

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MEETING

October 14, 2020

8:30 a.m.

Teleconference Meeting

Public Participation Dialing Instructions

Call in Number: (720) 650-7664

Access Code: 146 717 4783

Council Member Francoise Bergan, Chair
Council Member Crystal Murillo, Vice Chair
Council Member Allison Hiltz, Member

Be a great place to locate, expand and operate a business and provide for well-planned growth and development.

1. Approval of September 9, 2020 Draft Minutes - Council Member Bergan 8:30 a.m.
2. DEN Strategic Development Plan, Air Traffic and COVID Impacts 8:35 a.m.
Ken Cope, Laura Jackson, DEN
3. Stakeholder Selection for Xcel Partners in Energy – Karen Hancock 9:15 a.m.
4. Miscellaneous Matters for Consideration - Council Member Bergan 9:35 a.m.
 - Aurora Economic Development Council
 - Havana Business Improvement District
 - Aurora Chamber of Commerce
 - Planning Commission
 - Oil and Gas Committee
 - Business Advisory Board
 - Retail
 - AER and Small Business
5. Confirm Next Meeting - Council Member Bergan 9:55 a.m.
November 11, 2020

**PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (PED)
POLICY COMMITTEE
TELECONFERENCE MEETING
September 9, 2020**

Members Present: Councilmember Francoise Bergan, Chair; Councilmember Crystal Murillo, Vice Chair; Councilmember Allison Hiltz

Others present: Mayor Pro Tem Nicole Johnston, Councilmember Marsha Berzins, Councilmember Dave Gruber, Andrea Amonick, Andrea Barnes, Becky Hogan, Bob Gaiser, Chance Horiuchi, Christopher Johnson, Col. Micah Fesler, Colleen Brisnehan, Daniel Kryzanowski, Dan Money, David Berry, Dennis Lyon, Diana Rael, Elena Vasconez, Frank Butz, Garrett Walls, Gayle Jetchick, George Adams, Heather Lamboy, Ian Best, Jason Batchelor, Melvin Bush, Jeffrey Moore, John Cheney, Karen Hancock, Linda Kiefer, Margaret Sobey, Marisa Noble, Mark Witkiewicz, Mindy Parnes, Marcia McGilley, Porter Ingram, Robert Oliva, Sarah Teschner, Sarah Wile, Tod Kuntzelman, John Cheney, Bruce Stokes, Cherie Talbert, Brad Pierce, Liz Fuselier, Yuriy Gorlov, Vinessa Irvin

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

August 12, 2020 minutes were approved.

Introduction of Colonel Micah Fesler, Buckley Air Force Base Col. Micah Fesler – Col Fesler discussed the desire for Buckley AFB to be more involved with interactions with the city regarding planning. There were no questions for Col. Fesler.

Subarea C: Proposed Amendments to the UDO regarding Notice and Approvals

Summary of Issue and Discussion:

Karen Hancock introduced the agenda item brought forward by Mayor Pro Tem Johnston. George Adams provided a presentation of proposed amendments to the Unified Development Ordinance. Several of the proposed amendments have been changed since the August 12, 2020 PED meeting. Current proposed amendments include: 1) within Subarea C, provide notification for registered homeowners associations within 2-miles of a site for Comprehensive Plan amendments and rezone applications; 2) within Subarea C, require Planning Commission approval of master plans; and, 3) include summaries of first review neighborhood meetings in Council and Planning Commission backup materials. The proposed Lowry Landfill UDO amendments has been deferred to permit additional discussion.

MPT Johnston provided input on the proposed changes, stating that improved communication with Ward II residents is needed.

CM Bergan responded with concern over the notification distance applying to denser parts of the city and inquired whether the southeastern portion of Subarea C could be divided into a new subarea.

MPT Johnston stated that there should be a process to review rezones and Comprehensive Plan Amendments.

CM Hiltz stated her support for expanded notice and stated that updates in the future could be made if the expanded noticing becomes burdensome.

CM Bergan asked about HBA's concerns, and MPT Johnston responded that the item could be brought back to the Joint Task Force.

Vinessa Irvin gave an update on the letter received from HBA on September 8, 2020 and stated that it would be discussed at the next Joint Task Force meeting in November.

MPT Johnston stated that she would like to discuss the letter previous to the next Joint Task Force meeting with input from additional groups.

Vinessa Irvin stated that other developers have not provided input but would reach out to the community for input.

CM Bergan asked why an item would need to go to Planning Commission and Council if developers comply.

MPT Johnston added that changes were made to the proposed amendment since the previous PED meeting to limit the process to master plan and expressed concern that it was still too onerous for the HBA.

CM Bergan asked about the traffic review process.

Vinessa Irvin stated that the traffic review was a part of the review and approval process. The rezone portion was necessary because of infrastructure identified for certain areas of the city. Ms. Irvin acknowledged Mark Witkiewicz question about avoiding the additional time and gave a brief response. George Adams provided additional information on the issue.

CM Gruber provided input on the proposed changes and questioned the the need for change.

MPT Johnston gave an overview of the reasoning behind the changes and asked Karen Hancock about the requirements for notifying military installations.

Karen Hancock gave a brief overview of the state-mandated notification to military installations within two miles for amendments to the comprehensive plan and rezone applications. Aurora applies the notification to projects proximate to Buckley AFB.

CM Gruber responded, stating that the landing pattern of airplanes was a major reason for the notification requirements.

CM Bergan stated that the two-mile requirement would add complications to moving the development process forward in denser areas of the city.

CM Berzins provided input on the issue, stating that the residents are not typically involved in the complex aspects of the development process and stated that if developers can work with staff, the resulting change will be beneficial. CM Berzins agreed that two miles were too much area to include in any notification.

CM Bergan asked the staff if there was any way to quantify the additional time or cost of this process.

George Adams responded that it was possible and would provide some information for the Study Session. Specifically, comparison of any differences in process time of an administrative approval compared to public hearing approval as well as any differences in fees.

MPT Johnston provided a final summary of the need for this change, giving specific examples within her Ward.

CM Hiltz stated that if input would be allowed from the development community, residents and non-profits should be included.

Mark Witkiewicz asked what the standard process is stated in the UDO and the proposed deviation, asking for more clarity. Mark suggested a side by side comparison of which processes currently go to public hearing compared to those proposed to go to public hearing.

Vinessa Irvin responded that the requested information could be included in the next meeting of the Joint Task Force, potentially in a special meeting in September.

CM Bergan asked that Mr. John Cheney's question in the chat be addressed at the study session which is if Section 3 of the proposed ordinance applies to Master Plan Amendments or just new Master Plans.

Council members discussed various options for next steps. MPT Johnston indicated should she would like to bring the item forward to Study Session in the future.

Presentation and Discussion regarding Lowry Landfill Superfund Site

Summary of Issue and Discussion:

Karen Hancock introduced the EPA speakers and mentioned that EPA's presentation was also provided at the August 2020 Lowry Landfill Superfund Site Community Advisory Group meeting.

Dr. David Berry gave a presentation on the 1,4-Dioxane Risk Summary for the Lowry Landfill Superfund Site. Topics discussed during the presentation were risk assessment, contaminated groundwater potentially moving into the Murphy Creek area, sampling locations, exposure routes, chemical intake calculations, and carcinogen risks for the North Boundary Plume. (Presentation to be included as part of meeting minutes).

CM Bergan thanked Dr. Berry for the presentation and asked if the EPA would only issue a condemnation notice if an unsafe environment existed, using Tallyn's Reach as an example.

Dr. Berry stated that the risk is limited to well water, which is not allowed in Aurora. Any well water would not be considered potable.

CM Bergan asked if the EPA did not condemn property, the city could not condemn it.

Dan Money confirmed that the city could not condemn property without the EPA doing the same, considering it a "taking."

MPT Johnston stated that she felt that the information was presented in an irresponsible way, stating that studies are still being conducted and that her concerns extend beyond surface-level sampling. MPT Johnston stated that the assessment is inconsistent with the Record of Decision and asked that it be made clear that the main takeaway is that the EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment are still studying the issue.

CM Bergan asked for clarification on the level of study.

MPT Johnston responded that the EPA and CDPHE have still not declared the area safe.

Linda Kiefer began to respond to MPT Johnston's question but experienced technical issues.

CM Gruber thanked Dr. Berry for the presentation and asked about EPA Certifications and notices.

Dr. Berry responded that for the plume, the EPA would not condemn land based on contaminated groundwater as the city has jurisdiction. The county properties are on private wells that are 600 feet deep.

CM Gruber asked about risk and stated that the area in question seems to be in the “green” area and is not at risk. CM Gruber asked if it was labeled as “yellow” or “red” would it be involved in the Superfund site.

Dr. Berry stated that there is an ongoing investigation. Contaminated groundwater is being pumped and treated before leaving the site, reducing concentrations overtime. This investigation is a long-term process.

CM Gruber asked for confirmation that all the areas studied are within the acceptable risk parameters. Dr. Berry confirmed and stated that the presentation and report were reviewed by CDPHE. CM Gruber asked for confirmation that the area was not declared unsafe. Dr. Berry confirmed that status.

Karen Hancock asked that Linda Kiefer provide her comments in writing to the committee since Ms. Kiefer was not able to fully participate in the meeting because of technology issues. (See attached Letter dated October 1, 2020 from Linda Kiefer with EPA).

MPT Johnston stated that a more comprehensive analysis is needed and reiterated that the EPA is still investigating the issue. MPT Johnston asked that the issue be brought in front of the City Council with the opportunity for additional speakers.

CM Bergan stated that the EPA presentation would be moved to Study Session for information only.

UDO Oil and Gas Amendments – Jeffrey Moore
Discussion postponed to next meeting.

Miscellaneous Matters

AEDC

Yuriy Gorlov gave an update on various projects underway. Employment numbers are down, travel is increasing.

Havana Business District

Chance Horiuchi gave an overview on openings and closings in the district and provided the following written update.

- 14 closures with 6 closed due to the State of Colorado Industry Specific Health Orders or By Choice
- 8 permanent: Imane Korean Restaurant – Closed Permanently, La Pily #2 – Closed Permanently – NOW Hungry Wolf BBQ, Windsor Dental Care – Closed Permanently – Did Not Renew Lease, Powerhouse Nutrition and Fitness – Closed Permanently due to Covid-19
- Uncle Joe’s Hong Kong Style Bistro – Leased & was under construction during Covid-19 & no longer opening, R. Stafford Superstore – Closed on 4/30/2020, purchased by Salon Services and the current lease space was too large so relocated, Queen of Angels Catholic Gift & Book Shoppe – Closed prior to Covid-19 & relocated, & El Jaripeo Sports Bar —Closed Permanently
- NEW BUSINESSES: Hungry Wolf BBQ - Aug 7, 2020, former Thai Basil building near Havana & Yale + GEICO INSURANCE office coming to the Gardens On Havana
- 100 + restaurants and all of the Havana Motor Mile (20+ auto dealers + 100 auto services) are re-open, with majority of the 100 are all offering dine-in services at 50% capacity, take-out, & delivery.
- We shared the Covid-19 Testing Site info + Round II of the Housing Assistance Program on Monday, 8/10/2020
- Many businesses are concerned about the Winter months and surviving another possible shut down

- Construction On-Going - Argenta, Stinker Stores and the Kum & Go are moving forward and in progress
- Safeway gas update/remodel complete
- Multi-Modal Study Collaboration continues, hosted the 1st stakeholder outreach in July, site plan updates on hold during study process
- Plus, we have had many inquires from other businesses wanted to relocate and open in Aurora On Havana Street. We have been connecting new leads to Frank and Robert, retail specialists and Aurora. Many are looking for small sq footage, drive-thrus, walk-up's and outdoor expansion spaces.
- The small businesses in Aurora are grateful to the city staff, leadership and council for the AER and looking forward to hear an update from AER program. A few have reached out to share that they have heard from city staff regarding the AER program.
- HMM Workforce program: 7 Pickens Tech students rec'd their tools and tool boxes and are working at a HMM dealership
- BID is in constant communication with stakeholders and hosting direct phone calls, check in's & biz visits as needed
- Working on the 2021 Op Plan and Budget, negotiating 2021 contracts & challenges with not receiving the AV report from the county until 10/13, but budget is due 9/15 to BID attorney, 9/30 to City, requested to extend our submission to the city on budget due to the state's extension on the AV assessments, waiting to hear back from city on process for extension request
- cancelled BID events, contacted vendors, updated comm., in 2021 plan to not host community events due to Covid and significant decrease in the event budget
- Rec'd Sales Tax report for Q2: 2020 as of 7/2020

AUTO: \$2,910,678

FOOD: \$1,797,152

TOTAL: \$11,538,268

In a comparison of 2019 and 2020 second quarter Total Sales Tax we were at \$94,782 in 2019 and \$91,982 in 2020.

3.0% down from Q2's 2019's total sales tax.

Bill Levine with the city also shared that when comparing 2019 and 2020's YTD, as of the end of July 2020, our Total Sales Tax collected was at \$103,375, 6.7% down compared to the \$110,474 total sales tax collected as of July 2019.

- discontinuing the news racks program along the corridor as request of the city
- Working with Visit Aurora on a marketing/advertising campaign for the BID with the proposed community funds

Aurora Chamber of Commerce Update – No update provided.

Oil & Gas Advisory Committee Update

CM Hiltz asked if there would be a presentation on the Oil and Gas Manual before the Council votes on the issue.

Jeffrey Moore stated that there would be information provided.

Jason Batchelor stated that there would be a break on this issue between the study session and regular session.

CM Bergan asked Jeffrey Moore if the report should come back to PED rather than study session so that comments could be provided.

Jeffrey Moore stated that he was open to any process.

Brad Pierce stated that he would like the opportunity to provide comment when the issue is brought forth next.

CM Hiltz stated that she would like this issue to return to PED. CM Bergan and CM Murillo agreed.

Planning Commission Update

Dennis Lyon has no report for this PED meeting and will provide an update at the next PED meeting.

Business Advisory Board of Aurora

Garett Walls stated that comments would be provided in written testimony. Two monthly meetings regarding the minimum wage increase was held with 67 business owners present. Comments will be submitted in advance of Study Session. The BAB Voted 8-1 not to support the proposal and the Havana Business District voted unanimously not to support the proposal.

CM Hiltz thanked Garett for moderating the meetings.

Retail Development:

Robert Oliva provided an update on various projects in the city.

AURA

Marcia McGilley gave an update on programs and Andrea Amonick provided some information on loans, stating that \$955,000 has been issued thus far.

Approved. _____
Francoise Bergan, PED Committee Chair

Next meeting date: October 14, 2020 at 8:30 a.m. Teleconference meeting.



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 8**

1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202-1129
Phone 800-227-8917
www.epa.gov/region8

October 1, 2020

Ref: SEMD/RB/SA

Council Member Bergan
Chair, Planning and Economic Development Committee
15151 E. Alameda Parkway, 5th Floor
Aurora, Colorado 80012

Re: Proposed Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Aurora, Colorado, Amending Section 3.1.7 of the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) Pertaining to the Development Restrictions around the Lowry Landfill Superfund Site

Dear Council Member Bergan:

Thank you for the September 9, 2020, opportunity to present to City of Aurora's Planning and Economic Development Committee regarding the risk assessment for the 1,4-dioxane shallow groundwater plume north of the Denver Arapahoe Disposal facility and the Lowry Landfill Superfund Site (Site).

In 2003, groundwater monitoring detected the chemical 1,4 dioxane north of the Site. As prescribed in the 1994 record of decision, contingency measures to address this issue began in 2006. Under these measures, groundwater is extracted from wells just south of Yale Avenue along the Murphy Creek drainage path and is then treated to remove 1,4-dioxane. These contingency measures, including the monitoring of the plume, are ongoing. Trace concentrations (parts per billion) of 1,4-dioxane in the shallow groundwater plume north of the site have decreased since contingency measures began.

This groundwater contamination appears to be the basis for the City's proposed amendment of development ordinance Section 3.1.7A. As mentioned during the presentation, the 2020 risk assessment demonstrates that there is no significant exposure/risk from the concentrations detected, even under these highly conservative, unlikely, and hypothetical exposure scenarios. As this also was the finding in risk assessments conducted in 2007 and 2020, there is no existing EPA decision document requiring development restrictions in the area covered by Section 3.1.7A.

With respect to development near Superfund sites, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) general practice is to defer to local land use authorities. Regarding the proposed ordinance, EPA was not consulted in the draft amendment. While EPA may provide information to local entities that desire to enact restrictions to ensure protection of human health and the environment beyond requirements that are contained in the EPA remedy for the Site, the resulting restrictions are solely implemented by the local entity, with no requirements for EPA action or approval.

As currently written, the proposed amendment seems to require that EPA make a determination that the remedy is effective and protective of human health and the environment prior to the City allowing development in the subject area. The only time EPA makes such determinations are in the five-year review reports required by the Superfund statute, CERCLA §121(c). Furthermore, the determination could change from one five-year period to the next, depending on circumstances at the Site.

Under the most recent five-year review in 2017, EPA *deferred* the protectiveness determination for Operable Unit (OU) 1, Shallow Groundwater and subsurface liquids, and OU6, Deep Groundwater, and Sitewide in order to gather more information. “Protectiveness deferred” does not mean the remedy is not protective, it just means more information is needed. After numerous analyses, risk assessments and the North End Investigation of the 1,4-dioxane plume, which can be found at www.epa.gov/superfund/lowry-landfill, EPA does not have any information that would currently support a “not protective” determination, especially in light of the risk assessment (addendum to North End Investigation report attached) that found risk to be within the National Contingency Plan acceptable risk range (which is 1 in 10,000 – 1 in 1,000,000 for cancer). We anticipate the protective determination to be final in the next six to nine months.

Beyond the five-year review determination process, a property-specific determination of remedy effectiveness is not something EPA can provide upon request to any entity wishing to develop in the subject area or adjacent, nearby properties. The proposed amendment sets a condition precedent for development that is something EPA cannot facilitate.

I hope this letter is helpful to the City. Because EPA often works with local entities, we are happy to provide examples of other ordinances that are locally implemented, and we are available to discuss any potential alternative language to the existing proposed amendment. Please let me know if any additional information would be helpful.

Sincerely,

Linda Kiefer
Project Manager, Superfund
Lowry Landfill Superfund Site

Enclosure

cc: Dan Money, Attorney for the City of Aurora
Brandon Cammarata, Planning Manager for the City of Aurora

1,4-Dioxane Risk Summary North End Sampling Results Lowry Landfill Superfund Site

The USEPA uses standard risk assessment methodology for all sites to provide a consistent, scientifically based process to evaluate potential threats to public health and the environment. A risk assessment provides the basis for: 1) determining the need for action; 2) identification of contaminant levels that are protective of public health; 3) comparison of remedial alternatives; and 4) evaluation and documentation of public health threats. Under the National Contingency Plan [NCP, 40 CFR §300], an acceptable risk range is defined as one additional cancer case associated with the exposure to contamination in a population of one million (typically expressed as 1 in 1,000,000 or 1×10^{-6}) to one-in-ten-thousand (1 in 10,000, 1×10^{-4}). Risks greater than one-in-ten thousand (1×10^{-4}) generally require some form of action to mitigate those risks. Estimated cancer risks of 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4} are within the risk management range and, depending on the circumstances, do not require action.

The USEPA risk assessments traditionally evaluate two exposure scenarios: an average exposure scenario (AVG) and a reasonable maximum exposure scenario (RME). The AVG scenario uses the average exposure concentration for each media and the RME scenario uses the 95th percentile Upper Confidence Limit (UCL) on the mean exposure value to represent exposure point concentrations. The RME scenario is intended to represent high-end exposures that are reasonably expected to occur at a site.

Lowry Landfill Superfund Site evaluations indicate that the community or environmental receptors are not exposed to significant concentrations of 1,4-dioxane in groundwater north of the site. However, the USEPA assessed the potential risks to human health and the environment to provide context for the levels detected. Intermittent exposure to surface water occurs in Murphy Creek and the ponds in and around Murphy Creek Golf Course. For this evaluation, the USEPA used highly conservative exposure scenarios to illustrate the potential risks associated with the observed 1,4-dioxane concentrations in surface water and groundwater. The risk evaluation focused on cancer risk because this is the predominant health hazard from exposure to 1,4-dioxane; however, the noncancer hazard quotient was also calculated to evaluate other effects of exposure, such as damage to the liver, kidneys, or nervous system. The USEPA considers a hazard quotient less than 1 acceptable. This exercise demonstrated there is no significant exposure/risk from the concentrations detected, even under these highly conservative, unlikely, and hypothetical exposure scenarios. The exposure scenarios and calculated cancer risks and noncancer hazards associated with 1,4-dioxane in the North End Area are described below. Uncertainties associated with these calculations are described after the presentation of potential risks from groundwater and surface water.

Groundwater

The North End groundwater plume contains low levels of the organic compound 1,4-dioxane. The highest concentration of 1,4-dioxane north of Yale Avenue in the most recent sampling effort was 7.4 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) at monitoring well MW129-WD in 2019. The average 1,4-dioxane concentration was calculated to be $1.4 \mu\text{g/L}$ and the 95th percentile UCL was $2.9 \mu\text{g/L}$. The groundwater samples used in the risk evaluation were collected from the shallow,

upper aquifer (weathered Denver formation), which is not used as a drinking water source. Groundwater samples from deeper wells did not contain detectable concentrations of 1,4-dioxane.

Although the shallow aquifer is not a source of drinking water, if a future hypothetical resident utilized the shallow aquifer for drinking water at an assumed concentration of 2.9 µg/L (the RME exposure scenario), they might be exposed to an increased theoretical excess cancer risk of 6×10^{-6} – meaning 6 people out of a total population of 1,000,000 exposed in this scenario might be expected to develop cancer related to 1,4-dioxane exposure from the shallow groundwater. This calculation was based on conservative assumptions. The hypothetical future residents considered in the evaluation included a child (age 0 to 6 years, assumed to weigh 15 kg, consuming 0.78 liters per day [L/day], showering, and exposed to contaminated groundwater 350 to 365 days a year for 6 years) and an adult (age 6 to 26 years, weighing 80 kg, consuming 2.5 L/day, showering, and exposed to contaminated groundwater 350 to 365 days a year for 20 years). Using the Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS, https://rais.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/prg/RISK_search), the increased cancer risk was estimated for potential exposure pathways including ingestion, inhalation, and dermal exposure, as shown in the table below. The noncancer hazard quotient was calculated to be 0.03.

Table 1. Risk Assessment Summary for Hypothetical Future Residents

Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal Contact	Total Hypothetical Cancer Risk
4×10^{-6} (4 in 1,000,000)	2×10^{-6} (2 in 1,000,000)	1×10^{-8} (1 in 100,000,000)	6×10^{-6} (6 in 1,000,000)

The total cancer risk for hypothetical future residents is at the low end of the USEPA’s risk management range and the hazard quotient is below the acceptable limit of 1, indicating that action is not required. In addition, exposure to 1,4-dioxane in groundwater is not occurring and is not expected to occur in the future. The City of Aurora does not permit installation of groundwater wells in the shallow aquifer where 1,4-dioxane has been detected and 1,4-dioxane has not been detected in deeper groundwater monitoring wells in the North End Area.

Surface Water

The surface water in Murphy Creek and ponds near and adjacent to the golf course contain low levels of 1,4-dioxane. The concentrations of 1,4-dioxane detected in surface water are presented on Figure 3.3 of the North End Investigation report. The maximum concentration of 1,4-dioxane detected in surface water was 10 µg/L at sampling location SWMC-03 in 2006; however, the highest concentration detected in recent samples was 3.1 µg/L at sampling location SWMC-04 in 2016. Using the recent surface water data collected in 2016, the average concentration of 1,4-dioxane in surface water from Murphy Creek was calculated to be 0.7 µg/L and the 95th percentile UCL on the mean surface water concentration was 1.9 µg/L. In the most recent sampling event, 1,4-dioxane was either not detected in the golf course ponds or was detected at a concentration just above the method detection limit (JPond-02/SWMC-08, 0.17 J [estimated] on May 4, 2016). Therefore, the human exposure point values used for this risk evaluation were

based on the surface water concentrations from Murphy Creek. Although risk calculations were conducted to evaluate the potential risks from exposure to 1,4-dioxane in surface water, the USEPA has no indication that significant human exposure to this water is occurring or that the 1,4-dioxane levels in these samples reflect affects from Lowry Landfill Superfund Site.

Of the potential workers in the North End Area, the golf course groundskeeper has the highest potential for exposure to surface water bodies and irrigation water from the on-site reclaimed water pond. The risk assessment assumes the groundskeeper is an adult with a body weight of 80 kg and is exposed to the surface water 252 days per year (6 days a week for 42 weeks) for 25 years. It is assumed the groundskeeper would be exposed to the contaminated surface water with a 1,4-dioxane concentration of 1.9 µg/L for 6 hours per day and would ingest 0.11 liter of surface water per hour. The skin surface area exposed would include 813 square centimeters (cm²) of the hands, forearms, feet, and lower legs. Using the RAIS and the calculated 95th percentile UCL concentration (1.9 µg/L), the potential risks were estimated for incidental ingestion of and dermal contact with surface water, as shown below. The total cancer risk for the golf course groundskeeper is below the USEPA’s risk management range and the noncancer hazard quotient was calculated to be 0.0003, which is well below the acceptable noncancer risk of 1, indicating that no action is necessary to address potential risks to groundskeepers from 1,4-dioxane in surface water.

Table 2. Risk Assessment Summary for Golf Course Groundskeeper

Ingestion	Dermal Contact	Total Cancer Risk
4 x 10 ⁻⁷ (4 in 10,000,000)	1 x 10 ⁻⁹ (1 in 1,000,000,000)	4 x 10⁻⁷ (4 in 10,000,000)

A recreational visitor (e.g., a golfer) may be exposed to surface water containing 1.9 µg/L of 1,4-dioxane through incidental ingestion or dermal contact while playing golf. Because the golf course is open for approximately half a year, the risk evaluation assumes that an 80 kg golfer visits the course 45 times a year, plays the course in 6 hours, retrieves golf balls from the surface water in Murphy Creek exposing their hands, forearms, feet, and lower legs to the surface water for one hour (total skin surface area of 813 cm²), and incidentally ingests some of the surface water (0.11 L each hour) each visit to the golf course for a total duration of 10 years. Based on these conservative assumptions, the golfer’s increased cancer risk is below the USEPA’s risk management range, as shown on the table below. The noncancer hazard quotient was calculated to be 0.0005, which is below the acceptable value of 1.

Table 3. Risk Assessment Summary for Recreational User (Adult Golfer)

Ingestion	Dermal Contact	Total Cancer Risk
5 x 10 ⁻⁹ (5 in 1,000,000,000)	2 x 10 ⁻¹¹ (2 in 100,000,000,000)	5 x 10⁻⁹ (5 in 1,000,000,000)

If an adolescent recreational user were exposed to 1.9 µg/L of 1,4 dioxane in the surface water bodies near the golf course, the estimated cancer risks are slightly lower than for the adult golfer described above. This risk exposure scenario assumes that an adolescent (age 6 to 16 years) weighing 44.3 kg would be playing in the surface water 45 days per year over a period of 10 years. Each time the individual plays in the water, it is assumed they will incidentally ingest small amounts of surface water (0.12 L/hr) and also will be exposed through the skin (assuming a skin surface area of 13,350 cm²). The estimated cancer risks for an adolescent recreational user through incidental ingestion and dermal contact are shown below. The noncancer hazard quotient was calculated to be 0.00002. The total hypothetical cancer risk and noncancer hazard are below the USEPA's acceptable risk management levels.

Table 4. Risk Assessment Summary for Recreational User (Adolescent)

Ingestion	Dermal Contact	Total Cancer Risk
9 x 10 ⁻⁹ (9 in 1,000,000,000)	6 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ (6 in 10,000,000,000)	1 x 10 ⁻⁸ (1 in 100,000,000)

Ecological Risk

The aquatic toxicity of 1,4-dioxane has been estimated at 201 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for algae to 666 mg/L for fish based on the EPA's Ecological Structure Activity Relationships estimation program (EPA 2019). In the United States, only Michigan has a chronic water quality value for mammals, set at 22 mg/L (2,200 µg/L) (Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, 2019). In contrast, the highest concentration of 1,4-dioxane detected in surface water in the North End Area was 10 µg/L (that is, 0.01 mg/L) at SWMC-03 in 2006. Therefore, ecological risk is not expected from surface water exposures in the North End Area.

Risk Assessment Uncertainty

This section describes uncertainties in the exposure assumptions and calculations that may impact the risk assessment conclusions.

Reasonable Maximum Versus Maximum Exposure Scenarios

As mentioned previously, standard USEPA risk assessment methodology uses RME assumptions to calculate potential risks to health and the environment. Under the RME scenario, the risk to potential receptors is calculated using the 95th percentile UCL to represent the high-end concentration receptors are reasonably expected to be exposed to at a site. However, risks to potential receptors may be higher if the maximum detected concentration is used in the risk evaluation, rather than the 95th percentile UCL. For example, if a future, hypothetical resident utilized the shallow aquifer for drinking water and installed a well in the vicinity of MW129-WD, they may be exposed to 7.4 µg/L of 1,4-dioxane, which is the maximum concentration of 1,4-dioxane detected in the North End Area during the 2018/2019 sampling event. The estimated cancer risk to a hypothetical future resident would increase if the resident was exposed to the maximum concentration of 1,4-dioxane, rather than the 95th percentile UCL

concentration (Table 5). However, the probability that a future user would place a drinking water well in the area of maximum plume concentration is very low (as this well is on the northern boundary of the Denver Arapahoe Disposal Site along Yale) which is why the USEPA methodology uses the 95th percentile UCL on the mean contaminant concentration to estimate a high-end exposure.

Table 5. Total Cancer Risk for Hypothetical Future Residents for Varying Exposure Scenarios

Reasonable Maximum Exposure Scenario		Maximum Concentration Scenario	
95 th UCL Concentration of 1,4-Dioxane in Groundwater	Total Cancer Risk	Maximum Concentration of 1,4-Dioxane in Groundwater	Total Cancer Risk
2.9 µg/L	6 x 10 ⁻⁶ (6 in 1,000,000)	7.4 µg/L	2 x 10 ⁻⁵ (2 in 100,000)

Similarly, if the maximum detected concentration of 1,4-dioxane in surface water (10 µg/L) was used to estimate risk for the groundskeeper, golfer, and adolescent recreational user, the cancer risks would increase. However, these risks are still at the low end or below the acceptable risk range, as shown on the table below.

Table 6. Total Cancer Risks with Maximum Concentration of 1,4-Dioxane in Surface Water

Groundskeeper	Adult Golfer	Adolescent Recreational User
2 x 10 ⁻⁶ (2 in 1,000,000)	3 x 10 ⁻⁸ (3 in 100,000,000)	5 x 10 ⁻⁸ (5 in 100,000,000)

The risk assessment process uses standardized exposure factors to represent potential human exposure to contaminants in soil, groundwater, surface water, and vapor. The exposure assessment includes assumptions for average body weight, ingestion rates of water and soil, inhalation rates, body surface areas, and frequency and duration of exposure, which are based on investigations of actual human exposure reported in scientific literature. As such, individuals vary their behavior and the assumptions used for exposure assessment may under- or over-estimate an individual's actual exposure.

Variations in Data

The USEPA acknowledges 1) there is a limited data set and 2) there are a number of factors that influence surface water concentrations that include sources of contamination not related to the Lowry Landfill Superfund Site. The concentrations of 1,4-dioxane in Murphy Creek may vary over time, creating some uncertainty in the assessment of potential risks to receptors exposed to surface water. The 1,4-dioxane concentrations detected in 2006 were higher than those detected at the same locations in 2016. For example, at SWMC-03, 1,4-dioxane was detected at

concentrations of 10 µg/L and 9.4 µg/L in 2006 but the concentration decreased to 0.49 µg/L (J-qualified or estimated) in 2016. Similarly, at SWMC-04, 1,4-dioxane was detected at 6.2 and 5.3 µg/L in 2006 and at 3.1 µg/L in 2016. If the shallow groundwater is the source of the surface water in Murphy Creek, the concentrations should decrease as the groundwater concentrations decrease in the shallow groundwater plume over time.

Contribution of Other Detected Constituents to Site Risk

Compounds other than 1,4-dioxane detected in groundwater and surface water may contribute to site risks. Groundwater in the North End Area contains low levels of 1,4-dioxane and six volatile organic compounds (all detected at levels below site performance standards): acetone, 1,1-dichloroethane, naphthalene, tetrachloroethene, toluene, and trichloroethene. Acetone and toluene were the only volatile organic chemicals detected in surface water. Acetone is a common laboratory contaminant and is not thought to be related to site contamination. Therefore, acetone is not included in the risk assessment calculations. Toluene is not a carcinogen so it would not contribute to the cancer risk but was evaluated for its noncancer hazards. The concentrations of the volatile organic compounds detected in North End Area groundwater are shown on Table 7.

Table 7. Detected Concentrations of Volatile Organic Compounds in North End Groundwater

Monitoring Well	Sample Date	Chemical	Concentration (µg/L)
MW129-WD	9/12/2018	1,1-Dichloroethane	1.7
		Tetrachloroethene	0.63 J (estimated)
		Trichloroethene	0.35 J (estimated)
MW176-DEN	3/19/2018	Tetrachloroethene	0.31 J (estimated)
MW176-UDEN	5/2/2019	Toluene	0.23 J (estimated)
		Naphthalene	0.76 J (estimated)
MW177-UDEN	2/19/2019	Naphthalene	0.57 J (estimated)
MW178-UDEN	2/19/2019	Naphthalene	0.77 J (estimated)

Note: **Bold text** indicates the maximum detected concentration of each chemical.

The potential risks to hypothetical future residents represent the most conservative risk scenario. Therefore, potential risks to residents from other detected compounds were calculated using standard exposure assumptions. As described earlier, the assessment of risks from 1,4-dioxane in groundwater were calculated using the RME concentration (2.9 µg/L). However, due to the low frequency of detection for the other volatile organic constituents, the maximum detected concentration for each chemical (shown in bold font on Table 7) was used in the risk estimation. The maximum detected concentrations were screened with the USEPA Regional Screening

Levels (RSL) for residential tap water use; naphthalene and 1,4-dioxane were the only contaminants that exceeded the RSLs. However, as a conservative measure, the increased cancer risk for all detected compounds was estimated for potential exposure pathways including ingestion, inhalation, and dermal exposure and are shown in Table 8 below. The total noncancer hazard index from all contaminants for future residential exposure was calculated to be 0.3, which is below the acceptable level for noncancer hazards.

Table 8. Risk Assessment Summary for Hypothetical Future Residents

Compound	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Total Hypothetical Cancer Risk
1,1-Dichloroethane	1×10^{-7}	5×10^{-7}	9×10^{-9}	6×10^{-7}
1,4-Dioxane	4×10^{-6}	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-6}
Naphthalene	1×10^{-6}	5×10^{-6}	7×10^{-7}	7×10^{-6}
Tetrachloroethene	2×10^{-8}	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-8}
Toluene*	---	---	---	---
Trichloroethene	5×10^{-7}	4×10^{-7}	5×10^{-8}	7×10^{-7}
Total Risk	5×10^{-6} (5 in 1,000,000)	8×10^{-6} (8 in 1,000,000)	8×10^{-7} (8 in 10,000,000)	1×10^{-5} (1 in 100,000)

*The cancer risk for toluene was not calculated because it is not a carcinogen. The hazard quotient for toluene is 0.0001.

As shown on Table 8, the addition of other detected compounds increases the incremental cancer risks but the total cancer risk is still within the risk management range and the noncancer hazard is less than 1, indicating that no action is necessary to address potential risks to hypothetical future residents from chemicals in groundwater. In addition, these calculations were based on conservative assumptions and the total risk to potential receptors from contamination originating from the Lowry Landfill Superfund Site is likely lower than shown on Table 8.

There is uncertainty in the source of volatiles detected in the shallow groundwater in the North End plume. As shown on Table 7, the compounds 1,1-dichloroethane and trichloroethene were only detected in monitoring well MW129-WD. In addition, the maximum concentration of tetrachloroethene was detected in this well. Well MW129-WD is located at the Yale Avenue boundary, more than a mile south of the nearest residence. 1,1-Dichloroethane, tetrachloroethane, and trichloroethene were not detected in wells MW141-WD or MW141-UDEN. Therefore, it is unlikely that the compounds detected in groundwater at MW129-WD are indicative of contamination in the downgradient plume, near the residential developments. Furthermore, toluene and naphthalene were only detected in the deep monitoring wells north of East Mississippi Avenue (MW176-UDEN, MW177-UDEN, and MW178-UDEN). There were no detections of these chemicals in wells located between Yale Avenue and East

Mississippi Avenue, indicating that the constituents identified in the northern-most wells likely do not originate from the Lowry Landfill Superfund Site. Hence, the risk associated with these constituents detected north of East Mississippi Avenue may not be attributed to the Lowry site. Therefore, the inclusion of detected compounds other than 1,4-dioxane in the risk evaluation may over-estimate the actual site risks.

Evaluation of Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air

Volatile compounds in shallow groundwater may volatilize and enter indoor air through a process called vapor intrusion. 1,4-Dioxane was the only compound detected in shallow groundwater above site performance standards. Other volatile organic compounds detected in the North End Area monitoring wells are listed in Table 7. However, these compounds were only detected in monitoring wells more than a mile away from current residences (MW129-WD) or were only detected in deep groundwater monitoring wells (i.e., MW176-UDEN, MW177-UDEN, and MW178-UDEN) and were not detected in the paired shallow groundwater monitoring wells (MW176-DEN, MW177-DEN, and MW178-DEN). Therefore, the calculation of potential risks from vapor intrusion of contamination in shallow groundwater to indoor air is focused on 1,4-dioxane.

The USEPA Vapor Intrusion Screening Level for 1,4-dioxane in deep groundwater is 2,900 µg/L and the Michigan Vapor Intrusion Screening Level for shallow groundwater is 1,900 µg/L (MDEQ 2018). The highest concentration of 1,4-dioxane in the North End Area groundwater (7.4 µg/L) is significantly lower than these screening levels. Therefore, there is no evidence of unacceptable risk to receptors and ambient air, soil gas, or indoor air data have not been collected.

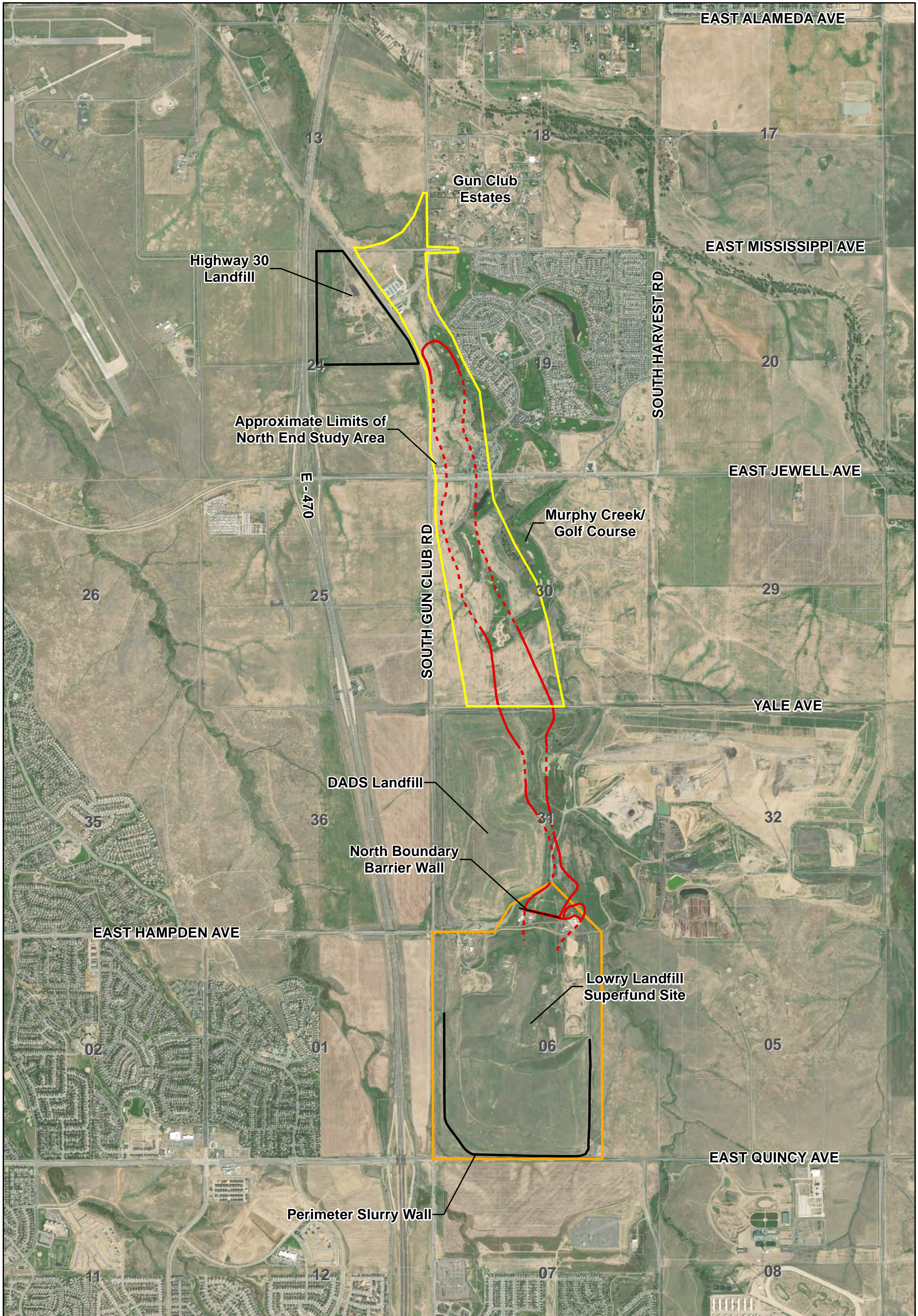
In general, vapor intrusion of the semi-volatile 1,4-dioxane is not considered a major route of exposure because of the relatively low potential of 1,4-dioxane to move from the groundwater phase to the vapor phase. Vapor intrusion and volatilization from groundwater or surface water are not considered significant sources of exposure to the general population because the Henry's Law constant 4.8×10^{-6} atm·m³/mol at 25°C (approximately 77°F) and high water solubility of 1,4-dioxane (greater than 800 grams per liter) indicate that 1,4-dioxane will primarily remain in the aqueous phase and that volatilization to air will be limited (USEPA, 2018). Therefore, groundwater contaminated with 1,4-dioxane in direct contact with a building foundation or present in a dewatering sump would not result in significant exposure to residents. Furthermore, the highest concentrations of 1,4-dioxane found in the most recent sampling of monitoring wells is 7.4 µg/L (MW129-WD, February 7, 2019). Based on these factors, the vapor intrusion pathway is considered incomplete.

As a conservative evaluation of the potential risks to hypothetical future residents, the USEPA calculated the concentration of 1,4-dioxane in groundwater that would result in unacceptable risk (defined as either cancer risks higher than 1×10^{-4} or 1 in 10,000 or a noncancer hazard quotient above 1) from vapor intrusion to indoor air. For this scenario, the upper bound is limited by the noncancer hazard quotient of 1 instead of the upper end of the risk management cancer risk range as described below. These calculations assumed that shallow groundwater containing 1,4-dioxane was in direct contact with the foundation of a residence. However, there is no

evidence to indicate that this assumption is true. The calculations concluded that the concentration 1,4-dioxane in groundwater would need to be approximately 159,000 µg/L to result in an unacceptable hazard to residents through inhalation of indoor air (USEPA, 2019). The concentrations of 1,4-dioxane in water that correspond to the USEPA's acceptable noncancer hazard range of 0.1 to 1.0 is 15,900 to 159,000 µg/L. In contrast, the highest concentration of 1,4-dioxane detected in groundwater in the North End Area was 7.4 µg/L (in monitoring well MW129-WD in 2019). Therefore, vapor intrusion of 1,4-dioxane into indoor air would not pose an unacceptable risk to residents.

References

- Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC, 2020). Environmental Fate, Transport, and Investigative Strategies: 1,4-Dioxane, March 2020. Available at: <https://14dx-1.itrcweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/14DX-Fate-and-Transport.pdf>. Accessed July 2020.
- US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, 2018). Problem Formulation of the Risk Evaluation for 1,4-Dioxane. edited by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention. Washington, DC: EPA-740-R1-7012.
- EPA 2019. Vapor Intrusion Screening Level Calculator, <https://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/vapor-intrusion-resources>
- Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. (MDEQ, 2018). 1,4 Dioxane in Ann Arbor: October 27, 2016 Town Hall Meeting Questions & Answers, Version 2.



- - - 1,4-Dioxane concentration greater than site's performance standard of 0.9 µg/L using most recent sample results (dashed where inferred)
- Lowry Landfill Superfund Site Boundary

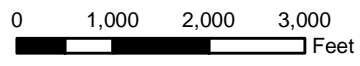
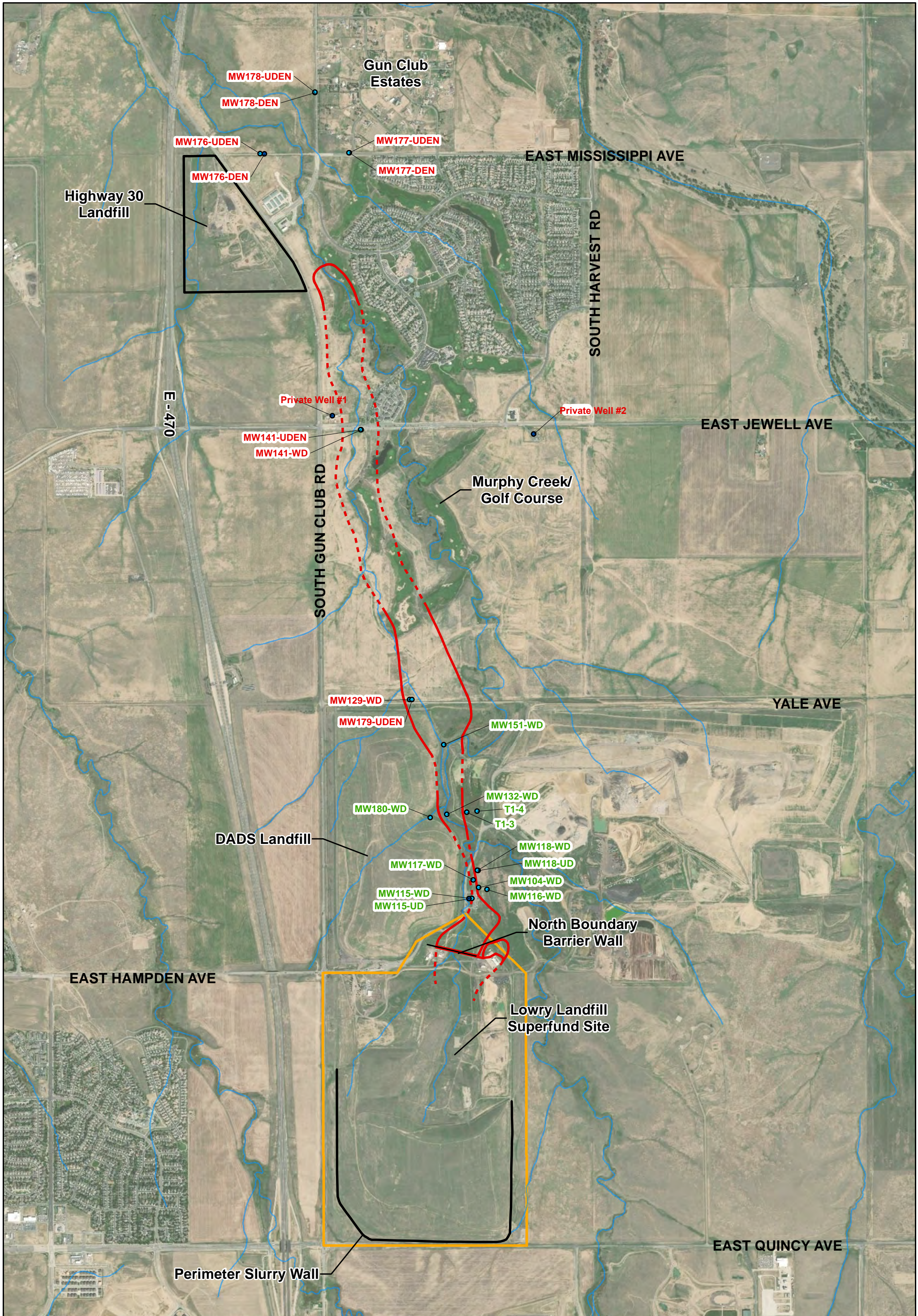


Figure 2.1
Approximate Limits of North End Study Area
Phase I Technical Memorandum
Lowry Landfill Superfund Site, Colorado



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
<http://water.state.co.us/DWRIPub/Documents/GWCRulesAtlas.pdf>, 1991.



Existing Wells

- Shallow Well
- Deep Well

Plume

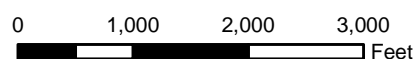
- 1,4-Dioxane concentration greater than site's performance standard of 0.9 µg/L using most recent sample results (dashed where inferred)
- ▭ Lowry Landfill Superfund Site Boundary

Notes:

1. **MW179-UDEN** - wells sampled during North End Investigation
2. **MW129-WD** - wells sampled during the 2018 Synoptic Event



Figure 2.3
North End Groundwater Chemistry Monitoring Network
Phase I Technical Memorandum
Lowry Landfill Superfund Site, Colorado



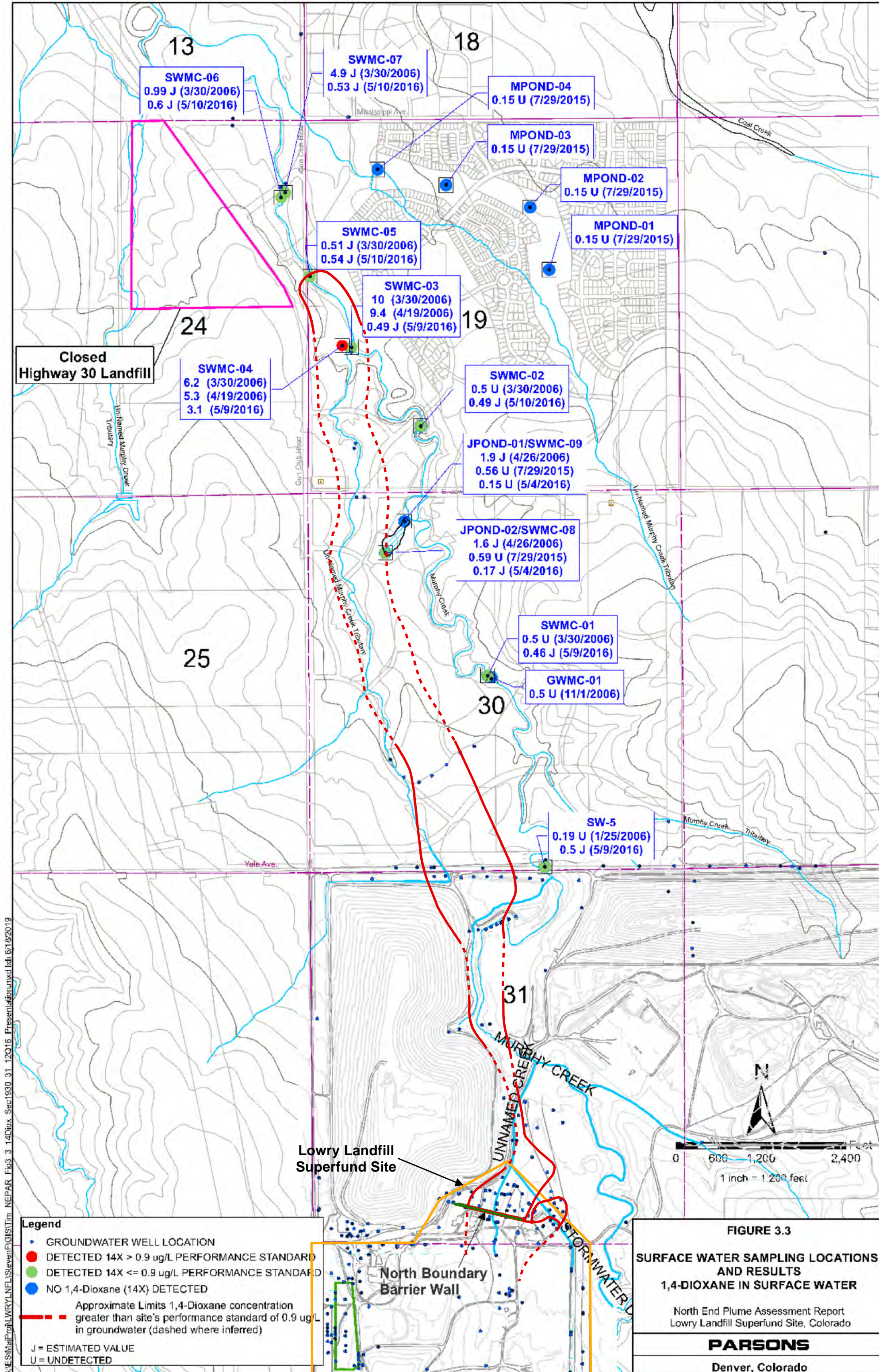


FIGURE 3.3
SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS AND RESULTS
1,4-DIOXANE IN SURFACE WATER
 North End Plume Assessment Report
 Lowry Landfill Superfund Site, Colorado
PARSONS
 Denver, Colorado

S:\ES\Map\Lowry\NLE\Stevens\FIG3\Tim_NEPAR_Fig3_3_14Diox_Sec1930_31_12016_Presentation.mxd kdl 6/18/2019



Planning and Economic Development Policy Committee Agenda Item Commentary

Item Title: DEN Strategic Plan, Air Traffic, and COVID Impact
Item Initiator: George Adams, Planning Director
Staff Source: George Adams, Planning Director
Deputy City Manager Signature:
Outside Speaker: Ken Cope, Laura Jackson
Council Goal: 2.0: Serve as leaders and partners with other governments and jurisdictions--2012: 2.0--Serve as leaders and partners with other governments and jurisdiction

ACTIONS(S) PROPOSED *(Check all appropriate actions)*

- Approve Item and Move Forward to Study Session
- Approve Item and Move Forward to Regular Meeting
- Information Only

HISTORY *(Dates reviewed by City council, Policy Committees, Boards and Commissions, or Staff. Summarize pertinent comments. ATTACH MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETINGS, POLICY COMMITTEES AND BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.)*

No agenda backup provided

ITEM SUMMARY *(Brief description of item, discussion, key points, recommendations, etc.)*

No agenda backup provided. Outside speakers will present to the Committee.

QUESTIONS FOR Committee

This item is for information only.

EXHIBITS ATTACHED:



Planning and Economic Development Policy Committee Agenda Item Commentary

Item Title: Stakeholder Selection for Xcel Energy Partners in Energy
Item Initiator: Karen Hancock, Principal Planner
Staff Source: Karen Hancock, Principal Planner
Deputy City Manager Signature:
Outside Speaker:
Council Goal: 5.0: Be a great place to locate, expand and operate a business and provide for well-planned growth and development--2012: 5.0--Be a great place to locate, expand and operate a business and provide for well-planned growth and developmen

ACTIONS(S) PROPOSED *(Check all appropriate actions)*

- Approve Item and Move Forward to Study Session
- Approve Item and Move Forward to Regular Meeting
- Information Only

HISTORY *(Dates reviewed by City council, Policy Committees, Boards and Commissions, or Staff. Summarize pertinent comments. ATTACH MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETINGS, POLICY COMMITTEES AND BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.)*

In January 2020, Xcel Energy staff provided information to city staff about a voluntary program they offer called Partners in Energy (PIE). The program offers technical assistance from a consultant, The Brendle Group, to conduct community outreach and identify programs, projects and initiatives to reduce energy use. Applications were due on July 15. Although staff determined there was interest in completing an application and taking the item to a future Council Session for review, the subsequent pandemic and response delayed action. The request to participate in PIE was unanimously approved by City Council at the July 20, 2020 Study Session. Based on that approval, the City Manager signed the Memorandum of Understanding and the project kicked off with agreements for co-branding and a list of potential types of stakeholders.

ITEM SUMMARY *(Brief description of item, discussion, key points, recommendations, etc.)*

As an initial step, staff identified businesses as a potential community focus group. The pandemic left many businesses with uncertain futures. Aurora is home to many large and varied industrial developments that have intense energy needs. An overview of account data in Aurora by The Brendle Group identified specifically several large data centers that may be interested in participating. Providing a benefit for owners/occupants of residential units through the program is essential and especially benefiting vulnerable populations.

Because the city already has several programs to reduce and conserve energy, city facilities will not be included as a focus sector, but city staff from Public Works, Cultural Resources, Water, and PROS will attend to identify additional opportunities and act as subject matter experts.

Health care is also a large stakeholder group in Aurora. The Fitzsimons campus has their own XE account manager and is a large enough coalition of energy users to access PIE programming separately from Aurora. Based on feedback from XE, they have not been included in the initial stakeholder group. A separate collaboration with campus sustainability staff and XE is recommended in the final stages of Aurora's PIE program to identify synergies and follow-on activities.

The Brendle Group has recommended that the stakeholder group be no larger than 20 members. Based on an initial review of potential stakeholders, staff is providing the following list for review by Committee Members:

- City Department Staff: Subject Matter Experts
- City Council Member(s)
- Aurora Chamber of Commerce
- Business Advisory Board
- Kaiser Permanente
- Century Link Data Centers
- Flexential Cornell Data Center
- Enzu Den2 Data Center • Sungard Data Center
- Marijuana Grow Houses
- Majestic Commerce Center
- Fulenwider
- Prologis
- Community College of Aurora
- Aurora Public Schools
- Cherry Creek Schools
- Aurora Commission for Seniors

- Aurora Housing Authority
- Large multi-family property managers
- Aurora Economic Development Council
- Asian Pacific Development Center
- The Village Exchange Center

This list is larger than the recommended 20 members understanding that not all of the businesses and/or sectors may be interested in participating. All participation by stakeholders is voluntary. Programming will be identified based on feedback from the stakeholder group and all offerings will be made available to residential, commercial, education and government building owners in Aurora who choose to access the opportunities.

The first workshop will be scheduled in mid-November 2020 and stakeholders will learn about the Partners in Energy and be offered the opportunity to offer feedback about how the program can benefit their business and/or buildings. The second and third workshops will convene stakeholders to prioritize the list of programs and help staff and The Brendle Group draft an action plan. Staff will provide a brief updates to PED periodically to report on progress.

QUESTIONS FOR Committee

Do Committee Members concur with the suggested list of stakeholders? Are there other stakeholders who should be included?

EXHIBITS ATTACHED:

A Exhibit DRAFT PIE Application for Aurora.pdf

YOUR PLAN. YOUR GOALS. POWERED BY PARTNERS IN ENERGY.



PARTNERS IN ENERGY
An Xcel Energy Community Collaboration

Each community we serve has its own unique priorities and vision for energy. Energy is a dynamic topic, and it's changing rapidly with new ways to save, the growth of renewables, electric vehicles and changing regulations. With these competing priorities and stretched resources, creating and maintaining an energy-conscious culture within your community can be a missed opportunity in meeting energy and sustainability goals.

Partners in Energy is here to help.

We understand how important your community energy initiatives are. That's why we offer Partners in Energy as a collaborative solution to reach your goals. We can jumpstart your energy planning, help your team develop goals that match your priorities and provide support putting plans into action.

Support where you need it

Partners in Energy includes free services to empower communities. We match our support to fit your needs — whether it is to develop a comprehensive energy action plan or a plan to support a goal or vision already in place. Our energy planning resources will drive informed decisions on behalf of your community and incorporate input from everyone involved — residents, local businesses, staff and stakeholders. Once your plan is in place, we provide resources to help make it come to life. These resources can include marketing, project management, and tracking and reporting progress.

Your commitment can either be a two-year initiative or a shorter, accelerated timeline for a more laser-focused approach. Our solutions are scalable to fit the unique possibilities within your community. Regardless of where you start, you will have access to our energy advisory staff to take your planning to the next level.






PARTNERS IN ENERGY DELIVERABLES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Facilitation of interactive planning workshops. |
| 2 | Energy usage and program participation data reports to inform plan development and implementation tracking. |
| 3 | Development of energy action plan documents. |
| 4 | Outreach support and development of marketing materials to help implement your plan. |
| 5 | Energy expertise and guidance throughout the process. |

YOUR PLAN. YOUR GOALS. POWERED BY PARTNERS IN ENERGY

Additional resources to boost results

In addition to our team, tools and resources, we provide opportunities for you to interact and network with other communities participating in Partners in Energy.

COMMUNITY SUMMITS 	OFFICE HOURS 	ONLINE PORTAL 
<p>Your team can attend in-person events with like-minded communities to share best practices. We provide educational opportunities that feature experts on current energy topics or opportunities to learn from each other.</p>	<p>Office Hours is a monthly webinar packed with useful information. Experts present on trending topics — ranging from energy efficiency, renewables or outreach — in an environment that offers an opportunity to ask questions and share experiences.</p>	<p>Our portal is designed to provide storage and access to documents related to your community’s work. It connects you to a variety of community program materials, a collateral library, toolkits for outreach and education, as well as collaboration forums.</p>

Commonly Asked Questions about Partners in Energy

Q. How can Partners in Energy benefit our community?

A. Partners in Energy provides your community with supplemental resources to drive energy planning and implementation. Your community can reach a common vision for your energy future, which can serve as a north star in making energy related decisions. Or, it may provide a path forward to meet environmental commitments. Your community is positioned as an environmental leader — and your businesses and residents are provided the tools to help them reduce greenhouse gas emissions and save energy and money. Recognition as a participating community and the resulting impacts can position your community as a desirable location for new businesses and motivate local businesses and residents to save energy and money and meet environmental commitments.

Q. What resources will the community need to provide?

- A.** Partners in Energy is designed to support your community in an initiative you ultimately own. Your community is responsible for providing:
- A single point of contact to support planning, lead implementation and recruit other community participants.
 - Meeting space for any workshops for community-based work to develop an energy action plan.
 - A timely review of documents developed through this process.
 - Any historical documents related to energy planning that are relevant to our current work.
 - Good faith evaluation of any recommendations that result from the collaboration.
 - A commitment to keeping our work moving forward in a timely fashion.

Q. What will Partners in Energy cost our community?

A. The services Xcel Energy provides are free for participating communities within our service territories in Colorado and Minnesota. Your community may identify implementation projects and outreach activities that may require budget dollars. If you are in a community served by Xcel Energy outside those states and interested in energy planning, please contact us to discuss options.



Ready to participate?

We accept applications biannually. Download an application to find out timing by visiting xcelenergy.com/PartnersInEnergy or contact us for questions at PartnersinEnergy@xcelenergy.com or **800.369.4362**.



MEMO

TO: COUNCIL MEMBER FRANCOISE BERGAN,
CHAIR PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY COMMITTEE

FROM: BRAD PIERCE, CHAIR OIL AND GAS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: THIRD QUARTER 2020 REPORT

DATE: OCTOBER 14, 2020

I am pleased to provide the Third Quarter 2020 Report of the activities of the Oil and Gas Advisory Committee. We had two meetings on WebEx in the Third Quarter on July 15, 2020 and August 19, 2020.

July 15, 2020 Virtual Meeting on WebEx:

- Staff provided an update on current Oil and Gas Permit applications.
- **Public Comment:** One resident asked about the Nevin Gun Club and Jamasco well pads. Staff responded that the Nevin Gun Club application has never been submitted to the City. For the Jamasco well pad staff responded that 12 wells were approved. Eight wells have been drilled. The COGCC permits have expired on the other four wells. The Operator will be performing minor reclamation and employees will go to the location weekly.
- During the Public Comment Period for draft Oil & Gas Manual the committee members submitted comments and questions to Jeffrey Moore, Oil and Gas Division Manager. One of our members compiled all responses into the draft Oil & Gas Manual which was sent to Mr. Moore.
- For the majority of this meeting Mr. Moore verbally responded to our comments and questions. Due to time constraints Mr. Moore didn't have enough time to finish his responses

August 19, 2020 Virtual Meeting on WebEx:

- Staff provided an update on current Oil and Gas Permit applications.
- There was no Public Comment.

- Mr. Moore finished his verbal responses, that he began at our July 15, 2020 meeting, to our comments and questions.

Additionally I attended the Public Meetings on the Oil and Gas Manual on WebEx on July 16, 2020 and July 28, 2020 to get a sense of the public's comments.

Respectfully Submitted,



Brad Pierce
Chair, Oil and Gas Advisory Committee

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMO

TO: JEFFREY MOORE, OIL AND GAS DIVISION MANAGER
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY COMMITTEE

FROM: BRAD PIERCE, CHAIR OIL AND GAS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: COMMENTS FOR THE OIL AND GAS MANUAL

DATE: OCTOBER 14, 2020

I am pleased to provide the additional comments with this Supplemental Memo from the Oil and Gas Advisory Committee for the draft Oil and Gas Manual.

It appears the Oil and Gas Manual does not have timelines for staff review of oil and gas applications and timelines for the operator to respond to staff's comments. The Oil and Gas Advisory Committee recommends timelines be put in place. We understand there are timelines for other types of development applications and we believe a similar system be used for oil and gas applications. By implementing timelines it gives certainty for both the City and operators to receive a decision on an application.

The Committee submitted numerous comments and suggestions to Jeffrey Moore for the Oil and Gas Manual. We would like to know whether they will be incorporated into the final version of the manual.

We also would like to have a response from Mr. Moore to our comments in our original Memo to the PED Committee dated September 2, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted,



Brad Pierce
Chair, Oil and Gas Advisory Committee