

Open Space Advisory Board

Agenda

Wednesday, January 13th, 2016

Louisville Public Library

1st Floor Meeting Room

951 Spruce Street

7:00pm

- I. 7:00 pm Call to Order
- II. Roll Call
- III. Approval of Agenda
- IV. Approval of Minutes
- V. 7:08 pm Staff Updates
- VI. 7:12 pm Board Updates
 - a. Introduction of Board Members and New Board Member: Graeme Patterson
 - b. Colorado Open Space Alliance Conference- Linda
- VII. 7:32 pm Public Comments on Items Not on the Agenda (more time as needed)
- VIII. 7:35 pm Discussion Item: 2016 Housekeeping
 - a. Approve Board Member Contact Information
 - b. Approve Designation of Places for Posting 'Notices of Public Meetings' For 2015
 - i. City Hall, 749 Main Street
 - ii. Library, 951 Spruce Street
 - iii. Recreation/Senior Center, 900 Via Appia
 - iv. Police Department/Municipal Court, 992 Via Appia
 - v. City Website: www.LouisvilleCO.gov
 - c. Distribution of the 2016 Open Government & Ethics Pamphlet
 - d. Officer Elections
- IX. 7:45 pm Discussion Item: Review & Finalize 2015 OSAB Accomplishments
- X. 7:50 pm Discussion Item: Create a List of 2016 Goals

City of Louisville

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XI. 8:35 pm Discussion Items for Next Meeting on February 10th

XII. Adjourn

Open Space Advisory Board Meeting Minutes
Wednesday, December 9th, 2015
Louisville Public Library: First Floor Meeting Room
951 Spruce Street
7:00 pm

- I. Call to Order-** Helen called the meeting to order at 7:05 pm.
- II. Roll Call-**
Board Members Present: Helen Moshak, Mike Schantz, Christopher Smith, Laura Scott Denton, Missy Davis, Spencer Guthrie
Board Members Absent: Linda Smith
City Council Members Present: Jeff Lipton (arrived at 8:30)
Staff Members Present: Ember Brignull, Sean McCartney
- III. Approval of Agenda-**
Helen commented that we will move the budget discussion item to the end, so Jeff can be present (Jeff was at the Rec Center presiding over a Rec Center expansion project public open house). Mike moved to approve the agenda with the aforementioned change. Christopher seconded. The motion was passed unanimously.
- IV. Approval of Minutes-**
Christopher commented that there were a few typos on page 5 of the minutes. Ember pointed out that there were two letters from citizens that were included in the minutes. Christopher moved to approve the minutes with the aforementioned spelling corrections. Missy seconded. The motion was passed unanimously.
- V. Public Comments on Items Not on the Agenda-**
A. Steve Razor— 409 Majestic View Drive— Mr. Razor passed out recent photos he took near the Davidson Mesa Dog Off-leash Area. They were photos of dog waste on the property which were left un-disposed of. He said the photos are typical of the large quantities of dog waste left on the site. He also shared maps of the neighborhood drinking water wells that are being impacted by the dog waste during water run-off events, such as summer storms (the locations of which have been omitted from the minutes by Mr. Razor's request). He included CDC reports about the potential deleterious impact of dog waste on human health. He read a letter that re-iterated that his property and those of his neighbors are being adversely impacted by the dog off-leash area. He has been coming to OSAB to ask for the board's support in his proposal to move the Dog Off-Leash Area. He argues that benefits would include the re-seeding of the current social trails and the prevention of run-off leaving the property. He asked that the CIP currently dedicated to raising the dog park trail would be better dedicated to re-seeding, and suggested that raising the dog park trail would actually be even worse for washing dog waste onto his property. He also wants to see better enforcement of waste clean-up. Mike commented that he also perceives all the issues Mr. Razor points out, as he is up at Davidson Mesa a lot. He suggested that citizen support for the enforcement role of the Open Space ranger program might be helpful. Mike also

commented that he feels like shifting the Dog Off-Leash Area to the south would only shift the problem and ecologically divide the Mesa, which has already suffered environmental degradation from the current Dog Off-Leash Area. He'd rather see the Dog Off-Leash Area moved somewhere entirely (ie. off the Davidson Mesa property). Christopher asked whether the drainage mitigation suggested by the CIP budget could address these issues. Ember said that the specific CIP presented by Mr. Rasor had not been approved by City Council for the 2016 budget but that if operation budgets allow the Parks Division may be moving forward with the project. She clarified that Open Space, Parks and Public Works are looking into moving the drainage into a storm water system that was installed with construction of the new underpass. Laura suggested that there may always be people who will break the rules and moving the Off-Leash Area might not deter them. Missy commented that she supports eliminating the Off-Leash Area at Davidson Mesa altogether and re-siting it to another area. She also specifically suggested that no further amenities be added to the site that may attract yet more visitors to this already heavily-impacted site. Missy asked Mr. Rasor whether the Off-Leash Area was more vegetated this wet season. Mr. Rasor opined that there was more weed coverage in the summer, but the area is currently just as denuded as always. Spencer commented that all the documentation that Mr. Rasor is collecting is very valuable and persuasive. Helen asked Ember whether the whole area is zoned for Open Space and Ember said that it was. Helen expressed the concern that it is possible that this chunk of land could be carved out and rezoned as a Park some day and she felt strongly that this must not happen. Mike asked how this could be prevented. He was particularly concerned when he learned that Parks had taken over maintenance of the Dog Off-Leash Area. In response to Mr. Rasor asking who else he could speak with regarding this issue and it was suggested that he might try to talk to the newly-formed Parks Advisory Board too since Parks has been directed to maintain the off leash area or City Council. Helen agreed that OSAB should have a joint meeting with the new Parks Advisory Board to discuss this issue with them. Mike suggested that maybe OSAB can help steer the new Parks Advisory Board towards thinking about an alternative dog park. Christopher suggested that Mr. Rasor's timing is good since we will be discussing CIP budgeting and his concerns give urgency to the Off-Leash Area remediation projects.

VI. Staff Updates-

A. Boulder County Transportation is interested in developing a 10-foot concrete trail connection from Dyer Rd. to the Damyanovich property for 2016. It is not on Open Space Land and currently it is a service road. They have asked for some City Funding to help with the project design and construction. Missy asked why the trail would be 10 ft. wide and concrete. Ember suggested that the goal was to match the Hwy. 36 Bikeway Trail.

B. Ember has been contacted by the City of Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks (OSMP) who are working on a brochure and website about ADA-friendly trails. After discussing Louisville options OSMP decided to add the Warembourg Property's trail network to their documentation. OSMP suggested that the data provided by Louisville would be a great start for a Louisville ADA trail web page. Ember and Denise will be working with OSMP to evaluate this concept. The concept is that Louisville would create a description of ADA friendly trails and potentially create online video of the trail allowing users to decide for themselves if the trail is appropriate. If the City moves forward with this project OSMP would link to the City's web page. Ember was enthusiastic about the project.

C. Open Space is taking over maintenance duties at the end of this year at Bullhead Gulch. Currently the builder is supposed to be doing all maintenance. The builder is fixing up a few last things that the City asked them to address before the handover.

D. Ember presented the wayfinding materials to the Youth Advisory Board. They were excited. They are doing a "Trek the Trails of Louisville" volunteer program in May. They would like some assistance from OSAB/staff for this event. YAB will let us know when they have finalized a plan.

E. There were 26 attendees at the Climate Change Symposium talk in November. There were 122 participants total over the three talk series.

F. 675 citizens attended education events this year. This is over double last year's total. This increase was largely from the addition of the summer ranger program.

G. According to the raptor monitoring program, 22 chicks fledged on ten Louisville nests in 2016.

H. Consultants are removing 32 prairie dogs from Open Space properties.

I. December is the official end of the wayfinding contract.

J. Staff are interested in creating a weed database on ArcView. A contractor will likely be hired to start/develop the framework of a database and then staff will fill it in.

K. Christopher asked about reports that Etkins Johnson will be breaking ground for new development at CTC and giving cash-in-lieu for Open Space. Christopher wanted to know where that money goes. Sean answered that the money goes to a fund that is controlled by Louisville, Lafayette, and Broomfield allowing them to buy land for Open Space within a certain geographic area.

VII. Board Updates-

A. Laura announced that she is on the Recreation Center redevelopment Task Force and she can report back to OSAB if interested. Jeff Lipton is one of the Task Force's City Council members.

VIII. Discussion Item: Update on the Planning Department's Wayfinding Program Presented by: Sean McCartney- Principal Planner, City of Louisville

Sean said that they are piggybacking the wayfinding onto the current Small Area development programs. The goal is to get cars, bikes, and pedestrians through the town. The consultants have been working with the Open Space wayfinding consultants to make sure the two systems work together smoothly. One of the goals is to eliminate sign and pole clutter. They got a lot feedback from citizens (detailed in the packet). Christopher commented that he was concerned that the two systems would be parallel but not integrated. Sean assured the board that he and Ember would be working to marry the systems. Sean wants to have a cohesive look so that "you know are you in Louisville." Their feedback suggests that public doesn't want to see a disruption of the Dark Sky and wants to see elimination of light pollution when possible. Sean cautioned that none of the program is paid for yet and the current project is for all the signs to be designed, but not built. Sean asked the board about directing citizens towards Open Space. Helen clarified that the board is mostly concerned about directing cars towards Open Space that don't have parking lots, creating parking nuisances. Laura asked where the idea of city "districts" comes from. Sean answered that it came from Staff. Laura asked if there could be unintended consequences (such as property value changes) to putting neighborhoods into "districts" and why residential neighborhoods are included into those districts. Sean answered that there wouldn't be any labeling in the neighborhoods themselves, only in the commercial neighborhoods. The map putting

residential neighborhoods into the districts was for internal use only. Helen asked about using Centennial Valley sculpture for that district's icon. Apparently the developer built the sculpture and it is owned by the current landowner. Laura commented that she doesn't like the sculpture, to her it doesn't look "like Louisville," and she would hate to see it used to represent the entire area (although she acknowledged that it is iconic). Sean said that several of the district's medallion icons were going to be changed.

IX. Discussion Item: Review & Finalize OSAB's 'Strategies and Tools for Open Space Property Acquisitions' Memo Presented by: Missy Davis and Christopher Smith

Christopher and Laura both commented that the fund is called "the Land Acquisition Conservation Trust Fund" (its historical name) whereas the board has been told by staff that the City calls it "the Open Space and Parks Fund." The board agreed to put both names on it for clarity. Laura commented that she really liked this document: it is very specific and clear. She hoped it would be a helpful summary of land preservation methods for the City. The board decided to send it to City Council now, though the board could review it with Council again at the upcoming study session.

X. Discussion Item: Review & Finalize OSAB's Response to Lafayette's OSAC Update

Helen wrote a letter in reply to the Lafayette Open Space Advisory Committee's letter. Laura pointed out that Spencer's name was written "Spence." Missy commented that Lafayette's letter mentioned that they were working with a consultant about education programs and she wanted to hear more about that during a joint meeting. Helen said that she would mention this in the body of the email. Laura suggested that this letter should be sent as-is with the two small aforementioned changes and the rest of the board agreed.

XI. Discussion Item: 2016 Open Space Capital & Operations Budget

Jeff wanted to report how the budget discussion went during recent City Council meetings. Jeff reported that the budget discussions were somewhat contentious. Part of the issue was there is a lot of concern for infrastructure, such as roads, which have been poorly maintained and hit hard by recent weather. So Council decided to double down on service and infrastructure including multi-year projects (e.g. the underpasses at South Street and the McCaslin underpass). This meant that there will be very little money left over for extra projects in 2016. Council tried to defer some of these projects to later years in a 5-year look. The current plan is to allocate \$4 million for street repairs and underground utilities repair. Trails and Wayfinding projects need to be deferred to 2017, but they are currently planning to allocate \$1.3 over the next 5 years, mostly in construction. It will come out of the Open Space/Parks Fund. Helen, Mike, and Spencer made comments that there could be better labeling on the spreadsheets so there isn't so much confusion. Spencer asked Jeff how the City estimates the future revenue numbers. Jeff replied that there are fairly conservative estimates that fuel projections for all the funds' revenue. Jeff gave the board members spreadsheets and budgets to review as a group. Jeff recommended that Open Space staff use 2016 to get the wayfinding all set up to hit the ground running for 2017, though he cautioned that there could be no funding guarantee. Jeff pointed out that Council directed a transfer from the General Fund to the Open Space/Parks Fund to build the fund's balance back up to \$3 million after the purchase of the Cottonwood Park/Church property. Council approved a full-time, year-around Open Space ranger program. There was some debate about

education vs. enforcement for this position. Ember passed out a draft job posting for the ranger position, which will hopefully be hired in March. OSAB requested the pay range for the position which Ember will bring to the next meeting. Council also put in an additional \$60k for weed control which will be divided between parks and open space. There was also plan for a controlled burn in 2017. Missy suggested she could help direct staff towards people to talk to about controlled burns within the Nature Conservancy. Jeff suggested that he tried not to let Council dictate staff's management tactics too hard. Jeff was also happy to mention that the Parks Advisory Board is starting up in 2016. Jeff announced that he has been reappointed to be the council liaison to OSAB.

XII. Discussion Item: Create a list of OSAB's 2015 Accomplishments

Helen will go through the minutes, compile a list, and then sent it out via email for the board to comment on and add to.

XIII. Discussion Item for Next Meeting on January 13th 2016

a. 2016 Housekeeping: officer elections, update board member contact information, approve designation of places for posting 'Notice of Public Meetings' and distribution of the 2016 Open Government & Ethics Pamphlet. Helen communicated that she'd be happy to let others have a chance to step in as OSAB chair.

b. 2015 OSAB Accomplishments

c. 2016 OSAB Goal Setting

d. Preparation for Study Session with City Council on February 23rd, 2016.

e. Plan future collaboration with the new Parks Advisory Board

XIV. Adjourn-

The meeting adjourned at 9:19pm

December 9, 2015 Public Comment

Steve Rasor, Majestic View Drive

Request to switch dog park trail on Davidson Mesa with central multi-use trail

I brought a packet for each of you containing a Google map with approximate locations of the impacted wells, photographs, a page from CIP, and articles from the Centers for Disease Control and National Institutes of Health explaining why hundreds of uncollected dog feces can be hazardous to our soil, our household drinking wells, and our health. As you know, after major rain events two of the lower lying lots on my street are inundated with fetid storm water flowing over from the dog park. The first photograph in your packet was taken this spring near the shared well on the property directly south of mine. I watched the water flow over that neighbor's property, our street, and into my yard where it remained for well over a week and even longer near my neighbors' well. Given the odor and the fact that our septic fields were fine, I could only presume that the floating debris contained dog feces.

I'm here again to ask for your support to relocate the dog park on Davidson Mesa. Could the main dog park trail be switched with the main multi-use trail? Both the eastern section of the central multi use and dog park trails are in land categorized as Visitor on the open space maps. They both end up in about the same place. I believe this switch would be as convenient, comfortable, and enjoyable to users as the trails are now. The benefit to us would be that the conversion would allow the social trails and trampled, compacted portion of the main trail in the dog park to be re-vegetated with native grass that could hold the soil and capture eroded sediments as close to the source as possible, ideally preventing flooding onto our lots. A hydrologist told me that decay, filtering, and absorption of pollutants occur where water is in contact with soil and plants. The dead and dying vegetation in the dog park do not need to be a story with a sad ending. If the \$25,000 CIP funds set aside for elevating the dog park trail in 2016 could be devoted instead to planting seed in the dog park, moving the gates, and adding fencing south of the main trail it would be a use we would celebrate versus one that will worsen our situation. Water runs down hill. The higher a path in the dog park is relative to our lots, the more the pollution will fill our yards. This reconfiguration would allow volunteers like me and others I'll recruit to spread native grass seed, roll it if that's recommended, set up signs like the one shown in your packets, track seedling growth with photographs, and report dogs at large if that occurs. The dog park is directly across from my front door so I'm a perfect candidate to volunteer for any and all of these functions. It will serve your open space rehabilitation mission to allow nature to seek the redemption it desires. Nature is resilient. When native prairie grasses grow, the birds, mammals, reptiles, bees, and butterflies still visiting and residing in our yards will return and the less common birds and raptors would take notice and in time at least feed and hunt if not take up residence there again.

I fully recognize this is not a perfect solution. If signs were added posting fines for failing to pick up waste, and pollution prevention regulations enforced, perhaps a new mindset would prevail in a different location. Perceptions that nothing will happen to those who leave their pets' poop behind would change, and better care would be taken of a new space. Given the unpredictability of current

and future precipitation events and as a matter of environmental justice, I believe Louisville citizens would understand that our plea to move the dog park to a more central location is justifiable and a reasonable use of open space funds. Thank you for your patient consideration of this request.



Toxocariasis: Clinical Aspects, Epidemiology, Medical Ecology, and Molecular Aspects

Dickson Despommier

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ABSTRACT

Go to:

Toxocariasis is caused by a series of related nematode species (ascarids) that routinely infect dogs and cats throughout the world. The eggs from these ascarids are common environmental contaminants of human habitation, due largely to the fact that many kinds of dogs and cats serve as pets, while countless others run wild throughout the streets of most urban centers. The eggs, present in dog and cat feces, become infectious within weeks after they are deposited in the local environment (e.g., sandboxes, city parks, and public beaches, etc.). Humans, particularly children, frequently ingest these eggs by accident and become infected. Infection in humans, in contrast to their definitive hosts, remains occult, often resulting in disease caused by the migrating larval stages. Visceral larva migrans (VLM) and ocular larva migrans (OLM) are two clinical manifestations that result in definable syndromes and present as serious health problems wherever they occur. Diagnosis and treatment of VLM and OLM are difficult. These issues are summarized in this review, with emphasis on the ecology of transmission and control of spread to both humans and animals through public health initiatives employing treatment of pets and environmental intervention strategies that limit the areas that dogs and cats are allowed within the confines of urban centers.

INTRODUCTION

Go to:

Toxocariasis is the clinical term applied to infection in the human host with either *Toxocara canis* or *Toxocara cati*. Both of these are ascarid nematodes in the order Ascaridida, superfamily Ascaridoidea, family Toxocaridae. Their definitive hosts are the domestic dog and cat, in which they live as adults within the lumen of the small intestine. Infection can occur by the host ingesting viable, embryonated eggs from contaminated sources (e.g., soil and earthworms, etc.), or they can acquire the infection in utero (i.e., transplacentally) from the infected mother when she ingests more infective eggs. In contrast, the human host is aberrant with respect to the completion of the life cycle. Infective larvae hatch after ingestion of eggs, but the juvenile stages fail to develop to mature adult worms. Instead, they wander throughout the body for months or up to several years, causing damage to whatever tissue they happen to enter. The ability of a eukaryotic parasite to survive in any mammal for that length of time is unusual. Only a few others have evolved long-term survival strategies; namely, the adult stage of schistosomes live for 10 to 25 years, the first-stage larva of *Trichinella spiralis* lives for the life span of the host, some species of adult filarial nematodes live 10 to 15 years, and the juvenile stage of most species of tapeworms survive for 5 to 10 years. To accomplish this daunting feat, all of these parasites have acquired unique mechanisms for evading the host's

Worms develop to the adult stage (Fig. 2) in the small intestine about 60 to 90 days after the larvae hatch. Mating then ensues, giving rise to nonembryonated eggs (Fig. 3), which become excreted with the fecal mass. Embryonation occurs in the soil within a week or so after deposition (Fig. 4). Incubation periods of longer duration are due to lower temperatures. In northern latitudes, eggs can lie dormant until the temperature rises in spring, triggering embryonation.



FIG. 2.

Portion of dog small intestine with adult *T. canis*. Male worms have a curled tail; females have a straight tail.

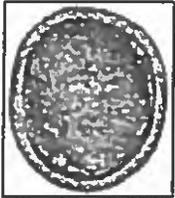


FIG. 3.

Uncembryonated egg of *T. canis* (90 by 75 μm).



FIG. 4.

Embryonated egg of *T. canis* (90 by 75 μm).

CLINICAL ASPECTS

Go to:

The degree of host damage, and the concomitant elicitation of signs and symptoms, varies with regard to which tissue has been invaded; the liver (20), lungs (27), and central nervous system (CNS) (32), including the eyes (49), appear to be most sensitive. In addition, the number of migrating juveniles and the age of the host are two additional factors important as to whether a given individual's condition will become elevated above the clinical horizon. Pathological consequences are largely dependent upon the death of the juveniles. Their death heralds the onset of marked delayed-type and immediate-type hypersensitivity responses. Inflammation manifests as eosinophilic granulomas. The immediate hypersensitivity responses to dying and dead larvae in the viscera, including the lungs, liver (Fig. 5), and brain (Fig. 6), produce symptoms characteristic of VLM.



FIG. 5.

Juvenile *T. canis* from impression smear of brain tissue from an experimentally infected mouse (390 by 30 μm).



FIG. 6.

Juvenile *T. canis* in liver of an experimentally infected mouse.

In the eye, migrating third stage larvae can damage the retina, inducing granulomatous reactions (Fig. 7; Fig. 8) leading to impaired sight. In severe cases, the granuloma was responsible for the loss of sight. These pathological manifestations have, in the past, occasionally been misdiagnosed as retinoblastoma (28, 62). Today, with reliable immunodiagnostic reagents and methods, OLM is almost never mistaken for other clinical entities. Epidemiologic evidence suggests that ocular disease tends to occur in the absence of systemic involvement and vice versa, which has led to the proposal that the two manifestations of this infection be reclassified as OLM and VLM (19). It is

impairment depends on the specific area involved, and blindness is common. OLM can also cause diffuse endophthalmitis or papillitis; secondary glaucoma can follow. In at least one rare instance following long-term infection with *Toxocara*, a choroidal neovascular membrane formed after presenting earlier as chorioretinitis (37).

DIAGNOSIS

Go to:

Any pediatric patient with an unexplained febrile illness and eosinophilia should be suspected of having VLM. Hepatosplenomegaly and evidence of multisystem disease and history of pica make the diagnosis of VLM more likely. Similarly, OLM should be suspected in any child with unilateral vision loss and strabismus. Diagnostic tests for VLM are primarily immunological (50). The precipitin test is subject to cross-reactions with common antigens of the larvae and blood group substance A. The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), which employs antigens secreted by the second-stage larva, has sufficient specificity to be the best indirect test for diagnosing this infection. Recombinant antigens have been produced from the second-stage larvae of *T. canis* that promises to add even greater specificity to an already-reliable test (approximately 92%) employing ELISA. The ELISA has a reasonably high degree of sensitivity, as well (approximately 78%), at a titer greater than 1:32 (51).

Other indicators of infection include hypergammaglobulinemia and an elevated isohemagglutinin titer. Thus, a constellation of clinical disease described above, a history of pica, eosinophilia, and positive serology, strongly point to the diagnosis. Liver biopsy may reveal a granuloma surrounding a larva, but a successful diagnosis using this approach is fortuitous at best and not recommended.

OLM is diagnosed primarily on the basis of clinical criteria during an ophthalmologic examination. The immunodiagnostic tests used for VLM are not as reliable for OLM. In one study, only 45% of patients with clinically diagnosed OLM had titers higher than 1:32 (51).

TREATMENT

Go to:

Albendazole is the treatment of choice for toxocariasis. Patients receiving a 5-day treatment course of albendazole (10 mg/kg of body weight/day in two divided doses) improved relative to patients who received treatment with the older anthelmintic drug thiabendazole (55). A dose of 400 mg of albendazole twice a day for 5 days is the currently recommended therapy (21). Because the other commonly used benzimidazole, mebendazole, is poorly absorbed outside the gastrointestinal tract, this agent is a second-line treatment, although some success has been reported in patients who ingest 1 g or more for a 21-day course (21). Symptomatic treatment, including administration of corticosteroids, has been helpful for suppressing the intense allergic manifestations of the infection. OLM is treated by surgery (vitrectomy), anthelmintic chemotherapy, and/or corticosteroids (12, 54).

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Go to:

T. canis and *T. cati*, as alluded to, are unfortunately all too common parasites of most domestic and peridomestic dogs and cats, particularly young ones. Even those sold through reliable kennels and pet shops may harbor adult worms. This is because, as stated in the section dealing with its life cycle, puppies and kittens acquire *Toxocara* juveniles transplacentally from the infected mother. Therefore, having a litter of puppies in the home has been identified as a significant risk factor (35). As expected, children with pica are at higher risk of ingesting embryonated eggs from soil than those not exhibiting this behavior. Growing up in a poor neighborhood is associated with a higher rate of seropositivity for toxocariasis than is being raised in middle-income bracket housing.

Outdoor parks in urban and suburban settings are, in most cases, highly contaminated with embryonated eggs of *T. canis* and *T. cati*, since it is in this environment that people routinely walk their pets (7, 17, 36, 41, 47). Burgeoning populations of urban, semiwild cats and dogs represent a growing problem in many tropical and subtropical regions and most likely contribute in a major way to the maintenance of high levels of *Toxocara* eggs in the environment

MOLECULAR ASPECTS

Go to:

Nematodes in the genus *Toxocara* are distant relatives of the free-living, soil (and laboratory)-dwelling roundworm *Caenorhabditis elegans*. The latter is the only member of the phylum Nematoda whose entire genomic DNA sequence has been determined (see Nobel Prizes in Medicine and Physiology, 2002). It contains 19,099 genes (7a) and is 97 Mb in size. The genome of *T. canis* is approximately the same size as that of *A. lumbricoides*, which is about three times larger than that of *C. elegans* (3×10^9 bp) (33). *T. canis* has 18 chromosomes, compared to 24 for *Ascaris*.

Investigations into the molecular biology of *Toxocara* have mainly focused on the secreted proteins of the migrating juvenile stages. These proteins have proven useful in immunodiagnosis of VLM, and OLM. Speculation favors these same proteins in aiding the worm regarding its capacity to evade potentially protective immune responses. This idea derives from the fact that the juvenile stage wanders about the tissues for months to years without apparent interference from the host. Presumably, the worms eventually die of old age. The fact that many of the excretory-secretory proteins from the juvenile stages constitute a family of at least six highly antigenic mucins (13) associated with the cuticular surface reinforces this concept (29). Secreted mucins temporarily coat the surface of the worm (43) and are shed into the host periodically (2). It is thought that this shedding behavior represents an attempt on the part of the parasite to confuse the host's immune system, leaving behind it a trail of slime, not unlike that of a snail (34). In this model, the worm periodically switches its secreted antigenic identity, thus avoiding harm.

Many other novel coding regions for other expressed proteins of the resting (dauer) larva have also been reported, including those encoding four different C-type lectins, five varieties of superoxide dismutase, phosphatidylethanolamine binding protein, prohibitin, olfactomedin, aquaporin, three unique venom allergen/ASP homologues, and an asparaginyl endopeptidase. Functions for these gene products await further investigation. Another interesting group of proteins has been described from various stages of *T. canis* and may help explain the mechanism employed by the parasite to migrate through host tissues. Cathepsin-z-like protease genes have been cloned and their cDNAs have been sequenced, identifying a cysteine protease coding region expressed both in the adult and infective larva (16).

Molecular vaccines could prove useful in aiding in the control of infection in domestic dogs and cats. The search so far has identified the myosins of *Toxocara* as potential candidates (40). Several fragments of myosin proved highly antigenic when used in combination in the ELISA for IgG antibodies resulting from naturally occurring infections. In that study, over 85% of the patients previously diagnosed with VLM were positive. To date, however, no molecular vaccines have been described.

Ascarid nematodes are well-known for their ability to induce strong allergic responses, and laboratory investigators working with *Ascaris* spp. have frequently had to cease research on them solely for this reason. Allergens have been partially characterized from *Ascaris* spp. and constitute a group of lipid-binding polypeptides expressed as a large aggregate polyprotein referred to as nematode polyprotein allergens (64). The parent nematode polyprotein allergen molecule is typically secreted as a large polymer and then undergoes digestion at regular intervals along its length, producing a series of polypeptides of ca. 15 kDa. Each of these smaller molecules is structurally related to one of two subgroups, A or B. It is these smaller subunits of the parent molecule that induce allergic responses in a wide variety of mammalian hosts. A group of polyprotein allergens have been identified from *T. canis*, designated TBA-1 (65), and are similar in structure to those already described in *Ascaris*.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Go to:

Toxocariasis remains a problem throughout the world, inducing multisystem disease in young people. Overcrowding and the inevitable cohabitation of our peridomestic environment by dogs and cats reinforces the transmission cycle in an already-dismal situation in many regions. Public parks and playgrounds have become zones of disease acquisition, not at all fitting their original purpose. At the present time, control programs aimed at



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

Salmonella and Drinking Water from Private Wells

What is salmonellosis?

Salmonellosis is an infection caused by the bacteria called *Salmonella*, which has been known to cause illness for more than 100 years. There are many different kinds of *Salmonella* bacteria, and they are spread through human or animal feces.

For more information about salmonellosis and its treatment, please visit CDC's *Salmonella* (</salmonella/index.html>) website.

Where and how does *Salmonella* get into drinking water?

Salmonella is found in every region of the United States and throughout the world. Millions of germs can be released in a bowel movement of an infected human or animal. *Salmonella* may be found in water sources such as private wells that have been contaminated with the feces of infected humans or animals. Waste can enter the water through different ways, including sewage overflows, sewage systems that are not working properly, polluted storm water runoff, and agricultural runoff. Wells may be more vulnerable to such contamination after flooding, particularly if the wells are shallow, have been dug or bored, or have been submerged by floodwater for long periods of time.

How can I find out whether there is *Salmonella* in my drinking water?

If you suspect a problem and your drinking water comes from a private well, you may contact your state certification officer (<http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/labs/index.html>) or (<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>) for a list of laboratories in your area that will perform tests on drinking water for a fee.

How do I remove *Salmonella* from my drinking water?

To kill or inactivate *Salmonella*, bring your water to a rolling boil for one minute (at elevations above 6,500 feet, boil for three minutes) Water should then be allowed to cool, stored in a clean sanitized container with a tight cover, and refrigerated. Currently, there is no filter certified to remove bacteria from water. This issue is being studied.

You may also disinfect your well; contact your local health department for recommended procedures. Remember to have your well water tested regularly (</healthywater/drinking/private/wells/testing.html>), at least once a year, after disinfection to make sure the problem does not recur.

Other Water-Related Diseases and Contaminants in Private Wells

- Arsenic (</healthywater/drinking/private/wells/disease/arsenic.html>)
- Copper (</healthywater/drinking/private/wells/disease/copper.html>)
- Cryptosporidium (</healthywater/drinking/private/wells/disease/cryptosporidium.html>)
- Campylobacter (</healthywater/drinking/private/wells/disease/campylobacter.html>)
- E. coli (/healthywater/drinking/private/wells/disease/e_coli.html)
- Enterovirus (</healthywater/drinking/private/wells/disease/enterovirus.html>)



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

Campylobacter and Drinking Water from Private Wells

What is campylobacteriosis?

Campylobacteriosis (CAMP-eh-loe-back-tear-ee-O-sis) is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Campylobacter*. There are different species of *Campylobacter*, and *Campylobacter jejuni* is the species that causes most human illness. It is also the most common bacterial cause of diarrheal illness in the United States. Campylobacteriosis affects about 2 million people (almost 1% of the population) every year.

For more information about [campylobacteriosis \(/nczved/divisions/dfbmd/diseases/campylobacter/\)](http://www.cdc.gov/nczved/divisions/dfbmd/diseases/campylobacter/) and treatment, please visit CDC's campylobacter page.

Where and how does *Campylobacter* get into drinking water?

Campylobacter is found in every part of the United States and throughout the world. Millions of germs can be released in a bowel movement from an infected person or animal. *Campylobacter* may be found in water sources such as private wells that have been contaminated with feces from infected people or animals. Human or animal waste can enter the water through different ways, including sewage overflows, sewage systems that are not working properly, polluted storm water runoff, and agricultural runoff. Wells may be more vulnerable to such contamination after flooding, particularly if the wells are shallow, have been dug or bored, or have been submerged by floodwater for long periods of time. Campylobacteriosis occurs much more often in the summer than in the winter.

How can I find out whether there is *Campylobacter* in my drinking water?

If you suspect a problem and your drinking water comes from a private well, you may contact your state certification officer (<http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/labs/index.html>) & (<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>) for a list of laboratories in your area that will perform tests on drinking water for a fee.

How do I remove *Campylobacter* from my drinking water?

To kill or inactivate *Campylobacter*, bring your water to a rolling boil for one minute (at elevations above 6,500 feet, boil for three minutes) Water should then be allowed to cool, stored in a clean sanitized container with a tight cover, and refrigerated. Currently, there is no filter certified to remove the germ from water. This issue is being studied.

You may also disinfect your well; contact your local health department for recommended procedures. Remember to have your well water tested regularly ([/healthywater/drinking/private/wells/testing.html](http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/private/wells/testing.html)) after disinfection to make sure the problem does not recur.

Other Water-Related Diseases and Contaminants in Private Wells

- [Arsenic \(/healthywater/drinking/private/wells/disease/arsenic.html\)](http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/private/wells/disease/arsenic.html)
- [Copper \(/healthywater/drinking/private/wells/disease/copper.html\)](http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/private/wells/disease/copper.html)



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

Giardia and Drinking Water from Private Wells

What is giardiasis?

Giardiasis (GEE-are-DYE-uh-sis) is a diarrheal illness caused by a microscopic parasite, *Giardia intestinalis* (also known as *Giardia lamblia* or *Giardia duodenalis*). Once an animal or person is infected with *Giardia*, the parasite lives in the intestine and is passed in feces. Because the parasite is protected by an outer shell, it can survive outside the body and in the environment for long periods of time (i.e., months).

During the past 30 years, *Giardia* infection has become recognized as a common cause of waterborne disease in humans in the United States. *Giardia* can be found worldwide and within every region of the United States.

For more information about giardiasis and treatment, please visit CDC's [Giardia website](http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/giardia/index.html). ([/parasites/giardia/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/giardia/index.html))

Where and how does *Giardia* get into drinking water?

Millions of *Giardia* parasites can be released in a bowel movement of an infected human or animal. Human or animal waste can enter the water through different ways, including sewage overflows, sewage systems that are not working properly, polluted storm water runoff, and agricultural runoff. Wells may be more vulnerable to such contamination after flooding, particularly if the wells are shallow, have been dug or bored, or have been submerged by floodwater for long periods of time.

How can I find out whether there is *Giardia* in my drinking water?

If you suspect a problem and your drinking water comes from a private well, you may contact your state certification officer (<http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/labs/index.html>) or (<http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html>) for a list of laboratories in your area that will perform tests on drinking water for a fee.

How can I remove *Giardia* from my drinking water?

To kill or inactivate *Giardia*, bring your water to a rolling boil for one minute (at elevations above 6,500 feet, boil for three minutes) Water should then be allowed to cool, stored in a clean sanitized container with a tight cover, and refrigerated.

An alternative to boiling water is using a point-of-use filter. Not all home water filters remove *Giardia*. Filters that are designed to remove the parasite should have one of the following labels:

- Reverse osmosis,
- Absolute pore size of 1 micron or smaller,
- Tested and certified by NSF Standard 53 for cyst removal, or
- Tested and certified by NSF Standard 53 for cyst reduction.

To learn more, visit CDC's [A Guide to Water Filters](http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto/gen_info/filters.html) ([/parasites/crypto/gen_info/filters.html](http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto/gen_info/filters.html)) page.



Memorandum

To: Louisville City Council

From: Open Space Advisory Board

Date: December 10th 2015

Re: Strategies and Tools for Open Space Property Acquisitions

With increasing competition from development and the finite nature of real property, opportunities for acquiring property for Open Space protection and management are rare and increasing in value. Over the past two years the Louisville Open Space Advisory Board (OSAB) has made it a top priority to learn more about and recommend acquisition options and best practices that the City of Louisville may use to conserve, acquire and protect our remaining open spaces. We urge City Council and staff to commit staff and resources to develop and implement a sustained and rigorous process for acquiring open space properties and look forward to further discussion in our next study session. In support of these efforts, OSAB members Missy Davis and Christopher Smith developed the following information about acquisition strategies and tools to add to our understanding and dialogue.

Background

In 2014, OSAB, City Manager Malcolm Fleming, Open Space Division staff and OSAB worked together to:

1. increase and ensure transparency and accountability in the management of Conservation Trust Fund tax dollars by creating a standard for reporting on operations expenditures from the fund by purpose, i.e., open space maintenance, parks operations, etc
2. include OSAB recommendations on capital expenditures in the annual budget process
3. explore setting and maintaining a reasonable reserve balance in the Open Space and Parks Fund (Conservation Trust Land Acquisition Fund) for Open Space property acquisitions

In 2015, we continued to rank property acquisitions as a top Open Space priority. In February, OSAB and Open Space Division staff invited Janis Whisman of Boulder County Parks & Open Space; Joy Lucisano of Jefferson County Open Space; and Sarah Parmar of Colorado Open Lands for a panel discussion on acquisition topics including Acquisitions 101, managing relationships with landowners, and acquisition strategies and tools used by our peer organizations and partners. Notes on this informative discussion are available in the archives on the City web page at <http://laserfiche.louisvilleco.gov/WebLink8/DocView.aspx?id=248329>

Common approaches and strategies shared by the panelists included:

December 2015 Minutes (Continued)

- Planning for acquisitions and setting criteria at master plan level
- Reviewing and rating properties based on that criteria
- Identifying desirable properties and establishing, documenting and managing relationships & communication with owners
- Committing staff and resources to research and relationship management
- Conducting informal internal appraisals and formal external appraisals to establish and monitor value
- Using diverse strategies and methods for land or conservation rights acquisitions including conservation easements, land dedications, phased purchases, rights of first offer or refusal, and Transferable Rights and Transferable Credits programs for managing buffer zones and building credits

In our study session with Council this year we touched only briefly on the topic of acquisition strategies and options and failed to emphasize that Open Space acquisitions and wayfinding remain our top two priorities. We urge City Council and staff to explore and invest in pursuing as many acquisition or alternative property interest options as possible.

Acquisition Tools

From Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks Website: "Success in property acquisition requires that OSMP keeps regular contact with owners of lands targeted for acquisition. In one instance, an acquisition of several hundred acres required more than 10 years of contact before the purchase of a complex series of development rights agreements limited the potential development of hundreds of acres of residential and commercial construction."

Real Estate Agent Retainer:

How it works: While many large open space agencies have staff dedicated to land acquisitions, this is unpractical or unfeasible for smaller agencies due to cost and infrequency of opportunities. A smaller municipality could extend its reach through an established network of real estate brokers in the area. Real estate brokers tend to be the first individuals with knowledge of potential land coming on the market for sale, and may have relationships with landowners in the area. A municipality could provide a select group of brokers its target acquisition list to either pursue transactions, or to simply keep the municipality abreast of potential target acquisition opportunities. It is typical in the real estate industry for a seller to pay all brokerage commissions/compensation.

Advantages: Expands the reach of smaller municipalities' on-staff resources at minimal additional costs, and may result in additional opportunities.

Disadvantages: May result in a conflict if multiple brokers identify the same target acquisition at the same time, an event more common in a smaller municipality real estate market.

Right of First Refusal/Option Agreement:

How it works: The right of first refusal is a contract between the buyer and seller which specifies that the land may be acquired by the buyer at a future date. This gives the municipality the opportunity to match an offered purchase price within a specified time period should a landowner receive a legitimate offer to sell. A purchase option is simply a right that the municipality holds to purchase the land by a specified date at a specified price. A right of first refusal and a purchase option can be either donated to the municipality or sold.

Advantages: Keeps the opportunity open, keeps the dialogue going, inexpensive.

Disadvantages: Money paid to the seller for the right of first refusal/option is forfeited if the city cannot or will not purchase the land at the specified time and price.

December 2015 Minutes (Continued)

Fee Simple Acquisition:

How it works: Most acquisitions of open space have historically been fee simple purchases.

Advantages: Fee acquisition have the advantage of giving the city full control over the management of the properties' resources, and provide the greatest flexibility for decision making about the best ways to address visitor access, agricultural management, ecological restoration and other management issues.

Disadvantages: Most expensive of all acquisition tools.

Conservation Easements:

How it works: Legal restriction voluntarily placed on a property by its owner. Enforcement rights are granted to a public agency or charitable organization. Easement is customized to meet landowner needs, including retention of certain rights.

Advantages: Landowners can protect land in perpetuity while maintaining ownership. There are significant savings on taxes including property, income and estate taxes. Landowners are motivated to donate CEs because Colorado allows transferable tax credits for qualified donations. Currently, a CE donor can earn up to \$375,000 in state income tax credits. Under policies now in effect, these credits can be carried forward for up to 20 years and used as needed to offset state income tax payments, or sold to others.

Disadvantages: Conservation easements are irrevocable and rights included are no longer an option for landowner.

Trail Easements:

How it works: A partial interest in a property is granted to allow entry onto another landowner's property. Trail facilities are developed within a designated area, to allow users onto the corridor to use the trail. Negotiation between trail managers and owners usually occurs. Owners may be willing to allow access for a fee or donation of the easement.

Advantages: Easement acquisition is usually cheaper than outright purchase of land. There are less disruptions of existing land uses.

Disadvantages: Tensions can arise between entities regarding terms or covenants. Term easements can cause problems if owner does not choose to renew the easement.

Parkland/Trail Dedication:

How it works: City requires developers and builders to dedicate park/trail lands or pay a fee that is used to acquire and develop park and trail facilities. This exaction fee is a way to offset increased demand for parks or trails created by developer/new homeowner.

Advantages: Cities can conserve open spaces at the pace of land development. Developers can negotiate to construct facilities saving cost to both parties.

Disadvantages: Although courts generally uphold this type of exaction, it could result in litigation for requiring payment/land dedication.

Bargain Sale of Land:

How it works: An agreement is created to sell land for less than fair market value between City and landowner.

Advantages: Potential tax benefits exist such as charitable donations and a reduction in capital gains tax. Sellers are often motivated to see land preserved.

Disadvantages: Less profit for seller than selling at fair market value. Conservation value restraints may limit agency ability to purchase property.



Memorandum

To: Lafayette OSAC Members
From: Louisville OSAB
Date: December 9th 2015
Re: Response to Lafayette OSAC Update

Dear Lafayette OSAC Members,

Thank you for your update on recent activities and priorities. We really appreciate your good neighbor initiative, cooperation and community leadership. We welcome the opportunity to continue this dialogue and partner with you to achieve shared goals.

In the past year we worked with staff and City Council to:

1. Develop a wayfinding project with a major trail framework, map and signage design template, and user-friendly trail modifications for phased implementation over the next 5 years
2. Learn about strategic open space property acquisition strategies and methods and advocate for increasing and expanding Louisville's acquisition options and resources
3. Partner with consultants to conduct wayfinding open houses and solicit feedback from the public and other advisory board members
4. Meet with Superior's OSAC this past spring – updating each other on projects, sharing ideas and exploring partnership opportunities
5. Invite staff and advisors from other entities to participate in a Property Acquisitions Panel to learn more about successful approaches to developing, tracking and advancing relationships with owners and stakeholders for open space property acquisitions.
6. Contribute recommendations in Louisville's annual operations and capital expenditures budget process.
7. Advocate for more information on details of Open Space budgeting and spending in the Conservation Trust Fund
8. Support volunteer programs

December 2015 Minutes (Continued)

9. Brainstorm Education and volunteer opportunities
10. Initiate Public Input process in our New Trails Planning
11. Support the creation our Seasonal Ranger Program to make progress in the areas of outreach, education and compliance
12. Complete work on the Coal Creek and City flood recovery projects
13. Protect and encourage the return of burrowing owls!

We think there are many opportunities for us to partner together to increase and optimize our effort and resources in outreach, wayfinding, trail connectivity, acquisition strategies and education. Let's find a time to meet and share our ideas.

Sincerely yours,
Louisville Open Space Advisory Board
Chris, Helen, Laura, Linda, Mike, Missy, Linda, & Spencer

Color, Typography & Artwork

Artwork - Medallions

All artwork shown in the document is for placement only – it is the responsibility of the Fabricator to obtain original vector art from the Designer. The Designer will provide all original vector art and photography to the Fabricator via FTP, Dropbox, or other electronic means.

Lake to Lake Trail



Farmer's Trail



Goodhue Ditch Trail



Mining Trail



Powerline Trail



Old Town Link



Coal Creek Trail (existing logo)



Open Space Logo (option)



Open Government & Ethics Pamphlet 2016



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Louisville CO 80027
www.LouisvilleCO.gov
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Participation in Government

The City of Louisville encourages citizen involvement and participation in its public policy process. There are many opportunities for citizens to be informed about and participate in City activities and decisions. All meetings of City Council, as well as meetings of appointed Boards and Commissions, are open to the public and include an opportunity for public comments on items not on the agenda. No action or substantive discussion on an item may take place unless that item has been specifically listed as an agenda item for a regular or special meeting. Some opportunities for you to participate include:

Reading and inquiring about City Council activities and agenda items, and attending and speaking on topics of interest at public meetings

City Council Meetings:

- Regular meetings are generally held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 PM in the City Council Chambers, located on the second floor of City Hall, 749 Main Street;
- Study sessions are generally held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 PM in the Library Meeting Room, located on the first floor of the Library, 951 Spruce Street;
- Regular meetings are broadcast live on Comcast Cable Channel 8 and copies of the meeting broadcasts are available on DVD in the City Manager's Office beginning the morning following the meeting;
- Regular meetings are broadcast live and archived for viewing on the City's website at www.LouisvilleCO.gov.
- Special meetings may be held occasionally on specific topics. Agendas are posted a minimum of 48 hours prior to the meeting.

Meeting agendas for all City Council meetings, other than special meetings, are posted a minimum of 72 hours prior to the meeting at the following locations:

- City Hall, 749 Main Street
- Police Department/Municipal Court, 992 West Via Appia
- Recreation/Senior Center, 900 West Via Appia
- Louisville Public Library, 951 Spruce Street
- City website at www.LouisvilleCO.gov

Meeting packets with all agenda-related materials are available 72 hours prior to each meeting and may be found at these locations:

- Louisville Public Library Reference Area, 951 Spruce Street,
- City Clerk's Office, City Hall, 749 Main Street,
- City website at www.LouisvilleCO.gov

You may receive eNotifications of City Council news as well as meeting agendas and summaries of City Council actions. Visit the City's website (www.LouisvilleCO.gov) and look for the eNotification link to register.

After they are approved by the City Council, meeting minutes of all regular and special meetings are available in the City Clerk's office and on the City's website (www.LouisvilleCO.gov).

Information about City activities and projects, as well as City Council decisions, is included in the *Community Update* newsletter, mailed to all City residents and businesses. Information is also often included in the monthly utility bills mailed to City residents.

Communicating Directly with the Mayor and City Council Members

Contact information for the Mayor and City Council members is available at www.LouisvilleCO.gov, as well as at City Hall, the Louisville Public Library, and the Recreation/Senior Center. You may email the Mayor and City Council as a group at CityCouncil@LouisvilleCO.gov.

Mayor's Town Meetings and City Council Ward Meetings are scheduled periodically. These are informal meetings at which all residents, points of view, and issues are welcome. These meetings are advertised at City facilities and on the City's website (www.LouisvilleCO.gov).

Mayor or City Council Elections

City Council members are elected from three Wards within the City and serve staggered four-year terms. There are two Council representatives from each ward. The mayor is elected at-large and serves a four-year term. City Council elections are held in November of odd-numbered years. For information about City elections, including running for City Council, please contact the City Clerk's Office, first floor City Hall, 749 Main Street, or call 303.335.4571.

Serving as an Appointed Member on a City Board or Commission

The City Council makes Board and Commission appointments annually. Some of the City's Boards and Commissions are advisory, others have some decision-making powers. The City Council refers questions and issues to these appointed officials for input and advice. (Please note the Youth Advisory Board has a separate appointment process.) The City's Boards and Commissions are:

- Board of Adjustment
- Building Code Board of Appeals
- Cultural Council
- Golf Course Advisory Board
- Historic Preservation Commission
- Historical Commission
- Housing Authority
- Library Board of Trustees

- Local Licensing Authority
- Open Space Advisory Board
- Parks & Public Landscaping Advisory Board
- Planning Commission
- Revitalization Commission
- Sustainability Advisory Board
- Youth Advisory Board

Information about boards, as well as meeting agendas and schedules for each board, is available on the City’s web-site (www.LouisvilleCO.gov).

Agendas for all Board and Commission meetings are posted a minimum of 72 hours prior to each meeting and are posted at these locations:

- City Hall, 749 Main Street
- Police Department/Municipal Court, 992 West Via Appia
- Recreation/Senior Center, 900 West Via Appia
- Louisville Public Library, 951 Spruce Street
- City web site at www.LouisvilleCO.gov

Copies of complete meeting packets containing all agenda-related materials are available at least 72 hours prior to each meeting and may be found at the following locations:

- Louisville Public Library Reference Area, 951 Spruce Street,
- City Clerk’s Office, City Hall, 749 Main Street
- City web site at www.LouisvilleCO.gov

Planning Commission

The Planning Commission evaluates land use proposals against zoning laws and holds public hearings as outlined in City codes. Following a public hearing, the Commission recommends, through a resolution, that the City Council accept or reject a proposal.

- Regular Planning Commission meetings are held at 6:30 PM on the second Thursday of each month. Overflow meetings are scheduled for 6:30 PM on the 4th Thursday of the month as needed, and occasionally Study Sessions are held.
- Regular meetings are broadcast live on Comcast Channel 8 and archived for viewing on the City’s web-site (www.LouisvilleCO.gov).

Open Government Training

All City Council members and members of a permanent Board or Commission are required to participate in at least one City-sponsored open government-related seminar, workshop, or other training program at least once every two years.

Open Meetings

The City follows the Colorado Open Meetings Law (“Sunshine Law”) as well as additional open meet-

ings requirements found in the City’s Home Rule Charter. These rules and practices apply to the City Council and appointed Boards and Commissions (referred to as a “public body” for ease of reference). Important open meetings rules and practices include the following:

Regular Meetings

All meetings of three or more members of a public body (or a quorum, whichever is fewer) are open to the public.

All meetings of public bodies must be held in public buildings and public facilities accessible to all members of the public.

All meetings must be preceded by proper notice. Agendas and agenda-related materials are posted at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting at the following locations:

- City Hall, 749 Main Street
- Police Department/Municipal Court, 992 West Via Appia
- Recreation/Senior Center, 900 West Via Appia
- Louisville Public Library, 951 Spruce Street
- On the City web site at www.LouisvilleCO.gov

Study Sessions

Study sessions are also open to the public. However, study sessions have a limited purpose:

- Study sessions are to obtain information and discuss matters in a less formal atmosphere;
- No preliminary or final decision or action may be made or taken at any study session; further, full debate and deliberation of a matter is to be reserved for formal meetings; If a person believes in good faith that a study session is proceeding contrary to these limitations, he or she may submit a written objection. The presiding officer will then review the objection and determine how the study session should proceed.
- Like formal meetings, a written summary of each study session is prepared and is available on the City’s website.

Executive Sessions

The City Charter also sets out specific procedures and limitations on the use of executive sessions. These rules, found in Article 5 of the Charter, are intended to further the City policy that the activities of City government be conducted in public to the greatest extent feasible, in order to assure public participation and enhance public accountability. The City’s rules regarding executive sessions include the following:

Timing and Procedures

The City Council, and City Boards and Commissions, may hold an executive session only at a regular or special meeting.

No formal action of any type, and no informal or “straw” vote, may occur at any executive session. Rather, formal

actions, such as the adoption of a proposed policy, position, rule or other action, may only occur in open session.

Prior to holding an executive session, there must be a public announcement of the request and the legal authority for convening in closed session. There must be a detailed and specific statement as to the topics to be discussed and the reasons for requesting the session.

The request must be approved by a supermajority (two-thirds of the full Council, Board, or Commission). Prior to voting on the request, the clerk reads a statement of the rules pertaining to executive sessions. Once in executive session, the limitations on the session must be discussed and the propriety of the session confirmed. If there are objections and/or concerns over the propriety of the session, those are to be resolved in open session.

Once the session is over, an announcement is made of any procedures that will follow from the session.

Executive sessions are recorded, with access to those tapes limited as provided by state law. Those state laws allow a judge to review the propriety of a session if in a court filing it is shown that there is a reasonable belief that the executive session went beyond its permitted scope. Executive session records are not available outside of a court proceeding.

Authorized Topics

For City Council, an executive session may be held only for discussion of the following topics:

- Matters where the information being discussed is required to be kept confidential by federal or state law;
- Certain personnel matters relating to employees directly appointed by the Council, and other personnel matters only upon request of the City Manager or Mayor for informational purposes only;
- Consideration of water rights and real property acquisitions and dispositions, but only as to appraisals and other value estimates and strategy for the acquisition or disposition; and
- Consultation with an attorney representing the City with respect to pending litigation. This includes cases that are actually filed as well as situations where the person requesting the executive session believes in good faith that a lawsuit may result, and allows for discussion of settlement strategies.

The City's Boards and Commissions may only hold an executive session for consultation with its attorney regarding pending litigation.

Ethics

Ethics are the foundation of good government. Louisville has adopted its own Code of Ethics, which is found in the City Charter and which applies to elected officials, public body members, and employees. The Louisville Code of Ethics applies in addition to any higher standards

in state law. Louisville's position on ethics is perhaps best summarized in the following statement taken from the City Charter:

Those entrusted with positions in the City government must commit to adhering to the letter and spirit of the Code of Ethics. Only when the people are confident that those in positions of public responsibility are committed to high levels of ethical and moral conduct, will they have faith that their government is acting for the good of the public. This faith in the motives of officers, public body members, and employees is critical for a harmonious and trusting relationship between the City government and the people it serves.

The City's Code of Ethics (Sections 5-6 through 5-17 of the Charter) is summarized in the following paragraphs. While the focus is to provide a general overview of the rules, it is important to note that all persons subject to the Code of Ethics must strive to follow both the letter and the spirit of the Code, so as to avoid not only actual violations, but public perceptions of violations. Indeed, perceptions of violations can have the same negative impact on public trust as actual violations.

Conflicts of Interest

One of the most common ethical rules visited in the local government arena is the "conflict of interest rule." While some technical aspects of the rule are discussed below, the general rule under the Code of Ethics is that if a Council, Board, or Commission member has an "interest" that will be affected by his or her "official action," then there is a conflict of interest and the member must:

- Disclose the conflict, on the record and with particularity;
- Not participate in the discussion;
- Leave the room; and
- Not attempt to influence others.

An "interest" is a pecuniary, property, or commercial benefit, or any other benefit the primary significance of which is economic gain or the avoidance of economic loss. However, an "interest" does not include any matter conferring similar benefits on all property or persons similarly situated. (Therefore, a City Council member is not prohibited from voting on a sales tax increase or decrease if the member's only interest is that he or she, like other residents, will be subject to the higher or lower tax.) Additionally, an "interest" does not include a stock interest of less than one percent of the company's outstanding shares.

The Code of Ethics extends the concept of prohibited interest to persons or entities with whom the member is associated. In particular, an interest of the following persons and entities is also an interest of the member: relatives (including persons related by blood or marriage to certain

degrees, and others); a business in which the member is an officer, director, employee, partner, principal, member, or owner; and a business in which member owns more than one percent of outstanding shares.

The concept of an interest in a business applies to profit and nonprofit corporations, and applies in situations in which the official action would affect a business competitor. Additionally, an interest is deemed to continue for one year after the interest has ceased. Finally, “official action” for purposes of the conflict of interest rule, includes not only legislative actions, but also administrative actions and “quasi-judicial” proceedings where the entity is acting like a judge in applying rules to the specific rights of individuals (such as a variance request or liquor license). Thus, the conflict rules apply essentially to all types of actions a member may take.

Contracts

In addition to its purchasing policies and other rules intended to secure contracts that are in the best interest of the City, the Code of Ethics prohibits various actions regarding contracts. For example, no public body member who has decision-making authority or influence over a City contract can have an interest in the contract, unless the member has complied with the disclosure and recusal rules. Further, members are not to appear before the City on behalf of other entities that hold a City contract, nor are they to solicit or accept employment from a contracting entity if it is related to the member’s action on a contract with that entity.

Gifts and Nepotism

The Code of Ethics, as well as state law, regulates the receipt of gifts. City officials and employees may not solicit or accept a present or future gift, favor, discount, service or other thing of value from a party to a City contract, or from a person seeking to influence an official action. There is an exception for the “occasional nonpecuniary gift” of \$15 or less, but this exception does not apply if the gift, no matter how small, may be associated with the official’s or employee’s official action, whether concerning a contract or some other matter. The gift ban also extends to independent contractors who may exercise official actions on behalf of the City.

The Code of Ethics also prohibits common forms of nepotism. For example, no officer, public body member, or employee shall be responsible for employment matters concerning a relative. Nor can he or she influence compensation paid to a relative, and a relative of a current officer, public body member or employee cannot be hired unless certain personnel rules are followed.

Other Ethics Rules of Interest

Like state law, Louisville’s Code of Ethics prohibits the use of non-public information for personal or private gain. It also prohibits acts of advantage or favoritism and, in that regard, prohibits special considerations, use of employee time for personal or private reasons, and use of City vehicles or equipment, except in same manner as available to any other person (or in manner that will substantially benefit City). The City also has a “revolving door” rule that prohibits elected officials from becoming City employees either during their time in office or for two years after leaving office. These and other rules of conduct are found in Section 5-9 of the Code of Ethics.

Disclosure, Enforcement, and Advisory Opinions

The Code of Ethics requires that those holding or running for City Council file a financial disclosure statement with the City Clerk. The statement must include, among other information, the person’s employer and occupation, sources of income, and a list of business and property holdings.

The Code of Ethics provides fair and certain procedures for its enforcement. Complaints of violations may be filed with the City prosecutor; the complaint must be a detailed written and verified statement. If the complaint is against an elected or appointed official, it is forwarded to an independent judge who appoints a special, independent prosecutor for purposes of investigation and appropriate action. If against an employee, the City prosecutor will investigate the complaint and take appropriate action. In all cases, the person who is subject to the complaint is given the opportunity to provide information concerning the complaint.

Finally, the Code allows persons who are subject to the Code to request an advisory opinion if they are uncertain as to applicability of the Code to a particular situation, or as to the definition of terms used in the Code. Such requests are handled by an advisory judge, selected from a panel of independent, disinterested judges who have agreed to provide their services. This device allows persons who are subject to the Code to resolve uncertainty before acting, so that a proper course of conduct may be identified. Any person who requests and acts in accordance with an advisory opinion issued by an advisory judge is not subject to City penalty, unless material facts were omitted or misstated in the request. Advisory opinions are posted for public inspection; the advisory judge may order a delay in posting if the judge determines the delay is in the City’s best interest.

Citizens are encouraged to contact the City Manager’s Office with any questions about the City’s Code of Ethics. A copy of the Code is available at the City’s website (www.LouisvilleCO.gov) and also from the Offices of the City Manager and City Clerk.

Other Laws on Citizen Participation in Government

Preceding sections of this pamphlet describe Louisville's own practices intended to further citizen participation in government. Those practices are generally intended to further dissemination of information and participation in the governing process. Some other laws of interest regarding citizen participation include:

Initiative and Referendum

The right to petition for municipal legislation is reserved to the citizens by the Colorado Constitution and the City Charter. An initiative is a petition for legislation brought directly by the citizens; a referendum is a petition brought by the citizens to refer to the voters a piece of legislation that has been approved by the City Council. In addition to these two petitioning procedures, the City Council may refer matters directly to the voters in the absence of any petition. Initiative and referendum petitions must concern municipal legislation—as opposed to administrative or other non-legislative matters. By law the City Clerk is the official responsible for many of the activities related to a petition process, such as approval of the petition forms, review of the signed petitions, and consideration of protests and other matters. There are minimum signature requirements for petitions to be moved to the ballot; in Louisville, an initiative petition must be signed by at least five percent of the total number of registered electors. A referendum petition must be signed by at least two and one-half percent of the registered electors.

Public Hearings

In addition to the opportunity afforded at each regular City Council meeting to comment on items not on the agenda, most City Council actions provide opportunity for public comment through a public hearing process. For example, the City Charter provides that a public hearing shall be held on every ordinance before its adoption. This includes opportunities for public comment prior to initial City Council discussion of the ordinance, as well as after Council's initial discussion but before action. Many actions of the City are required to be taken by ordinance, and thus this device allows for citizen public hearing comments on matters ranging from zoning ordinances to ordinances establishing offenses that are subject to enforcement through the municipal court.

Additionally, federal, state, and/or local law requires a public hearing on a number of matters irrespective of whether an ordinance is involved. For example, a public hearing is held on the City budget, the City Comprehensive Plan and similar plans, and a variety of site-specific or person-specific activities, such as annexations of land into the city, rezonings, special use permits, variances, and new

liquor licenses. Anyone may provide comments during these hearings.

Public Records

Access to public records is an important aspect of citizen participation in government. Louisville follows the Colorado Open Records Act (CORA) and the additional public records provisions in the City Charter. In particular, the Charter promotes the liberal construction of public records law, so as to promote the prompt disclosure of City records to citizens at no cost or no greater cost than the actual costs to the City.

The City Clerk is the custodian of the City's public records, except for financial, personnel, and police records which are handled, respectively, by the Finance, Human Resources, and Police Departments. The City maintains a public policy on access to public records, which include a records request form, a statement of fees, and other guidelines. No fee is charged for the inspection of records. No fee is charged for locating or making records available for copying, except in cases of voluminous requests or dated records, or when the time spent in locating records exceeds two hours. No fees are charged for the first 25 copies requested or for electronic records.

Many records, particularly those related to agenda items for City Council and current Board and Commission meetings, are available directly on the City's website (www.LouisvilleCO.gov). In addition to posting agenda-related material, the City maintains communication files for the City Council and Planning Commission. These are available for public inspection at the City Clerk's Office, 749 Main Street.

CORA lists the categories of public records that are not generally open to public inspection. These include, for example, certain personnel records and information, financial and other information about users of city facilities, privileged information, medical records, letters of reference, and other items listed in detail in CORA. When public records are not made available, the custodian will specifically advise the requestor of the reason.

Citizens are encouraged to review the City's website (www.LouisvilleCo.gov) for information, and to contact the City with any questions regarding City records.

Public Involvement Policy

Public participation is an essential element of the City's representative form of government. To promote effective public participation City officials, advisory board members, staff and participants should all observe the following guiding principles, roles and responsibilities:

Guiding Principles for Public Involvement

Inclusive not Exclusive - Everyone's participation is

welcome. Anyone with a known interest in the issue will be identified, invited and encouraged to be involved early in the process.

Voluntary Participation - The process will seek the support of those participants willing to invest the time necessary to make it work.

Purpose Driven - The process will be clearly linked to when and how decisions are made. These links will be communicated to participants.

Time, Financial and Legal Constraints - The process will operate within an appropriate time frame and budget and observe existing legal and regulatory requirements.

Communication - The process and its progress will be communicated to participants and the community at-large using appropriate methods and technologies.

Adaptability - The process will be adaptable so that the level of public involvement is reflective of the magnitude of the issue and the needs of the participants.

Access to Information - The process will provide participants with timely access to all relevant information in an understandable and user-friendly way. Education and training requirements will be considered.

Access to Decision Making - The process will give participants the opportunity to influence decision making.

Respect for Diverse Interests - The process will foster respect for the diverse values, interests and knowledge of those involved.

Accountability - The process will reflect that participants are accountable to both their constituents and to the success of the process.

Evaluation - The success and results of the process will be measured and evaluated.

Roles and Responsibilities - City Council

City Council is ultimately responsible to all the citizens of Louisville and must weigh each of its decisions accordingly. Councilors are responsible to their local constituents under the ward system; however they must carefully consider the concerns expressed by all parties. Council must ultimately meet the needs of the entire community—including current and future generations—and act in the best interests of the City as a whole.

During its review and decision-making process, Council has an obligation to recognize the efforts and activities that have preceded its deliberations. Council should have regard for the public involvement processes that have been completed in support or opposition of projects.

Roles and Responsibilities - City Staff and Advisory Boards

The City should be designed and run to meet the needs and priorities of its citizens. Staff and advisory boards must ensure that the Guiding Principles direct their work. In addition to the responsibilities established by the Guiding

Principles, staff and advisory boards are responsible for:

- ensuring that decisions and recommendations reflect the needs and desires of the community as a whole;
- pursuing public involvement with a positive spirit because it helps clarify those needs and desires and also adds value to projects;
- fostering long-term relationships based on respect and trust in all public involvement activities;
- encouraging positive working partnerships;
- ensuring that no participant or group is marginalized or ignored;
- drawing out the silent majority, the voiceless and the disempowered; and being familiar with a variety of public involvement techniques and the strengths and weaknesses of various approaches.

All Participants

The public is also accountable for the public involvement process and for the results it produces. All parties (including Council, advisory boards, staff, proponents, opponents and the public) are responsible for:

- working within the process in a cooperative and civil manner;
- focusing on real issues and not on furthering personal agendas;
- balancing personal concerns with the needs of the community as a whole;
- having realistic expectations;
- participating openly, honestly and constructively, offering ideas, suggestions and alternatives;
- listening carefully and actively considering everyone's perspectives;
- identifying their concerns and issues early in the process;
- providing their names and contact information if they want direct feedback;
- remembering that no single voice is more important than all others, and that there are diverse opinions to be considered;
- making every effort to work within the project schedule and if this is not possible, discussing this with the proponent without delay;
- recognizing that process schedules may be constrained by external factors such as limited funding, broader project schedules or legislative requirements;
- accepting some responsibility for keeping themselves aware of current issues, making others aware of project activities and soliciting their involvement and input; and
- considering that the quality of the outcome and how that outcome is achieved are both important.

Updated December 2015

This pamphlet is prepared pursuant to the Home Rule Charter of the City of Louisville.

This is a compilation of Articles 4 and 5 of the Charter of the City of Louisville and is available at all times in the City Clerk's Office, 749 Main Street, Louisville, Colorado, and on the City's web site at www.LouisvilleCO.gov.

This pamphlet is also provided to every member of a public body (board or commission) at that body's first meeting each year.

2015 OSAB Accomplishments

1. Developed a wayfinding project with a major trail framework, map and signage design template, and user-friendly trail modifications for phased implementation over the next 5 years
2. Learned about strategic open space property acquisition strategies and methods and advocate for increasing and expanding Louisville's acquisition options and resources
3. Partnered with consultants to conduct wayfinding open houses and solicit feedback from the public and other advisory board members
4. Meet with Superior's OSAC this past spring – updating each other on projects, sharing ideas and exploring partnership opportunities
5. Invited staff and advisors from other entities to participate in a Property Acquisitions Panel to learn more about successful approaches to developing, tracking and advancing relationships with owners and stakeholders for open space property acquisitions.
6. Contributed recommendations in Louisville's annual operations and capital expenditures budget process.
7. Advocated for more information on details of Open Space budgeting and spending in the Conservation Trust Fund
8. Supported volunteer programs
9. Brainstormed Education and volunteer opportunities
10. Initiated Public Input process in our New Trails Planning
11. Supported the creation our Seasonal Ranger Program to make progress in the areas of outreach, education and compliance
12. Completed work on the Coal Creek and City flood recovery projects
13. Protect and encourage the return of burrowing owls!

OSAB Operations 10-year Horizon Brainstorming Session Results May 2015

All the brainstorming ideas are listed and sorted into 5 main themes identified by OSAB after brainstorming.

1. ACQUISITION – The process and results of Open Space Property Acquisition

City Proactive – High Priority

No Sunset Provision on tax

Conoco Phillips

Conoco Phillips Land – Public access

Excel Property off Dillon Road for Dog off-leash area

Enough Open Space to prevent future overcrowding (also listed in Planning)

2. DEVELOPMENT PLANS – Planning for the development, strategic management and operations of Open Space property acquisition and operations/management program.

Strategic Plan to include future Acquisition and Infrastructure investments

Develop O.S. Strategic Plan with City Planning and public

Develop & Implement 5-yr Strategic Plan

Exchange Port-a –Potties for Vault Toilets

Strategy Plan

- Habitat
- Inventory
- Education
- Enforcement

Infrastructure: Strategic Plan to include future Acquisition and Infrastructure investments

Native Species and Urban Environment Management Plan (also listed in Natural Resources section)

3. TRAILS – The development and management of Open Space trails and related infrastructure

Wayfinding Network

Walkable/Bikeable

Different surfaces/seasons

Linkages

Wayfinding+ (also listed in Education and Programs)

Bike to Major areas

Soft and Hard Surfaces adjacent on Trails

Soft surfaces adjacent to hard surfaces for running

Missing trail links

Bike access to Old Town and McCaslin

Connection between Open Space and Schools

Connectivity

Open spaces to one another

Louisville to region, neighbors

Easy and Intuitive trail Navigation

Seamless Trail Connectivity

On-Street bike lanes throughout Old town
Trails
Linked
Sensible ***
Seamless
Children, Elderly, all
Wonderful Trails with No user conflicts
Trails Kept well Graded
Crusher Fines replaced quickly
Dedicated Bike and Walk lanes

4. EDUCATION AND PROGRAMS – Open Space Education, Outreach, and Use Programs

Enhanced Education and Outreach
Full time education Programming
Youth Bike ranger Program
Open Space Activities Center
Citizen Scientist Program
2 suggestions for Birding and Fishing Ops (also listed in Natural Resources Section)
Kids plugged into structures
Races
Urban gardens
Pump Tracks (BMX)
Volunteer Ops
Community Open Space Arts Program
High School and College Natural Resource Management Internships
Louisville Open Space Fellows Program
Partnership with Denver Botanical Garden
Full time OS Volunteer Coordinator
Open Space Afterschool Program
Full-Time O.S. land manager position (also listed in Natural Resources Section)
Full-time O.S. Ranger (also listed in Natural Resources Section)
Open Water Program
Open Space Protected Legally
Wafinding A+
Public knows difference between Open Space and Parks
Pets
Owners pick up 100% of the time b/c to do otherwise is unacceptable
Pets feel welcome
User friendly
User friendly: Signage, trash, etc.
2 suggestions for No user conflicts
Youth inspired by open space to care for outdoors: engaged, aware
Library check out
Enhance education outreach efforts – school
Open Space After School Program: Collaboration with BVSD, BoCo; reach at younger age, flora and fauna surveys, habitat restoration
Consistent Enforcement Efforts
Abundant Volunteer opportunities

Engagement: All user groups
Youth Education
School Partnerships
XC Ski Grooming

5. NATURAL RESOURCES –The inventory, study, management and protection of Open Space natural resources

High School and College Natural Resource Management Internships
Wetlands Preserved, enhanced and Productive
Native Species and Urban Environment Management Plan (also listed in Planning section)
Wild Areas
Non-native Plants are gone
Fish thrive
2 suggestions for Birding and Fishing Ops (also listed in Education and Programs Section)
2 suggestions for Birds Flock to Louisville due to Habitat
Snakes are appreciated
Habitat restoration
Harper Lake enhancement
Properties managed in a fashion that insures future health
Inventory plants
Restored Natural Habitats
Preserve wildlife habitat
Restore Ecology
Close Property to restore after snow/rain
Healthy Wildlife populations
Resources: monitoring and maintenance
Healthy ecosystems: Full time land manager (also listed in Education and Programs Section)
Full time Ranger (also listed in Education and Programs Section)
Quiet Places To Reflect, Paint, etc.
Need Structures well sited
Agricultural lands well preserved