



Welcome!

Newsletter Revamped

Welcome to the newly updated Connector Newsletter!

As you browse this edition, you may notice some slight changes—in each newsletter a Connector will be featured, highlighting a significant, new or innovative project. Additionally, you will find regular updates on current rulemaking or state legislation. As updates are given, Connectors may be asked to provide feedback or to be called to action with specific requests. The newsletter will serve as a key communication tool for Connectors on reporting requirements to the Metro District, resources available to Connectors, and other important information.

Lastly, as part of the initiative to engage with Connectors, I have begun to call each Connector and attend district manager meetings as invited. If your district or a coalition of districts are having a meeting and would like Metro to attend, please reach out. I would be more than happy to participate and get to meet you all in person!

If you have questions, need assistance, or just want to say hi, please feel free to email or call me-- Brandy DeLange (bdelange@mwr.dst.co.us or 303-910-4297).



Connector Highlight

Crestview Water & Sanitation District

By Mitchell Terry, District Manager

June 30, 1949

The Baker Metropolitan Water and Sanitation District is organized to begin the arduous task of providing safe drinking water to and collecting and disposing of its customer's wastewater from a small neighborhood in north Denver called the Baker neighborhood. For this article, the focus will be primarily on the wastewater collection and treatment changes over the past seventy-one years.

The Baker neighborhood consisted of many homes built in the early 1900's and a handful of farmers. The homes were all on wells and used septic systems for their waste disposal.

The citizens of the neighborhood petitioned the Adams County courts to create a water and sanitation district to serve the area. There needed to be a minimum of 100 property owners to hold a vote to create the district. An election was held on May 28, 1949.

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One hundred thirty-seven votes were cast with 97 votes in favor of the organization of the district and 40 votes against the organization. The Board of Directors meetings were held at the homes of the directors on a rotating basis. The District had two employees at the inception of the District, a Superintendent and an office secretary.



1950s

On February 25th, 1952, voters in the Baker area voted by a count of 89 to 14 to approve the sale of a \$275,000 bond to finance a new wastewater treatment plant.

The Board of Directors met on May 12, 1952 and approved by resolution to pay \$29,825.00 to have the new sewage treatment plant constructed. The new treatment plant would be built on the east side of Federal boulevard at approximately 61st avenue.

The Board of Directors contracted to have an office building constructed at 6530 Federal Boulevard to make district operations more focused and convenient to the customers of the District.

Over the next four years, a considerable amount of properties had included into the district contributing sewer flows into the wastewater treatment plant causing the plant to be undersized. The Baker Board of Directors determined in October of 1956 that a new wastewater treatment plant needed to be built and that a location with more ground was needed to be found for the new facility. The location chosen by the Board was the east side of Pecos Street at west 64th avenue.

April 24, 1957, the Board of Directors passed a resolution to have the new wastewater treatment facility constructed at Pecos Street and west 64th avenue for a total price of \$236,765 and that the plant be constructed in 275 days. The new treatment plant was designed to treat 1.0 million gallons per day.

The population of the Baker Metropolitan Water and Sanitation District was growing exponentially at this time with the addition of the Fairview, Florado and Perl-Mack developments that added approximately 1,000 new homes to the District.

Both treatment facilities were operated by the District until State health department communications indicated that the 61st and Federal treatment facility had reached its maximum capacity and that no additional taps would be allowed to contribute flows into the facility.

On March 12, 1959 the District's engineer was directed to prepare necessary specifications for transferring sewer flows from the old treatment plant to the Pecos Street facility.



The Baker Metropolitan Water and Sanitation District had 17 employees at the end of 1959 to provide administrative services, water and wastewater distribution and collection maintenance, water and wastewater treatment facility operations.

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1960s

Baker's original wastewater treatment facility was decommissioned and dismantled in May of 1960. All of Baker's sewer flows were now being treated at the Pecos Street treatment plant.

Growth continued in the '60s causing more strain on Baker's Pecos street wastewater treatment facility causing concern for the future of the facility.

By Emergency Declaration, the Baker Metropolitan Water and Sanitation District entered into an agreement with the Metropolitan Denver Sewage Disposal District No. 1 on March 12, 1964 to assist in the treatment of its overflow of incoming wastewater flows.

1970s

In 1972, the Board of Directors realized that the District had expanded beyond the Baker neighborhood and now encompassed approximately four square miles. With this realization, the Board decided that the name of the District needed to reflect the service area more appropriately. After several discussions were held, the Board chose to rename the District to the Crestview Water and Sanitation District and on May 10, 1972 moved to change the name of the District.

Crestview's Board also chose to have a new administrative office constructed at 7145 Mariposa Street in the interest of safety to its customers and employees as Federal Boulevard had become too busy to allow vehicles to enter and exit the district offices.

By 1977, growth had continued in the Crestview service area so much that the Pecos Street wastewater treatment facility was no longer a viable option for treating the incoming sewer flows. On April 29, 1977, the Crestview Pecos Street wastewater treatment facility was officially taken out of service and all of Crestview's flows started being sent to the Metro District.

1980s

The 1980s brought considerable change to the District once again. In 1988, Crestview's Board made the determination that the water treatment facility at 2595 W. 64th was no longer a viable treatment facility and began purchasing 100% of the treated water being distributed to its customers. The former Pecos Street wastewater treatment plant was transformed into an office for the maintenance staff with a 6,000 square foot garage built over the former digesters and another 6,000 square foot garage built where the former drying beds stood. The former water treatment plant was sold and torn down in the 1990s.



2000s

Crestview has seen incredible growth in the 2000s with the addition of the Midtown development located at 68th avenue & Pecos street, the Clear Lake Estates at Raritan street and Elmwood Lane, Westminster station

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located at 70th avenue and Federal Boulevard adding nearly 1,000 new homes to the District. There are several proposed developments in the works that could add another 1,000 to 2,000 more homes within the next three years or so. Crestview currently serves over 5,300 water customers and 6,000 sewer customers.

Crestview currently has 20 employees consisting of four administrative staff, one design engineer, nine water and wastewater maintenance team members and six pipeline replacement team members.

Crestview is proud of its past and is excited for its future. Crestview's Board feels that being a member of the Metro Wastewater Reclamation District and Denver Water will be the best way to serve our existing customers as well as our future customers for a very long time.

CDPHE Adopts Narrative Policy Substance levels for per- and polyfluoroalkyl

On July 14, the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) adopted [policy 20-1](#), a policy for interpreting the narrative water quality standards for PFAS. PFAS are a group of over 3,000 man-made compounds, which have been used in Colorado in firefighting foams and are present in household products such as non-stick cookware, pizza boxes, stain resistant and waterproof clothing. While it is likely most human exposure to PFAS can be linked to use of manufactured products containing PFAS compounds, humans may also be exposed to PFAS through contaminated drinking water. PFAS are not a product of the wastewater treatment process and originate from outside the Metro District.

Consistent with Policy 20-1, the WQCD (Water Quality Control Division) has indicated that it plans to require effluent sampling and source investigation under the pretreatment program to identify the scope, magnitude and extent of potential PFAS entering into and discharging from wastewater treatment facilities.



Unless there is reason to expect PFAS in construction groundwater or stormwater, these activities will not likely trigger sampling or control. Accordingly, the District anticipates receiving requirements to sample and conduct source investigation in the near future.

Throughout the legislative and narrative policy process, the District has engaged extensively with CDPHE and legislators, providing feedback on legislation ([HB 20-1119, State Government Regulation Of Perfluoroalkyl And Polyfluoroalkyl Substances](#)) and narrative policy; including submitting comments and testifying before the WQCC about the current state of treatment technologies, expected reeducation associated with source control and the significant economic impacts associated with various policy options that were being considered by the legislature and CDPHE.

While Metro applauds the state's efforts to provide funding to impacted utilities and communities through loan sources and grant funding identified in [SB 20-218, CDPHE Colorado Department Of Public Health And Environment Hazardous Substances Response](#), this funding is not sufficient to cover costs. Moreover, because PFAS are not a product of the wastewater treatment process and originate from outside wastewater utilities, solutions for addressing PFAS contamination must focus on the control of these chemicals at their original source.

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Metro Needs Your Help!

As part of the delegation agreement between participating Connectors and Contracting Municipalities, the Metro District's Industrial Pretreatment Program (IPP) must continuously update the current list of businesses/industries in the entire 715 square-mile service area throughout the year. Updating the businesses/industries in our service area allows us to identify new and potentially harmful contaminants before they become a problem in our sewer lines and at our plants. It is critical the IPP knows what industries are contributing to our system. For example,

- Auto body shops generate waste that has the potential to be harmful to District employees working in sewer lines.
- Medical facility waste could impact the District's ability to comply with environmental permits, laws, and regulations.
- Car washes discharge contaminants that could be poisonous to fish.
- Breweries discharging low pH waste could potentially corrode sewer lines.

Connectors should provide updates at the end of each quarter, by the 15th of following month (i.e. April 15, July 15, October 15, January 15) to Brandy DeLange or Meg Parker. Please contact Meg Parker if you have any IPP Questions (mparker@mwrld.dst.co.us or 303-286-3253).

Your help in identifying new and/or changing industries in your service area is greatly appreciated.



Paid Family Leave to Appear on November Ballot

On August 26, the Secretary of State verified that Colorado Families First, a coalition of proponents of creating a state-run paid family leave insurance program, have submitted the necessary number of signatures to make the November ballot. If passed, the measure would require employers and employees to pay into a fund that would allow employees to be paid during medical leave either for themselves or a family member. Connectors should note that the following entities are not required to pay the entire premium: employers with nine or fewer employees; self-employed individuals; local governments that decline participation in the program; and, employers that already offer approved paid leave benefits.

View final ballot language [here](#).

Resources for Connectors

Do you have a project that needs funding? Please follow [this link](#) to find a list of resources available to Connectors.



Important Dates to Remember

October 15, 2020	3 rd Quarter Sewer Connection Charges Due
October 20, 2020	Metro District Board Meeting
November 17, 2020	Metro District Board Meeting
December 15, 2020	4 th Quarter Annual Charges Due
December 15, 2020	Metro District Board Meeting
January 15, 2021	4 th Quarter 2020 Sewer Connection Charges Due
January 19, 2021	Metro District Board Meeting
January 22, 2021	Commercial Water Use Reports & Permit Reports Due

Keep Us in the Loop

Do we have the best contact information for your organization? If staff or board members have changed, drop us a line and we'll update our contact list.