CITY OF DALLAS DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The application of the owners of the property described on Exhibit A, attached hereto, to amend the Comprehensive Plan Map for the property from Industrial to Residential, and it hereby is approved.

Section 2. The map attached hereto and marked Exhibit B is hereby adopted as the amended Comprehensive Plan Map for said property.

Section 2. The Findings and Conclusions set forth in the staff report on this matter, submitted into the record herein on February 18, 2014, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit C and by this reference incorporated herein, are hereby adopted and approved as the Findings and Conclusions in support of this Comprehensive Plan Map amendment.

Read for the first time: March 3, 2014  
Read for the second time: March 17, 2014  
Passed by the City Council: March 17, 2014  
Approved by the Mayor: March 17, 2014

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BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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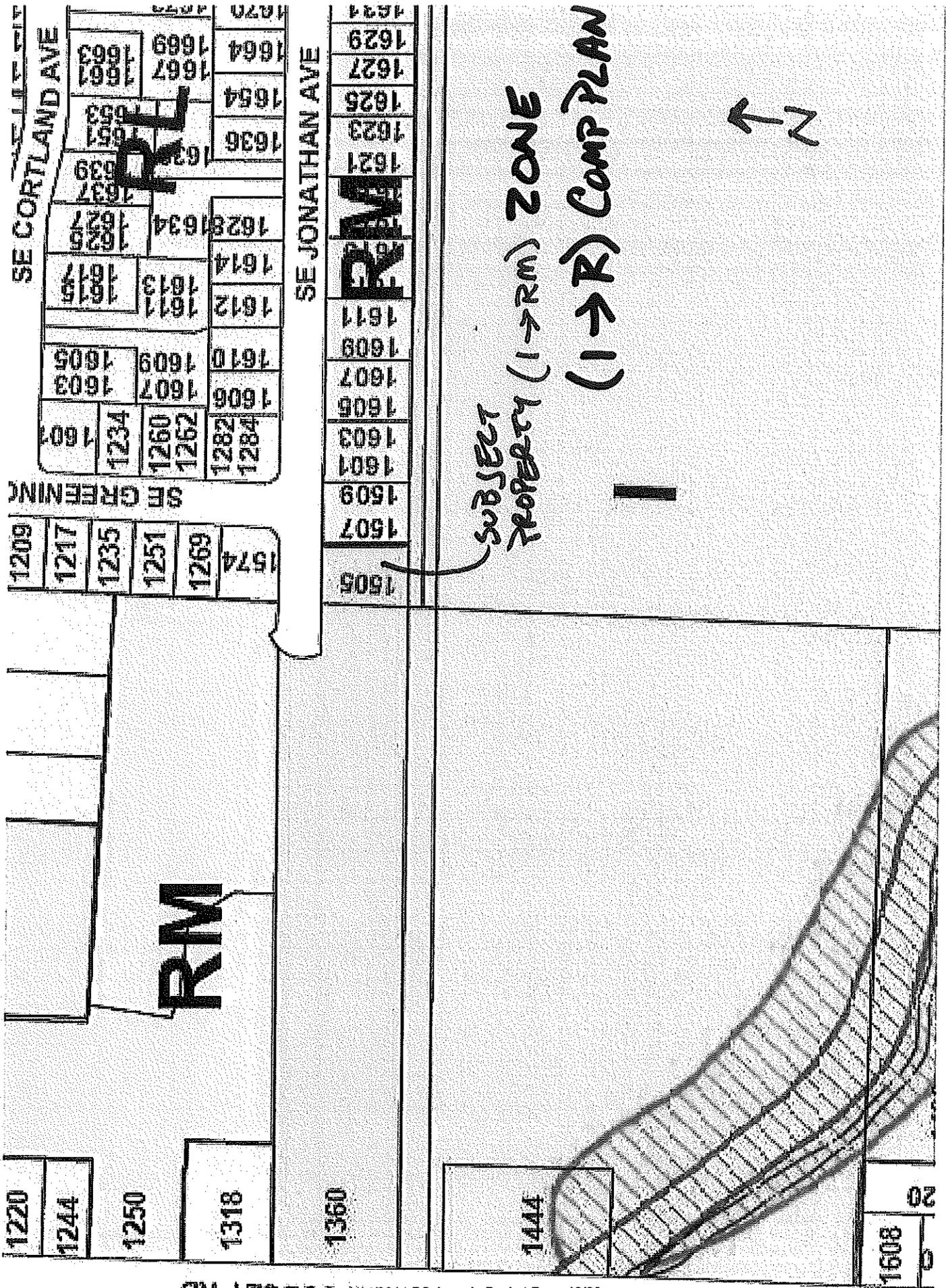
RONALD W. FOGGIN,  
CITY MANAGER

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LANE P. SHETTERLY  
CITY ATTORNEY

Ordinance – Page 2

**EXHIBIT A**  
Lot 63 of Applegate Landing, Phase 3



# EXHIBIT C

**CITY OF DALLAS**  
City Council

**APPLICATION COMPLETE:**  
**DECEMBER 4, 2013**

**STAFF REPORT**  
**DATE: FEBRUARY 10, 2014**

<b>FILE NO.</b>	<b>ZC/CPA13-01</b>
<b>HEARING DATE</b>	<b>FEBRUARY 18, 2014 7:00 P.M. CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS 187 SE COURT STREET DALLAS, OREGON 97338</b>
<b>OWNER</b>	<b>GARY AND BERTHA FITZWATER</b>
<b>APPLICANT</b>	<b>FOWLER HOMES LLC</b>
<b>REQUEST</b>	<b>ZONE CHANGE AND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP AMENDMENT FROM INDUSTRIAL TO RESIDENTIAL (MEDIUM DENSITY) FOR .2 AC LOT</b>
<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>1505 SE JONATHAN AVE</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>APPROVAL</b>

# EXHIBIT C

CITY OF DALLAS  
City Council



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT STAFF REPORT

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION:** The subject property is located on the south side of SE Jonathan Ave and is comprised of 1 previously platted lot in the Applegate Landing Subdivision that is currently zoned Industrial (I). The 13 platted lots to the east have already been rezoned to RM and are developed. The Comprehensive Plan designation is Industrial. The access to the subject property occurs via SE Greening Drive and SE Appleseed Drive. SE Jonathan Ave is a fully improved city street.

The property to the east is developed with a duplex, the property to the west is zoned Industrial and contains self-storage units. The property to the north is a residential subdivision that is fully built out and contains detached single-family dwellings and duplexes. The property to the south is zoned Industrial and contains RR tracks.

**The Planning Commission held a public hearing on this matter on January 14, 2014. After receiving testimony and deliberating, the Planning Commission is recommending approval of ZC/CPA13-01.**

**PROPOSAL:** The applicant is proposing to change the Comprehensive Plan Map Designation from Industrial to Residential, and change the zoning from Industrial (I) to Residential Medium Density (RM) in order to accommodate smaller lot housing types.

### **APPROVAL CRITERIA:**

Type IV Legislative Criteria (4.1.040)

G. **Decision-Making Criteria.** The recommendation by the Planning Commission and the decision by the City Council shall be based on the following factors:

1. Approval of the request is consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals;

*Goal 9: Economic Development*

*The Goal 9 Administrative Rule requires that conversion of 2 or more acres of Industrial land meet the requirements of **OAR 660-009-0010***

(4) For a post-acknowledgement plan amendment under OAR chapter 660, division 18, that changes the plan designation of land in excess of two acres within an existing urban growth boundary from an industrial use designation to a non-industrial use designation, or another employment use designation to any other use designation, a city or county must address all applicable planning requirements, and:

## EXHIBIT C

- (a) Demonstrate that the proposed amendment is consistent with its most recent economic opportunities analysis and the parts of its acknowledged comprehensive plan which address the requirements of this division; or
- (b) Amend its comprehensive plan to incorporate the proposed amendment, consistent with the requirements of this division; or
- (c) Adopt a combination of the above, consistent with the requirements of this division.

*Findings: The proposed change will not affect 2 acres or more. Therefore, the requirements of*

**Conclusion: The conversion of this property from industrial to residential use is not required to satisfy OAR 660-009-0010**

### *Goal 10: Housing*

*Goal 10 states that:* Buildable lands for residential use shall be inventoried and plans shall encourage the availability of adequate numbers of needed housing units at price ranges and rent levels which are commensurate with the financial capabilities of Oregon households and allow for flexibility of housing location, type and density.

*Finding: The City of Dallas recently adopted a new Development Code that significantly changed the allowed housing types in various residential zones. The RM zone (Residential Medium Density) now allows more housing types beyond just apartments, including row houses, zero lot line housing, and small lot housing types in order to encourage development of needed housing types within the city. There is currently very little vacant RM-zoned land outside of designated Mixed-Use Nodes.*

**Conclusion: The proposal would provide an additional .2 acres of RM zoned land to provide a much needed housing type, single family attached or detached small lot housing at a price level affordable for the citizens of Dallas.**

- 2. Approval of the request is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan; and  
*Findings: The Dallas Comprehensive Plan designation for the subject property is Industrial. There are a number of Comprehensive Plan policies that are required to be addressed in order to change that designation.*

### **ECONOMIC GOALS:**

# EXHIBIT C

## **2.1 Industrial Development Policies**

1. Encourage the future development of industrial facilities, primarily ones that would have a limited environmental effect upon the community and which do not place excessive demands on the City's infrastructure.
2. Require all existing and future industries to locate within the City Limits and to conform to existing federal and state environmental laws.
3. Encourage the diversification of industries in Dallas to reduce the chance of economic depression because of an economic slump in one industry.
4. Encourage the development of an industrial or business park within the Dallas City Limits.
5. Provide for a choice among suitable industrial and business park sites.
6. Encourage the development of agriculture-related industries.

*Findings: The proposal removes .2 acres of unsuitable Industrial land from the City of Dallas industrial land inventory. This will not impact the provision of choice among suitable sites.*

## **2.3 Industrial Land Use Policies**

1. Preserve prime industrial sites and reserve suitable land to provide a choice among sites for new industrial development prior to actual demand.
2. Support the Ash Creek Water Control District in order to maximize use of the Ash Creek Industrial area.
3. Encourage the use of the industrial park concept by requiring master planning rather than piecemeal development of industrial sites and areas.
4. Where appropriately buffered, designate multi-family residential land near industrial sites to minimize travel distance from employment centers to housing.
5. Encourage the continued growth of the service-related industries.

*Findings: The proposal removes .2 acres of unsuitable Industrial land from the City of Dallas industrial land inventory. This will not impact the provision of choice among suitable sites, will provide a buffer from Industrial land to the south, and will have no impact on the growth of service-related industries.*

## **HOUSING GOALS**

### **3.3 Phasing & Adequate Public Facilities**

Residential development shall be phased and provided with adequate sanitary sewer, water, storm drainage, transportation and park and recreational facilities, as prescribed in Chapter 7, Public Facilities Plan. In addition:

## EXHIBIT C

1. Except in areas identified for more intensive development, existing high-quality residential areas and housing stock within the community shall be maintained and conserved.
2. The development of close-in vacant land, readily serviceable by a full range of urban services shall have a higher priority than development of peripheral land that cannot be provided, efficiently, with a full range of urban services.
3. Vacant land within the current City limits shall have a higher priority than unincorporated areas.

Except in documented health hazard situations, annexation shall occur in areas where services can be most easily extended, as prescribed in Chapter 7, the Public Facilities Plan.

*Findings: The subject property is currently served by SE Jonathan Ave, City water, sanitary sewer, and storm drainage. The proposed use would utilize these existing services, which have adequate capacity to serve the uses allowed in the RM zone. Therefore, being land that is close-in and serviceable, is of a higher priority than land on the periphery.*

**Conclusion: The proposal is consistent with the Dallas Comprehensive Plan.**

3. The property and affected area is presently provided with adequate public facilities and services, including transportation, sewer and water systems, to support the use, or such facilities and services are provided for in adopted City plans and can be provided concurrently with the development of the property.  
*Findings: The subject property is currently served by SE Jonathan Ave, City water, sanitary sewer, and storm drainage. The proposed use would utilize these existing services, which have adequate capacity to serve the uses allowed in the RM zone.*  
**Conclusion: The subject property is presently provided with adequate public facilities and services.**

### Land Use Map and Text amendments 4.7.030(B)

- B. **Criteria for Quasi-Judicial Amendments.** A recommendation or a decision to approve, approve with conditions or to deny an application for a quasi-judicial amendment shall be based on all of the following criteria:

1. Approval of the request is consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals;  
*Finding: See G1 above*
2. Approval of the request is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;  
*Finding: See G2 above*

## EXHIBIT C

3. The property and affected area is presently provided with adequate public facilities, services and transportation networks to support the use, or such facilities, services and transportation networks are planned to be provided in the planning period; and  
*Finding: The subject property is currently served by SE Jonathan Ave, City water, sanitary sewer, and storm drainage. The proposed use would utilize these existing services, which have adequate capacity to serve the uses allowed in the RM zone.*
4. The change is in the public interest with regard to neighborhood or community conditions, or corrects a mistake or inconsistency in the comprehensive plan map or zoning map regarding the property which is the subject of the application; and  
*Findings: The subject property is zoned Industrial, and is located in a residential neighborhood. The applicant states, and staff concurs, that this is an inconsistency on both the comprehensive plan map and zoning map, and that redesignating the property to residential with the proposed RM zoning will adequately correct the inconsistency and is, in fact, more in line with the Comprehensive Plan.*
5. The amendment conforms to the Transportation Planning Rule provisions under Section 4.7.060.

### **4.7.060 TRANSPORTATION PLANNING RULE COMPLIANCE**

**A. Review of Applications for Effect on Transportation Facilities.** When a development application includes a proposed comprehensive plan amendment or land use district change, the proposal shall be reviewed to determine whether it significantly affects a transportation facility, in accordance with Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-012-0060 (the Transportation Planning Rule - TPR) and the Traffic Impact Analysis provisions of Section 4.1.090. “Significant” means the proposal would:

1. Change the functional classification of an existing or planned transportation facility (exclusive of correction of map errors). This would occur, for example, when a proposal causes future traffic to exceed the levels associated with a “collector” street classification, requiring a change in the classification to an “arterial” street, as identified by the Dallas Transportation System Plan; or  
*Finding: The subject property is served by an existing local street, SE Jonathan Ave. There is no proposal or need to change the functional classification of SE Jonathan Ave. The nearest major collector is SE Miller Ave, which operates at acceptable performance levels.*
2. Change the standards implementing a functional classification system; or  
*Finding: There is no change to the standards implementing the functional classification system.*

## EXHIBIT C

3. As measured at the end of the planning period identified in the Dallas Transportation System Plan or the adopted plan of any other applicable roadway authority, allow types or levels of land use that would result in levels of travel or access that are inconsistent with the functional classification of an existing or planned transportation facility; or

*Finding: The proposal, as measured at the end of the planning period identified in the Dallas Transportation Plan, will not result in levels of travel or access that are inconsistent with the functional classification of the existing transportation facility.*

4. Reduce the performance of an existing or planned transportation facility below the minimum acceptable performance standard identified in road authority's adopted plan; or

*Finding: The proposal, with the RM designation at full buildout, would generate an additional 1-2 peak hour trips on to SE Miller Ave. SE Miller Ave. is a major collector with significant additional capacity. Therefore, the proposal would not fall below the minimum acceptable standard.*

5. Worsen the performance of an existing or planned transportation facility that is otherwise projected to perform below the minimum acceptable performance standard identified in the road authority's adopted plan.

*Finding: SE Miller Ave. does not currently, nor is it projected to perform below minimum acceptable standards as a result of the proposal.*

6. Where the City lacks specific transportation policies or standards, the City Council shall be consulted, as provided under Section 4.1.050 (Type IV Legislative Review).

*Finding: Not applicable.*

*OVERALL TPR FINDING: Based on the above findings, the proposal would not result in a significant effect on an existing or planned transportation facility.*

**CONCLUSION: Based on the applicants' findings, and the findings and conclusions above, it can be found that this proposal meets all the applicable criteria.**

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**Recommend approval of ZC/CPA13-01, a Comprehensive Plan Map amendment from Industrial to Residential and zone change from Industrial to Residential Medium density (RM) at 1505 SE Jonathan Ave.**

# DALLAS CITY COUNCIL REPORT

TO: MAYOR BRIAN DALTON AND CITY COUNCIL

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item No. 11b</b>	<b>Topic:</b> Ordinance 1762
<b>Prepared By:</b> Jason Locke, Community Development/ Operations Director	<b>Meeting Date:</b> March 3, 2014	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b> Ron Foggin, City Manager		

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Move Ordinance 1762 to a second reading.

**BACKGROUND:** Council directed staff to prepare an Ordinance changing the zone at 1505 SE Jonathan Ave. from Industrial to Residential Medium Density following a public hearing. Ordinance 1762 is attached

**FISCAL IMPACT:** None

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Ordinance 1762

ORDINANCE NO. 1762

An Ordinance changing the zoning designation of a parcel of real property owned by Gary and Bertha Fitzwater from Industrial to Residential Medium Density.

WHEREAS, the Fowler Homes, LLC and the above-named owners, Gary Fitzwater and Bertha Fitzwater, submitted a zone change application to the City requesting that the zoning designation of the real property which is described generally as .23 acres located on the south side of SE Jonathan Avenue, as more particularly described on Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein, and as shown on the map attached hereto as Exhibit B and by this reference incorporated herein, be changed from Industrial to Residential (Medium Density); and

WHEREAS, after due notice, on January 14, 2014, the Dallas Planning Commission held a public hearing on the application and at the conclusion thereof recommended to the City Council that the application be granted; and

WHEREAS, after due notice, on February 18, 2014, the City Council held a public hearing on the application and at the conclusion thereof found that there was substantial evidence that the application met the requirements of the Dallas Development Code and that the application should be granted; NOW, THEREFORE,

THE CITY OF DALLAS DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The zoning designation of the real property described on Exhibit A attached hereto, and as shown on the map attached hereto as Exhibit B, is hereby changed from Industrial to Residential Medium Density.

Section 2. The Findings and Conclusions set forth in the staff report on this matter, submitted into the record herein on February 18, 2014, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit C and by this reference incorporated herein, are hereby adopted and approved as the Findings and Conclusions in support of this zone change.

Read for the first time: March 3, 2014  
Read for the second time: March 17, 2014  
Passed by the City Council: March 17, 2014  
Approved by the Mayor: March 17, 2014

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BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

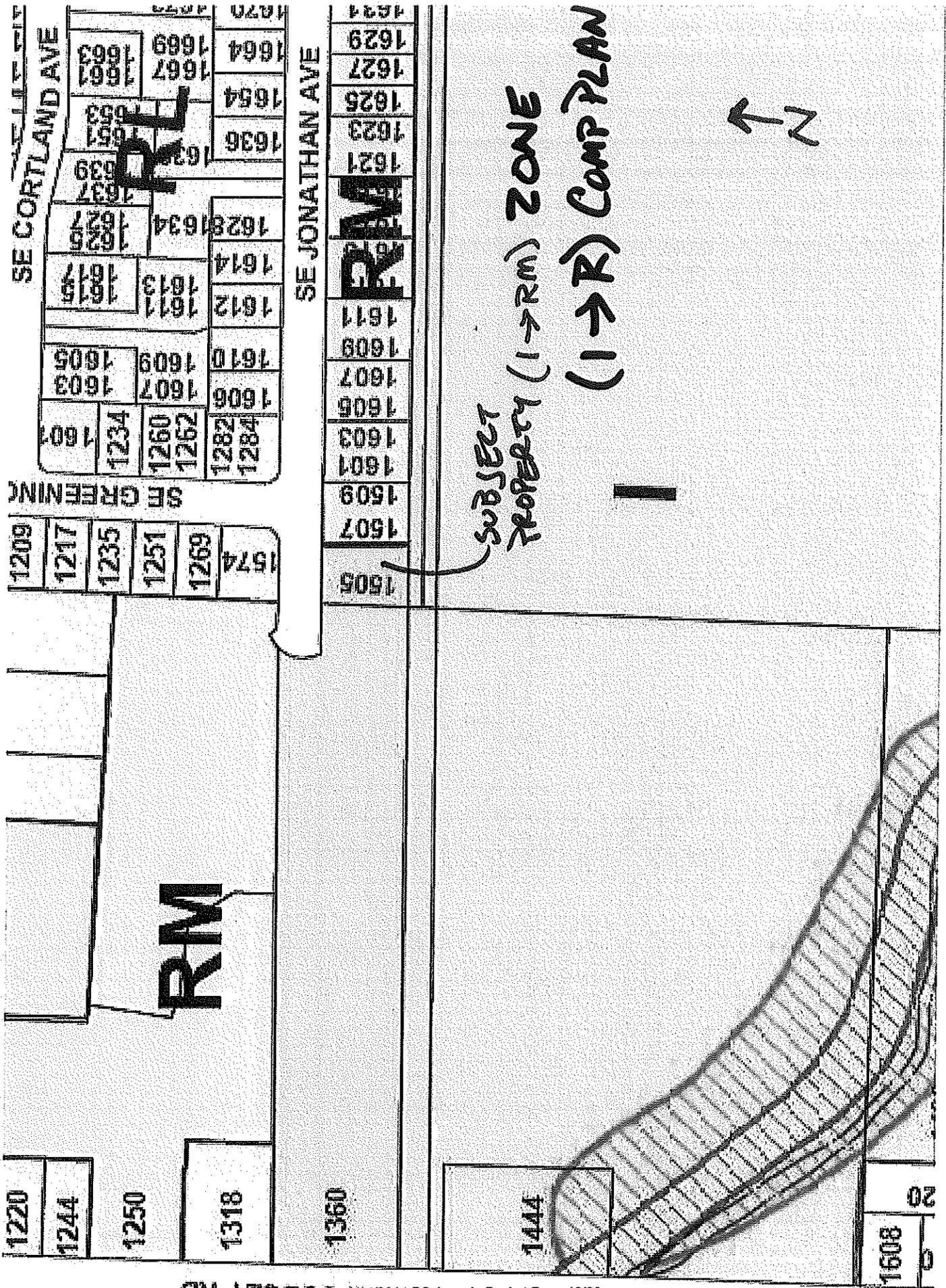
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RONALD W. FOGGIN,  
CITY MANAGER

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LANE P. SHETTERLY  
CITY ATTORNEY

**EXHIBIT A**  
Lot 63 of Applegate Landing, Phase 3



# EXHIBIT C

**CITY OF DALLAS**  
City Council

**APPLICATION COMPLETE:**  
**DECEMBER 4, 2013**

**STAFF REPORT**  
**DATE: FEBRUARY 10, 2014**

<b>FILE NO.</b>	<b>ZC/CPA13-01</b>
<b>HEARING DATE</b>	<b>FEBRUARY 18, 2014 7:00 P.M. CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS 187 SE COURT STREET DALLAS, OREGON 97338</b>
<b>OWNER</b>	<b>GARY AND BERTHA FITZWATER</b>
<b>APPLICANT</b>	<b>FOWLER HOMES LLC</b>
<b>REQUEST</b>	<b>ZONE CHANGE AND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP AMENDMENT FROM INDUSTRIAL TO RESIDENTIAL (MEDIUM DENSITY) FOR .2 AC LOT</b>
<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>1505 SE JONATHAN AVE</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>APPROVAL</b>

# EXHIBIT C

CITY OF DALLAS  
City Council



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT STAFF REPORT

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION:** The subject property is located on the south side of SE Jonathan Ave and is comprised of 1 previously platted lot in the Applegate Landing Subdivision that is currently zoned Industrial (I). The 13 platted lots to the east have already been rezoned to RM and are developed. The Comprehensive Plan designation is Industrial. The access to the subject property occurs via SE Greening Drive and SE Appleseed Drive. SE Jonathan Ave is a fully improved city street.

The property to the east is developed with a duplex, the property to the west is zoned Industrial and contains self-storage units. The property to the north is a residential subdivision that is fully built out and contains detached single-family dwellings and duplexes. The property to the south is zoned Industrial and contains RR tracks.

***The Planning Commission held a public hearing on this matter on January 14, 2014. After receiving testimony and deliberating, the Planning Commission is recommending approval of ZC/CPA13-01.***

**PROPOSAL:** The applicant is proposing to change the Comprehensive Plan Map Designation from Industrial to Residential, and change the zoning from Industrial (I) to Residential Medium Density (RM) in order to accommodate smaller lot housing types.

### **APPROVAL CRITERIA:**

Type IV Legislative Criteria (4.1.040)

G. **Decision-Making Criteria.** The recommendation by the Planning Commission and the decision by the City Council shall be based on the following factors:

1. Approval of the request is consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals;

*Goal 9: Economic Development*

*The Goal 9 Administrative Rule requires that conversion of 2 or more acres of Industrial land meet the requirements of **OAR 660-009-0010***

(4) For a post-acknowledgement plan amendment under OAR chapter 660, division 18, that changes the plan designation of land in excess of two acres within an existing urban growth boundary from an industrial use designation to a non-industrial use designation, or another employment use designation to any other use designation, a city or county must address all applicable planning requirements, and:

## EXHIBIT C

- (a) Demonstrate that the proposed amendment is consistent with its most recent economic opportunities analysis and the parts of its acknowledged comprehensive plan which address the requirements of this division; or
- (b) Amend its comprehensive plan to incorporate the proposed amendment, consistent with the requirements of this division; or
- (c) Adopt a combination of the above, consistent with the requirements of this division.

*Findings: The proposed change will not affect 2 acres or more. Therefore, the requirements of*

**Conclusion: The conversion of this property from industrial to residential use is not required to satisfy OAR 660-009-0010**

### *Goal 10: Housing*

*Goal 10 states that:* Buildable lands for residential use shall be inventoried and plans shall encourage the availability of adequate numbers of needed housing units at price ranges and rent levels which are commensurate with the financial capabilities of Oregon households and allow for flexibility of housing location, type and density.

*Finding: The City of Dallas recently adopted a new Development Code that significantly changed the allowed housing types in various residential zones. The RM zone (Residential Medium Density) now allows more housing types beyond just apartments, including row houses, zero lot line housing, and small lot housing types in order to encourage development of needed housing types within the city. There is currently very little vacant RM-zoned land outside of designated Mixed-Use Nodes.*

**Conclusion: The proposal would provide an additional .2 acres of RM zoned land to provide a much needed housing type, single family attached or detached small lot housing at a price level affordable for the citizens of Dallas.**

- 2. Approval of the request is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan; and  
*Findings: The Dallas Comprehensive Plan designation for the subject property is Industrial. There are a number of Comprehensive Plan policies that are required to be addressed in order to change that designation.*

### **ECONOMIC GOALS:**

# EXHIBIT C

## **2.1 Industrial Development Policies**

1. Encourage the future development of industrial facilities, primarily ones that would have a limited environmental effect upon the community and which do not place excessive demands on the City's infrastructure.
2. Require all existing and future industries to locate within the City Limits and to conform to existing federal and state environmental laws.
3. Encourage the diversification of industries in Dallas to reduce the chance of economic depression because of an economic slump in one industry.
4. Encourage the development of an industrial or business park within the Dallas City Limits.
5. Provide for a choice among suitable industrial and business park sites.
6. Encourage the development of agriculture-related industries.

*Findings: The proposal removes .2 acres of unsuitable Industrial land from the City of Dallas industrial land inventory. This will not impact the provision of choice among suitable sites.*

## **2.3 Industrial Land Use Policies**

1. Preserve prime industrial sites and reserve suitable land to provide a choice among sites for new industrial development prior to actual demand.
2. Support the Ash Creek Water Control District in order to maximize use of the Ash Creek Industrial area.
3. Encourage the use of the industrial park concept by requiring master planning rather than piecemeal development of industrial sites and areas.
4. Where appropriately buffered, designate multi-family residential land near industrial sites to minimize travel distance from employment centers to housing.
5. Encourage the continued growth of the service-related industries.

*Findings: The proposal removes .2 acres of unsuitable Industrial land from the City of Dallas industrial land inventory. This will not impact the provision of choice among suitable sites, will provide a buffer from Industrial land to the south, and will have no impact on the growth of service-related industries.*

## **HOUSING GOALS**

### **3.3 Phasing & Adequate Public Facilities**

Residential development shall be phased and provided with adequate sanitary sewer, water, storm drainage, transportation and park and recreational facilities, as prescribed in Chapter 7, Public Facilities Plan. In addition:

## EXHIBIT C

1. Except in areas identified for more intensive development, existing high-quality residential areas and housing stock within the community shall be maintained and conserved.
2. The development of close-in vacant land, readily serviceable by a full range of urban services shall have a higher priority than development of peripheral land that cannot be provided, efficiently, with a full range of urban services.
3. Vacant land within the current City limits shall have a higher priority than unincorporated areas.

Except in documented health hazard situations, annexation shall occur in areas where services can be most easily extended, as prescribed in Chapter 7, the Public Facilities Plan.

*Findings: The subject property is currently served by SE Jonathan Ave, City water, sanitary sewer, and storm drainage. The proposed use would utilize these existing services, which have adequate capacity to serve the uses allowed in the RM zone. Therefore, being land that is close-in and serviceable, is of a higher priority than land on the periphery.*

**Conclusion: The proposal is consistent with the Dallas Comprehensive Plan.**

3. The property and affected area is presently provided with adequate public facilities and services, including transportation, sewer and water systems, to support the use, or such facilities and services are provided for in adopted City plans and can be provided concurrently with the development of the property.  
*Findings: The subject property is currently served by SE Jonathan Ave, City water, sanitary sewer, and storm drainage. The proposed use would utilize these existing services, which have adequate capacity to serve the uses allowed in the RM zone.*  
**Conclusion: The subject property is presently provided with adequate public facilities and services.**

### Land Use Map and Text amendments 4.7.030(B)

- B. **Criteria for Quasi-Judicial Amendments.** A recommendation or a decision to approve, approve with conditions or to deny an application for a quasi-judicial amendment shall be based on all of the following criteria:

1. Approval of the request is consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals;  
*Finding: See G1 above*
2. Approval of the request is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;  
*Finding: See G2 above*

## EXHIBIT C

3. The property and affected area is presently provided with adequate public facilities, services and transportation networks to support the use, or such facilities, services and transportation networks are planned to be provided in the planning period; and  
*Finding: The subject property is currently served by SE Jonathan Ave, City water, sanitary sewer, and storm drainage. The proposed use would utilize these existing services, which have adequate capacity to serve the uses allowed in the RM zone.*
4. The change is in the public interest with regard to neighborhood or community conditions, or corrects a mistake or inconsistency in the comprehensive plan map or zoning map regarding the property which is the subject of the application; and  
*Findings: The subject property is zoned Industrial, and is located in a residential neighborhood. The applicant states, and staff concurs, that this is an inconsistency on both the comprehensive plan map and zoning map, and that redesignating the property to residential with the proposed RM zoning will adequately correct the inconsistency and is, in fact, more in line with the Comprehensive Plan.*
5. The amendment conforms to the Transportation Planning Rule provisions under Section 4.7.060.

### 4.7.060 TRANSPORTATION PLANNING RULE COMPLIANCE

**A. Review of Applications for Effect on Transportation Facilities.** When a development application includes a proposed comprehensive plan amendment or land use district change, the proposal shall be reviewed to determine whether it significantly affects a transportation facility, in accordance with Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-012-0060 (the Transportation Planning Rule - TPR) and the Traffic Impact Analysis provisions of Section 4.1.090. “Significant” means the proposal would:

1. Change the functional classification of an existing or planned transportation facility (exclusive of correction of map errors). This would occur, for example, when a proposal causes future traffic to exceed the levels associated with a “collector” street classification, requiring a change in the classification to an “arterial” street, as identified by the Dallas Transportation System Plan; or  
*Finding: The subject property is served by an existing local street, SE Jonathan Ave. There is no proposal or need to change the functional classification of SE Jonathan Ave. The nearest major collector is SE Miller Ave, which operates at acceptable performance levels.*
2. Change the standards implementing a functional classification system; or  
*Finding: There is no change to the standards implementing the functional classification system.*

## EXHIBIT C

3. As measured at the end of the planning period identified in the Dallas Transportation System Plan or the adopted plan of any other applicable roadway authority, allow types or levels of land use that would result in levels of travel or access that are inconsistent with the functional classification of an existing or planned transportation facility; or

*Finding: The proposal, as measured at the end of the planning period identified in the Dallas Transportation Plan, will not result in levels of travel or access that are inconsistent with the functional classification of the existing transportation facility.*

4. Reduce the performance of an existing or planned transportation facility below the minimum acceptable performance standard identified in road authority's adopted plan; or

*Finding: The proposal, with the RM designation at full buildout, would generate an additional 1-2 peak hour trips on to SE Miller Ave. SE Miller Ave. is a major collector with significant additional capacity. Therefore, the proposal would not fall below the minimum acceptable standard.*

5. Worsen the performance of an existing or planned transportation facility that is otherwise projected to perform below the minimum acceptable performance standard identified in the road authority's adopted plan.

*Finding: SE Miller Ave. does not currently, nor is it projected to perform below minimum acceptable standards as a result of the proposal.*

6. Where the City lacks specific transportation policies or standards, the City Council shall be consulted, as provided under Section 4.1.050 (Type IV Legislative Review).

*Finding: Not applicable.*

*OVERALL TPR FINDING: Based on the above findings, the proposal would not result in a significant effect on an existing or planned transportation facility.*

**CONCLUSION: Based on the applicants' findings, and the findings and conclusions above, it can be found that this proposal meets all the applicable criteria.**

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**Recommend approval of ZC/CPA13-01, a Comprehensive Plan Map amendment from Industrial to Residential and zone change from Industrial to Residential Medium density (RM) at 1505 SE Jonathan Ave.**

# DALLAS CITY COUNCIL

## REPORT

**TO: MAYOR BRIAN DALTON AND CITY COUNCIL**

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item No.</b> <b>11c</b>	<b>Topic:</b> Ordinance 1763
<b>Prepared By:</b> F. Braun	<b>Meeting Date:</b> March 3, 2014	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b> Ron Foggin		

### RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Recommendation to move Ordinance 1763 to a second reading.

### BACKGROUND:

The City of Dallas has an Ordinance prohibiting motorized boats from using Mercer Reservoir. The Ordinance was put in place to protect the City's drinking water supply from the risk of a fuel spill. Due to the distance between Dallas and the Reservoir, the Ordinance is, at times, difficult to enforce. A number of motorized boats were reported in the Reservoir last summer. When confronted, a common response from motorized boat owners is typically: "Well, we saw a boat in the water here last week, and nobody seemed to mind". Distinguishing between motorized and non-motorized vessels does create some confusion.

However, there are equally significant risks to the City's drinking water supply from boats or other water vessels, with or without motors. These risks are primarily from invasive species transfer into the reservoir. The invasive species include Cyanobacteria, Chinese and Japanese Mystery Snails, New Zealand Mudsnaileds, Zebra Mussels and Quagga Mussels.

Cyanobacteria are known as blue-green algae because they are aquatic and use sunlight to create food and support life. However they are not algae. They usually are too small to be seen, but sometimes can form visible colonies (called algal blooms) in slow moving water that are rich in nutrients. These blooms can occur at any time, most often in late summer or early fall. Cyanobacteria can be transferred into Mercer Reservoir from the hulls of boats that have been in infected areas. This type of bacteria is toxic and has been linked to human and animal illness around the world. The toxins produced from cyanobacteria blooms are some of the most powerful known to man. The introduction of cyanobacteria into Mercer Reservoir would, at the very least, complicate our treatment process and increase our costs.

Invasive mussels and snails of all types can also easily be transferred into Mercer Reservoir from the hulls of boats that have been in infected areas. They can host parasites and diseases that are known to infect humans. Their shells can obstruct intake pipe screens, interfere with the valve that controls flow from the reservoir and restrict water flow within the treatment plant. These organisms would, at the very least, increase needed maintenance, and costs throughout the system.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

ATTACHMENTS:

Ordinance 1763 amending Dallas City Code Section 5.430.

**5.430 Mercer Lake Regulations.**

(1) For the purpose of this section, “boat” means every description of watercraft, including a seaplane on the water and not in flight, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water, but does not include air mattresses, water toys or single inner tubes.

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~~(2) No boat, raft, scow, or other means of water transportation that is propelled by a motor shall be permitted on Mercer Lake.~~

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~~(2) No boat, raft, scow, or other means of water transportation shall be permitted on Mercer Lake when water is overflowing the spillway of the dam constituting the downstream bank of Mercer Lake.~~

(3) No swimming or bathing in Mercer Lake shall be permitted when water is overflowing the spillway of the dam constituting the downstream bank of Mercer Lake.

(4) This section does not apply to a boat operated or authorized by the city, for the purpose of conducting operations or maintenance services on Mercer Lake or the dam constituting the downstream bank of Mercer Lake.

ORDINANCE NO. 1763

An Ordinance amending provisions of the Dallas City Code Section 5.430, relating to Mercer Lake regulations.

THE CITY OF DALLAS DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Dallas City Code Section 5.430 is hereby amended and restated in its entirety as follows:

5.430 Mercer Lake Regulations.

(1) For the purpose of this section, “boat” means every description of watercraft, including a seaplane on the water and not in flight, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water, but does not include air mattresses, water toys or single inner tubes.

(2) No boat shall be permitted on Mercer Lake.

(3) No swimming or bathing in Mercer Lake shall be permitted when water is overflowing the spillway of the dam constituting the downstream bank of Mercer Lake.

(4) This section does not apply to a boat operated or authorized by the city, for the purpose of conducting operations or maintenance services on Mercer Lake or the dam constituting the downstream bank of Mercer Lake.

Read for the first time: March 3, 2014

Read for the second time: March 17, 2014

Adopted by the City Council: March 17, 2014

Approved by the Mayor: March 17, 2014

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BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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RONALD W. FOGGIN,  
CITY MANAGER

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LANE P. SHETTERLY, CITY  
ATTORNEY

# DALLAS CITY COUNCIL REPORT

**TO: MAYOR BRIAN DALTON AND CITY COUNCIL**

<i>City of Dallas</i>	<b>Agenda Item No. 12 a</b>	<b>Topic:</b> Ord. No. 1760 – Park Advisory Board
<b>Prepared By:</b> Emily Gagner	<b>Meeting Date:</b> March 3, 2014	<b>Attachments:</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved By:</b> Ron Foggin		

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Adopt Ordinance 1760

BACKGROUND:

Our Park and Rec Board is currently 11 to 13 people, many of whom do not come to the meetings. Because we then lack a quorum at our meetings, the members in attendance cannot move forward with anything of substance. Staff would like to propose we modify the makeup of the Board and clarify the Board’s duties and responsibilities. The goal will then be to get a Board made up of members who are truly dedicated to our parks and are ready and willing to step up and help in future planning and promote our parks throughout the community.

At the February 18 Council meeting, the Council requested a change to have the Council appoint and remove members rather than the Mayor. Those changes have been made to the ordinance up for adoption on March 3. A redline version of the ordinance is included in the packet to show where those changes were made.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

ATTACHMENTS:

Redline version of ordinance  
Ordinance 1760

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

An Ordinance amending provisions of the Dallas City Code Sections 2.550 and 2.555, and creating a new provision, relating to the Parks Advisory Board.

THE CITY OF DALLAS DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Dallas City Code Section 2.550 is hereby amended and restated in its entirety as follows:

2.550 Parks Advisory Board.

(1) A city Parks Advisory Board is hereby created.

(2) The Parks Advisory Board shall consist of seven members. At least five members of the parks advisory board shall be residents of the city. Two members may reside outside of the city limits but must reside within Polk County. Members shall be appointed by ~~the Mayor with the consent of~~ the City Council and may be removed by ~~the Mayor with the consent of~~ the City Council.

(3) Of the members first appointed, four members shall be appointed for a two-year term and ~~five~~three members shall be appointed for a four year term. Subsequent appointments shall be for a term of four years.

(4) Four members shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of a quorum may transact business.

(5) At its first meeting in each calendar year, the board shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson. The chairperson shall preside at all meetings and the vice chairperson shall preside over the meetings in the event that the chairperson is absent. Unless otherwise provided, the board shall conduct its affairs according to Robert's Rules of Order.

(6) In the event that a member is absent from three meetings in any calendar year without an excuse, or in the event of an emergency, the board may recommend removal of the member.

(7) The board shall hold at least two meetings per year.

Section 2. Dallas City Code Section 2.555 is hereby amended and restated in its entirety as follows:

## 2.555 Duties and Responsibilities.

The Park Advisory Board shall be advisory to the city council and shall:

- (1) Give due attention and study to park and recreation services as they affect the welfare of the citizens of Dallas.
- (2) Interpret the park and recreation services of the city to the community.
- (3) Engage in planning for future park and recreation areas and facilities, as well as the maintenance of existing areas and facilities.
- (4) Provide input to the city manager or the city manager's designees on their plans and proposals for parks and recreation activities.
- (5) Recommend policies relating to city parks and recreation activities.
- (6) Encourage individuals and organizations to donate funds, property, and volunteer services for the development and operation of park and recreation facilities.
- (7) Generally encourage community interest in parks and recreation.
- (8) The board shall also have the duties assigned under DCC 3.800 through 3.820, and such other responsibilities as the city council may, from time to time, direct.

Section 3. The following provision is added to and made a part of Dallas City Code chapter 2:

### 2.556 Advisory Functions

The actions of the Parks Advisory Board shall be advisory only and shall not constitute policy of the city, nor shall such actions be binding upon the City Council or upon the city. The City Council may adopt all or part of any recommendation of the board, with or without amendment, as city policy.

Section 4. The Park Board in existence on the date of adoption of this ordinance is hereby abolished and its members are hereby discharged as of the effective date of this ordinance.

Section 5. Ordinances 1680, 1699 and all prior and conflicting ordinances are

hereby repealed as of the effective date of this ordinance.

Read for the first time: February 18, 2014  
Read for the second time: March 3, 2014  
Adopted by the City Council: March 3, 2014  
Approved by the Mayor: March 3, 2014

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BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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RONALD W. FOGGIN, CITY MANAGER

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LANE P. SHETTERLY, CITY  
ATTORNEY

ORDINANCE NO. 1760

An Ordinance amending provisions of the Dallas City Code Sections 2.550 and 2.555, and creating a new provision, relating to the Parks Advisory Board.

THE CITY OF DALLAS DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Dallas City Code Section 2.550 is hereby amended and restated in its entirety as follows:

2.550 Parks Advisory Board.

- (1) A city Parks Advisory Board is hereby created.
- (2) The Parks Advisory Board shall consist of seven members. At least five members of the parks advisory board shall be residents of the city. Two members may reside outside of the city limits but must reside within Polk County. Members shall be appointed by the City Council and may be removed by the City Council.
- (3) Of the members first appointed, four members shall be appointed for a two-year term and three members shall be appointed for a four year term. Subsequent appointments shall be for a term of four years.
- (4) Four members shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of a quorum may transact business.
- (5) At its first meeting in each calendar year, the board shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson. The chairperson shall preside at all meetings and the vice chairperson shall preside over the meetings in the event that the chairperson is absent. Unless otherwise provided, the board shall conduct its affairs according to Robert's Rules of Order.
- (6) In the event that a member is absent from three meetings in any calendar year without an excuse, or in the event of an emergency, the board may recommend removal of the member.
- (7) The board shall hold at least two meetings per year.

Section 2. Dallas City Code Section 2.555 is hereby amended and restated in its entirety as follows:

## 2.555 Duties and Responsibilities.

The Park Advisory Board shall be advisory to the city council and shall:

- (1) Give due attention and study to park and recreation services as they affect the welfare of the citizens of Dallas.
- (2) Interpret the park and recreation services of the city to the community.
- (3) Engage in planning for future park and recreation areas and facilities, as well as the maintenance of existing areas and facilities.
- (4) Provide input to the city manager or the city manager's designees on their plans and proposals for parks and recreation activities.
- (5) Recommend policies relating to city parks and recreation activities.
- (6) Encourage individuals and organizations to donate funds, property, and volunteer services for the development and operation of park and recreation facilities.
- (7) Generally encourage community interest in parks and recreation.
- (8) The board shall also have the duties assigned under DCC 3.800 through 3.820, and such other responsibilities as the city council may, from time to time, direct.

Section 3. The following provision is added to and made a part of Dallas City Code chapter 2:

### 2.556 Advisory Functions

The actions of the Parks Advisory Board shall be advisory only and shall not constitute policy of the city, nor shall such actions be binding upon the City Council or upon the city. The City Council may adopt all or part of any recommendation of the board, with or without amendment, as city policy.

Section 4. The Park Board in existence on the date of adoption of this ordinance is hereby abolished and its members are hereby discharged as of the effective date of this ordinance.

Section 5. Ordinances 1680, 1699 and all prior and conflicting ordinances are

hereby repealed as of the effective date of this ordinance.

Read for the first time: February 18, 2014  
Read for the second time: March 3, 2014  
Adopted by the City Council: March 3, 2014  
Approved by the Mayor: March 3, 2014

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BRIAN W. DALTON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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RONALD W. FOGGIN, CITY MANAGER

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LANE P. SHETTERLY, CITY  
ATTORNEY