NEWSLETTER
CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE

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Fayetteville's Blooming Wetlands Prairie and Environmental Treasure

by David Jurgens
Water & Wastewater Director

As part of the Wastewater System Improvement Project (WSIP), the City was required to develop a 28-acre wetlands area to offset some wetlands that were being removed by construction of the new West Side Wastewater Plant. The site chosen for the wetlands is immediately north of the new plant, where there had been, historically, an existing wetlands prairie. The plan, reviewed and approved by the Corps of Engineers, had four basic steps: (1) create berms and small water control structures; (2) remove undesirable invasive plant species; (3) plant desirable native wetlands plant species; and (4) maintain the site to promote the growth of the desirable wetlands plants.

The berming started in 2006. All dirt work and water control structures were built, and the cattle that had grazed the land for decades were removed. A contract was awarded for approximately $150,000 to execute the plant management- replacing undesirable with desirable plants. This work, by its nature, is very season and weather dependent. Some plants must be controlled before they come to seed, while others need to be allowed to come to seed naturally. With the weather, primarily the drought of 2006 and the rainfall patterns since, the plant work was deferred until the fall of 2006 and the spring of 2007. ***(continued on page 3)***

For more information go to
www.accessfayetteville.org

What's Inside:

Fayetteville ARKANSAS

Questions and comments about this newsletter should be sent to Julie McQuade, Newsletter Editor at *newsletter@ci.fayetteville.ar.us*

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FAYETTEVILLE FORWARD

The Hot Topic of Sustainability

At the recent grand opening of the University of Arkansas' Applied Sustainability Center (ASC) Chancellor John White quoted a Native American proverb – "We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children." This age-old adage best describes the current sustainability movement…except it is hundreds of years old. It is older than the 1970's oil crisis and Jimmy Carter asking us to wear a sweater. It is older than Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, and it is older than Theodore Roosevelt's creation of the first national park.

This idea has been passed down from generation to generation because stewardship of the earth is an inherent trait in humans. This same stewardship is considered a moral obligation by the world's major religions (Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, etc.) and is easily entwined with public health, economic prosperity, and more recently, national security, which explains why it has struck a nerve with so many people. Today, it is getting global attention because of increased awareness of climate change, and yet the individual choice is what makes a difference.

Wal-Mart often points to individual purchasing decisions by their customers for sending the company down its path to sustainability. It was an organic cotton clothing line in Sam's Club Stores flying off the shelf that originally caught executives' attention; realizing they can make money while reducing their impact on the environment.

In our society you vote everyday with your pocketbook so be conscious of your purchases and what they mean. There's nothing sustainable about me drinking a Coke everyday, but choosing aluminum, which can be 100 percent recycled, instead of plastic which can only be "downcycled" into cheaper products or Styrofoam which heads straight to the landfill makes an incremental difference. Choosing to turn off the light in the break-room each time you leave has a similar impact. Talking about these small steps with your family and co-workers has an impact; all with little to no effort on your part except for just thinking about it, taking action, and feeling good about it.

John Coleman
Sustainability Coordinator
City of Fayetteville
479.575.8272

Minutes after his quote, Chancellor White accepted a check for $1.5 million from Wal-Mart to fund ASC's primary research initiatives: reducing carbon emissions in retail supply chains and reducing miles traveled by food stocked in stores. ASC's research will have global implications on every retail company's supply chain processes. As crazy as it may sound, your choices as a consumer do too. Think. Act. Feel good about it.

First Place in Mayors' Climate Protection Award

On June 25, 2007 at the 75th Annual United States Conference of Mayors, the City of Fayetteville was awarded first place in the small cities category for the very first Mayors' Climate Protection Award sponsored by the USCM and Wal-Mart. Hundreds of cities competed for the award that Fayetteville won for the City's Alternative Trails and Transportation Master Plan or FATT plan.

City Installs Solar Powered Water Heater

The City of Fayetteville received an Arkansas Department of Economic Development Energy Grant in the amount of $10,708 to retrofit a Fayetteville fire station with a solar powered water heater. On August 21, 2007 Bill Ball, solar energy consultant for the State of Arkansas, was at Fire Station No. 7 to explain the design and installation process to local plumbers, plumber apprentices, and interested citizens. Ball designed and assembled the water heater used in this project. Fire Station #7 is located at 835 N. Rupple Road. For more information please contact Coy Hurd, City of Fayetteville Building Services, 575-8363.

Fayetteville's Blooming Wetlands Prairie and Environmental Treasure

(continued from page 1)

Periodic observation of the site, however, identified that nature was in control. Whereas there were only 47 desirable species identified in plant inventories in 2005, counts in 2007 have identified an amazing 265 desirable species. The seeds that have resided in the soil for decades, unable to thrive due to water conditions and cattle grazing, were germinating on their own. The wetland area was repairing itself. Even more surprising, seven of the newly identified plant species are rare species. The prairie was returning to its roots, so to speak. Solely because of Nature's work, the City is canceling the contract for the plant work, with an expected savings of over $100,000.

Simultaneous with the plant expansion, the wildlife in the wetlands area is also returning to a more natural state that may have been seen 150 years ago when Samuel Gilbert Woolsey settled the area in 1830.

Snipe, redwing blackbirds, short eared owls, American pipets, numerous seasonal waterfowl and shore birds, and many other birds and animals have occupied the site, either permanently or as part of their seasonal migration.

Seeing potential for an incredible and rare public opportunity, the City is evaluating making the wetlands site a natural park. The berms make a natural walking trail that provides an excellent view of the area and access throughout the site. Unlike most parks, however, this area must be well controlled, with foot traffic only, no pets, and the foot traffic will only be allowed on the berm trails themselves. With the proximity to several schools, this wetlands site could become an excellent outdoor classroom.

On September 12, Bruce Shackleford, the environmental consultant who has been executing the design and management of the wetlands site for the City, guided Dr. Chuck West's University of Arkansas Restoration Ecology class through the site. The education has begun. The City is also evaluating expanding the site, with multiple benefits. First, this would almost double the wetlands area. Second, it may be able to bank wetlands credits, helping offset impacts of future projects such as road improvements and the like.

The full extent and use of the Woolsey Wet Prairie, a name which is proposed for the wetlands, is still being evaluated for short and long term cost impacts. It is located north of the West Side Wastewater Treatment Plant on Broyles Road and is adjacent to the future Owl Creek Trail, part of the City wide trail network. More information will follow as plans are further developed.

COMMUNITY PRIDE

Fayetteville in Bloom

MONTHLY PHOTO CONTEST

The Fayetteville in Bloom committee is proud to announce the winners of the June, July and August 2007 Photo Contests. The June winner is David Oakley, the July winner is Jen Cole and the August winner is Brandy Foshe. The winning entries were chosen by the Fayetteville in Bloom committee. Each winning entry will be featured in fundraising products and publicity posters to be displayed at various locations.

The FIB Committee is looking for entries featuring holiday scenes and events. The contest entry forms are available online at www.accessfayetteville.org.

The FIB Monthly Photo Contest is a continuing effort to diversify individual participation in Fayetteville in Bloom / America in Bloom. Other opportunities for participation currently include projects such as the Tower of Flowers, Graffiti Free Fayetteville, Operation Wildflower and more. New committee members, participants and opportunities are always welcome.

Fayetteville in Bloom is a committee, primarily volunteer, that coordinates the Fayetteville, Arkansas entry into the America in Bloom National Competition and Communities in Bloom International Competition.

America in Bloom is a National beautification program committed to fostering civic pride, environmental responsibility and beautification through community participation and the challenge of a friendly competition between participating communities across the country.

June Contest Winner
David Oakley

July Contest Winner
Jen Cole

August Contest Winner
Brandy Foshe

For more information contact:

Cindi Cope
Co-Chair
479-521-0934
copecindi@aol.com

Julie McQuade
Co-Chair
479-575-8253
jmcquade@ci.fayetteville.ar.us

We are proud to announce that Fayetteville has been awarded Four Blooms for Environmental Awareness in the International Competition of Communities in Bloom.

EXPERT ADVICE

THE BATTLE OF TREES VERSUS TURF

There may be a battle brewing in your backyard between your trees and your grass. Trees and turf tend to be mutually exclusive - you won't see many trees growing in the prairies or grasslands, and grass is uncommon on the forest floor.

Our urban landscapes represent an unnatural ecosystem in which we force two somewhat incompatible plant types together and expect optimum performance from each. Trees and turf compete for sunlight, water, mineral nutrients, and growing space below ground. Turf roots typically out-compete tree roots and win the below-ground battle. But the dense shade of a tree's crown can be too much competition for turf, enabling trees to win the aerial war. Shade leads to reduced grass density, increased root competition, and increased weed invasion.

In order for turf and trees to cohabitate, here are some areas you should consider:

Pruning for light penetration
Pruning to increase light penetration should be considered, keeping in mind that it is usually not a permanent solution. Remember that trees will grow into the voids created by pruning. That's why a rule of thumb is not to remove more than one-fourth of the tree's foliage-bearing crown in a single pruning. If a tree is thinned too much, it will be stressed, and will probably produce many watersprouts (suckers) along its branches to compensate for lost foliage. This process defeats the purpose of pruning to allow more light penetration. It may help to "raise" a tree's crown (crown raising) to improve light penetration. Crown raising involves the removal of lower branches on trees, and most tree species are quite tolerant of this pruning practice.

Root Control
Some trees tend to form surface roots, which can be a major problem in lawns. Homeowners always want to know to what extent they can prune or remove tree roots without killing the tree. Because cut roots tend to develop more roots, root pruning is generally not a solution.

The most simple maintenance recommendation is also the most important. Mulch. Mulching the root areas of trees is one of the least expensive but most beneficial things you can do to enhance tree health and minimize competition with turf. Mulch helps retain soil moisture, moderates soil temperature, and reduces competition from weeds. Organic mulch can help condition the soil and improve microbial activity. Apply mulch about 2 to 4 inches deep but do not pile it against the tree trunks. As far as the trees are concerned the bigger the mulched area the better. Mulch groups of trees together and extend the mulched areas as far out as practical.

Fertilization
There is a long-standing, but inaccurate, belief that trees must be "deep root" fertilized. This notion is associated with the myth that a tree's root system is an underground mirror of the crown. Because most of the absorbing roots are actually in the upper few inches of soil, it makes little sense to place the fertilizer deeper.

If you are fertilizing your lawn and trees are occupying the same area, the trees might not require supplemental fertilization. The key to any fertilization program is to base the application of the plant's needs.

Mowing
Most people don't realize the degree of damage that can be caused by the bumping of a mower or the whipping action of a nylon string trimmer. A tree's bark can only provide so much protection against these devices. Young, thin-barked trees can be damaged almost immediately. In the worst case scenario, the trees may die. Those that are not killed will be stressed (weak and susceptible), and wounds may serve as entry points for diseases, borers or other insects.

Chemical treatments
Herbicides, especially broadleaf weed killers, are often used on lawns. It is important to remember however, that most trees are broadleaved plants and can be injured or killed if high enough doses reach them. Homeowners must keep in mind that "weed and feed" fertilizers contain herbicides, which can damage trees.

Achieving a balance-Trees and turf can peacefully coexist, even thrive, in a landscape. Armed with an understanding of how each affects the other, a homeowner can modify the environment and the maintenance procedures to optimize the growing conditions for both.

One of the best ways to be assured you are making wise decisions regarding your trees is to educate yourself on some of the basic principles of tree care. The International Society of Arboriculture offers consumer information about trees and how to find a Certified Arborist. Information in this article was provided by International Society of Arboriculture www.treesaregood.com. For more information, visit this website or contact the City of Fayetteville's Urban Forester.

For more information contact: *Sarah Patterson*
Urban Forester
City of Fayetteville
479-444-3470
spatterson@ci.fayetteville.ar.us

RIBBON CUTTINGS

City Celebrates Dedication of Fire Station #5

Mayor Dan Coody and the Fayetteville City Council joined Fire Chief Tony Johnson and the Fayetteville Fire Department on August 22, 2007 to celebrate the dedication of the new Fayetteville Fire Station #5 located at 2979 North Crossover Road.

The new fire station #5 went on line for the Fayetteville Fire Department on August 6, 2007, and the project was completed on time and under budget. The station has two bays and is approximately 5,500 square feet. Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson, Inc. was the architectural firm for the project. Bossler Contracting, Inc. was the primary contractor, and sub-contractors included Green-Anderson Engineers, Engineering Consultants, Inc. and McClelland Consulting Engineers. The budget for the project was $1.85 million, and preliminary estimates indicate the project will come in approximately $250,000 under budget.

The former fire station #5 is now the temporary quarters for fire station #3. A new station #3 is under construction at 1050 South Happy Hollow Road and is currently scheduled to be completed during the third quarter of 2008. Station #3 is also a two bay station and is approximately 6,500 square feet. The architectural firm for the project is Don Spann Architecture, contractor is Heckathorn Construction Company, and sub-contractors include Baston Bravo Engineers, P.S., Tatum Smith Engineers, Inc., and Carter & Burgess, Inc. The budget for station #3 is $1.46 million. The new station location and the additional crew for station #3 is the second service expansion for the fire department in the past three years.

In 2005, the City and the fire department administration developed the Fire Service Expansion Matrix. This document helps administrators track growth in terms of service demand. A key component of the Fire Service Expansion Matrix is the use of five triggering points to gauge benchmarks that identify when land for a fire station should be purchased and when construction should be started. Currently, the northwest part of the city has reached the trigger point prompting officials to begin searching for fire station #8. In addition, the fire department is actively involved with other city agencies and the developers of the proposed South Pass development.

Fayetteville Fire Department Facts and Figures

Total number of employees:	**113**
Average number of emergency responses per year:	**6,000**
Average Estimated Fire Loss for past 5 years:	**$2,664,877**
2007 budget:	**$7,000,000**
Total number of emergency vehicles (front line and reserve):	**16**
Total miles of hose:	**5.5 miles**
Total feet of ground ladders:	**658'**
Total feet of aerial ladders:	**235'**
	(349' upon arrival of new aerial truck)
Total pumping capacity:	**14,500 gallons per minute**
Total number of Self Contained Breathing Apparatus:	**50**
Spare SCBA cylinders:	**100**
Thermal Imaging Cameras:	**4**
Mobile Data Terminals:	**25**

Fire Stations in Fayetteville:

Station #1	**303 W. Center Street**
Station #2	**708 N. Garland Ave.**
Station #3	**833 N. Crossover Road *(temporary quarters)***
Station #4	**3385 Plainview Drive**
Station #5	**2979 N. Crossover Road**
Station #6	**900 Hollywood**
Station #7	**835 N. Rupple Road**
Airport Annex	**Located at Drake Field**
The new Station #3	**1050 S. Happy Hollow Road *(currently under construction)***

DID YOU KNOW?

The Science of Autumn Beauty

Sarah Patterson
Urban Forester
City of Fayetteville
479-444-3470

For many people autumn weather brings a welcomed time of the year. Adding to the pleasure of the season are the vibrant colors displayed in nature. Leaf pigment, the physics of light, weather conditions, plant species, and geography all play important roles in the color of autumn.

Leaf Pigment and Light

Thanks to the physics of sunlight striking pigments in leaves, we see various leaf colors throughout the year. Leaf pigments play a crucial role in the colors we see. Chlorophylls, carotenoids, and anthocyanins present in a leaf help determine what color the leaf will display.

The pigment that gives leaves their green color is chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is used in photosynthesis which is the process that uses sunlight to transform carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates (sugars) that fuel tree growth. During the spring and summer, with more hours of sunlight and warmer temperatures, this photosynthetic process is most active thus leaves are green.

When daylight hours become less and temperatures are cooler, photosynthesis slows down and there is less chlorophyll. This decline reveals a yellow or orange pigment- carotenoid. Carotenoids, the same pigment found in carrots and corn, are usually masked by the chlorophyll.

Unlike chlorophyll and carotenoids which are present in leaf cells throughout the growing season, anthocyanins are produced in autumn. Anthocyanins give color to familiar fruits such as cranberries, red apples, cherries, and plums. These complex water soluble compounds in leaf cells react with excess stored plant sugars and exposure to sunlight creating vivid pink, red, and purple leaves. A mixture of red anthocyanin pigment and yellow carotene often results in the bright orange color seen in some leaves.

Weather and Color

Weather conditions that occur before and during the decline of chlorophyll production can affect the color that leaves may display. Carotenoids are always present so the yellow and gold colors are the least affected by weather.

Colors most affected by weather are the red tones created by anthocyanin. On warm sunny days lots of sugar is produced in the leaves. Trees exposed to brighter sunlight generate the reaction between the anthocynanins and the excess sugar creating the bright red hue.

Cooler temperatures cause the veins in the leaves to gradually close preventing the sugars from moving out which preserves the red tones. Thus a succession of warm sunny days and cool crisp nights can paint the most spectacular display of color.

The level of moisture in the soil can also affect autumn color. A severe summer drought can delay the onset of color change by weeks. Ideal conditions for producing the most brilliant colors are a warm wet spring, favorable summer weather, and sunny fall days with the cooler temperatures at night.

Species and Geography

The genetics of different tree species help determine what color the leaves will turn. Color depends on the levels of iron, magnesium, phosphorous, or sodium in the tree and the acidity of the chemicals in the leaves. Some tree species displaying yellow foliage are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, poplar, and aspen. Red leaves are seen most often in dogwood, sweetgum, sumac, and black tupelo trees. Some oaks and maples present orange leaves while others range in color from red to yellow, depending on the specific species.

Deciduous forests and trees, with their many broad leaves that change color almost in unison, display the most noticeable fall color. Evergreen species also display fall colors, only slowly and gradually. The appearance of autumn color starts as early as mid September in more northern latitudes, and moves southward reaching its peak in October, but color continues to appear in more southern regions and higher elevations in the west throughout November.

Only a few places in the world have the combination of tree species and climatic conditions necessary for the most vivid fall foliage. Some of the best locations with broadleaved deciduous trees and favorable conditions for brilliant fall color are:

- Northeastern U.S. (New England)
- Southeastern Canada
- Adirondack, Appalachian, Smokey, and Rocky Mountain Regions
- Select areas around Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco.

Remember that cooler higher elevations will display color before lower warmer geographic regions.

Even with these facts the timing, location, and intensity of autumn color are not completely predictable. To truly experience the colorful display you must be adventurous. There are many states with thousands of scenic byways designed to focus on the palettes of autumn color. So even if you live in a region that does not produce an array of color, take an autumn vacation and explore nearby states that do. For up to date regional information you may contact the US Forest Service Fall Color Hotline at 1-800-354-4595 or on the internet at http://www.fs.fed.us/news/fallcolors/index.shtml.

The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), headquartered in Champaign, Ill., is a nonprofit organization supporting tree care research and education around the world. As part of ISA's dedication to the care and preservation of shade and ornamental trees, it offers the only internationally-recognized certification program in the industry. For more information, or to contact a local ISA Certified Arborist, visit www.treesaregood.org.

DID YOU KNOW?

City Website Redesign

The city's web site has been redesigned in the hopes that the new site will better serve the citizens of Fayetteville as well as visitors to our community. The site is designed to help you more readily locate the information you need from city government such as contact information for elected officials, a calendar of City events, information about major city projects and programs, and employment information.

Hopefully, the site will be a tool and information resource for you. You can use the site to make utility payments online, to make a request for service, or simply to communicate with City staff or elected officials about ideas you have on how City government can better serve you and your family.

www.accessfayetteville.org

STATE CHAMPION BLACK OAK FOUND IN LAKE FAYETTEVILLE PARK

The City of Fayetteville received confirmation that the largest black oak tree in the state of Arkansas is found in Lake Fayetteville Park. The black oak measures 14 feet in circumference with a height of 72 feet. Attention was brought to this magnificent oak while the City was working on the alignment of the Lake Fayetteville Trail.

In May, the City's Urban Forester, Trails Coordinator, and representative from the Arkansas Forestry Commission measured and nominated the tree. The new portion of the Lake Fayetteville Trail was opened September 5th with a ribbon cutting ceremony. The oak can be found along the new trail section north of the lake. An informational plaque identifies this champion. The State Champion Tree Program is sponsored by the Arkansas Forestry Commission.

Fire Department aquires E-One 114 Foot Bronto Ladder Platform

Factory operator training on the new apparatus was completed in September 2007 with representatives from E-One Fire Truck manufacturers. The new Ladder Truck is housed at Fire Station # 1 in Downtown Fayetteville. The cost of the new Fire truck and equipment was $911,843.

The Bronto ® F114 RLP is the latest addition to the Fayetteville Fire Department and will allow fire fighters to reach a greater height than the current 95 and 75 foot Ladder Trucks. In addition to the added height it will be able to articulate in the middle. It was designed for departments that want all the features of the Bronto articulating boom, combined with a vertical reach of 114 feet. The platform is rated for 1,000 pounds of personnel plus 210 pounds of additional equipment. It can be extended 86 feet horizontally or 15 feet below grade at full capacity. With the articulating jib boom, firefighters can even reach the top of a 92-foot high building and lower themselves to the roof over a 22-foot parapet. For easier rescues, the platform itself swivels 45 degrees to either side to allow better alignment with windows. When stowed, the jib boom and platform tuck completely under the main boom without any front or rear overhang to give a shorter vehicle length and an unobstructed forward view.

The aluminum body features a modular design for reduced body stress and easier repairs. The stainless steel body offers an increase of approximately 24 cubic feet of storage space because of its formed construction. The aluminum body feature rescue-style compartments and enclosed storage for 115 feet of ground ladders. The hose bed has capacity for up to 1,000 feet of 5-inch hose and can be reloaded without raising the aerial. The Cyclone II chassis has cab seating for up to six firefighters.

TRAILS & MORE

Lake Fayetteville Trail Phase II

The city of Fayetteville celebrated the completion of Phase II of the Lake Fayetteville Trail at a ribbon cutting ceremony September 5, 2007. The ceremony took place on the new trail 0.4 miles north of the Environmental Study Center located at the corner of Lakeview and Powell Streets. Lewis and Clark provided bikes available for check-out to ride to the ribbon cutting and along the rest of the new trail. Lewis and Clark also hosted a drawing for a MountainSmith™ Razor 2-person tent valued at $150.00.

Lake Fayetteville Trail is now the City of Fayetteville's longest multi-use trail at 2.73 miles in length. The newest section of trail is 1.22 miles long and connects to the existing trail near the Environmental Study Center and continues north and east to Crossover Road (Hwy. 265). The new paved trail is separated from the existing natural surface trail by trees and vegetation, providing a unique experience for users of either trail. To preserve the natural integrity of the area for nature study, the trail width was reduced from 12 feet to 10 feet wide, and construction was performed in a very sensitive manner to minimize the impact on the trees and surrounding landscape. Construction of the trail was performed by the Transportation Division Trails Construction Crew.

Clabber Creek Trail

Grand Opening Ceremony

The first section of Clabber Creek Trail officially opened to the public during a grand opening ceremony on May 16, 2007.

This segment of Clabber Creek Trail is 12-feet wide concrete and 0.7 miles in length. The trail was designed by the City of Fayetteville Engineering Division and construction of the trail was performed by the talented trails construction crew through the City of Fayetteville Transportation Division. This engineering and construction team has been exclusively building trails including segments of St. Paul Trail, Frisco Trail, Town Branch Creek Trail, Lake Fayetteville Trail, and most recently, Scull Creek Trail.

In its entirety, Clabber Creek Trail will be 6 miles in length, continuing east from this first section, along Clabber Creek across Rupple, Salem, and Deane Solomon Roads to Hwy. 112/Garland. The trail will then continue north along Hwy. 112 and east along the south side of Van Ashe Drive passing under I-540 and extending east across Gregg Street to meet Scull Creek Trail. When complete, this important trail will be the primary east-west alternative transportation route for the northern part of Fayetteville, connecting many schools and neighborhoods as shown in the adopted Fayetteville Alternative Transportation and Trails Master Plan (FATT plan).

For more information on trail locations, view the Trails Master Plan Map on the city web site at

www.accessfayetteville.org

If you have questions or comments call 479.575.8228

RIBBON CUTTINGS

California Drive Rehab Project

Harmon Avenue to Stadium Drive

Mayor Dan Coody and the Fayetteville City Council celebrated the completion of the California Drive Rehab Project at a ribbon cutting ceremony September 12, 2007. The ceremony took place on California Drive mid block between Harmon Avenue and Stadium Drive.

The California Rehab Project was completed by the Transportation Division Street Overlay and Sidewalk Construction Crews. The project included completely rebuilding 1,180 feet of street, replacing 2,360 feet of curb/gutter, reconstruction of 20 driveways and installing 1,190 feet of new sidewalk.

West Avenue Rehab Project

Maple Street to Dickson Street

Mayor Dan Coody and the Fayetteville City Council celebrated the completion of the West Avenue Rehab Project at a ribbon cutting ceremony September 19, 2007. The ceremony took place ½ block north of the West Avenue and Dickson Street intersection.

The West Avenue Rehab Project was completed by the Transportation Division Street Overlay, ROW Maintenance, Drainage, and Sidewalk construction crews. The project included completely rebuilding 1,267 feet of street, replacing 1,560 feet of curb/gutter, reconstruction of 8 driveways and installing 1,560 feet of new sidewalk. The project also includes upgrading the old traffic signal located at the West Avenue and Lafayette Street intersection by the Transportation Traffic Maintenance crew later this fall.

Noland Waste Water Treatment Plant Renovations Complete

On September 24, 2007, the Mayor and City Council celebrated the completion of the renovations on the Paul R. Noland Waste Water Treatment Plant. The renovation work included upgrades to the headworks that incorporate the latest screening and grit removal equipment available, upgrades to the solids handling facility, as well as complete odor mitigation capabilities. The headworks upgrade is the first in 40 years.

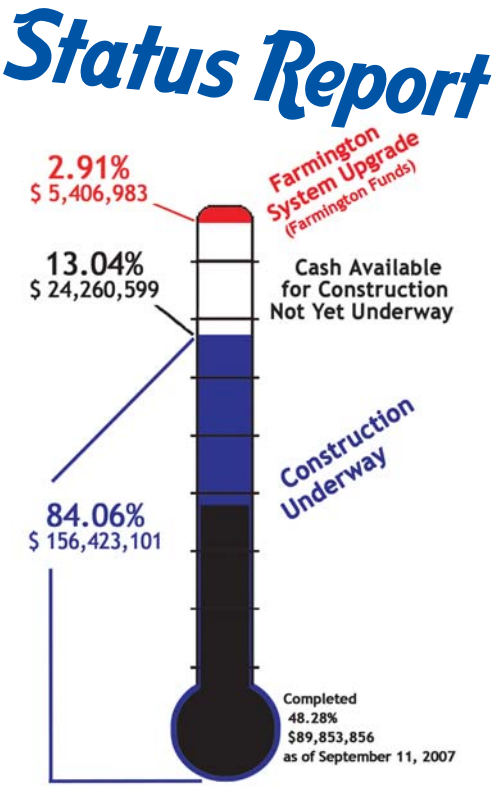
Two other renovation projects are underway at the Noland WWTP, and a third is scheduled to begin in mid 2008, after the West Side WWTP comes on line. These projects include (1) an upgrade to the Noland Plant's ability to handle the high volumes of untreated water that enter the plant during large rains, which will alleviate collection system overflows, under construction by Wilson Brothers, Inc., (2) an upgrade to the oxygenation system, under construction by BlueinGreen, Inc.; and (3) next year's removal of the effluent pumping station that currently pumps water from the plant to the effluent discharge at Mud Creek in the Illinois River Basin. The headworks, solids handling and odor control improvements were the main focus of this first upgrade project and were substantially completed by July 14, 2007. Other improvements included an enhancement to the plant's ability to temporarily store untreated influent during extreme high flow events, which will help alleviate collection system overflows.

The renovation work was designed by Black and Veatch Corporation constructed by Archer Western Contractors, Ltd. Renovations started May 16, 2005, and substantial completion was achieved on July 14, 2007. Final completion is scheduled for October 12, 2007. Contract price including amendments was $14,836,631.08. This is $100,248 below the approved contract amount, including the approved contract contingency.

The last major plant upgrade was in 1988 and included a complete renovation of the wastewater treatment process (except the headworks facility), upgrading the plant from a basic, 1960's process to a then state of the art advanced treatment facility that has continued to produce some of the best effluent in the country since that renovation.

WATER & WASTEWATER

Wastewater System Improvement Project



The City of Fayetteville's Wastewater System Improvement Project (WSIP) is proceeding very well, with 87% of the Fayetteville area work under contract. Twenty-one major projects are underway, with nine already having achieved substantial completion. Of these projects, every one has been completed within the budget for each line item. The majority of this work has been executed in the north and west part of Fayetteville, carrying wastewater flow to the West Side Wastewater Treatment Plant on Broyles Road. This new plant is over two-thirds complete, and will begin receiving wastewater in May, 2008, per the schedule developed in 2005.

On the east side of town, the $14.8 million first (and largest) renovation of the Noland WWTP, which was first constructed in 1966 and renovated in 1988, is complete within the budget approved in March, 2005. In early September, the City awarded two pipe line contracts for east side line work for a total of $12 million, almost $4 million below the estimated $16 million project cost.

At the current time, there is approximately $11.5 million worth of work remaining to be awarded in the Fayetteville area.

In the Farmington area, there is a total of $7.5 million of work remaining to be awarded, which is under design and awaiting funding approval from the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission.

In summary, the City of Fayetteville Wastewater System Improvement Project is proceeding very well, with work being executed in a high quality manner, within the budget that was presented to the public prior to the September, 2006, sales tax election. The west plant will come on line in the summer of 2008, also as was presented to the public prior to the September, 2006, sales tax election. This project is now proceeding at a very rapid pace, and is meeting or exceeding all expectations.

Public information updates are published every two weeks, and are available at www.accessfayetteville.org.

Description	Bid/Awarded Work	Future Work	Contingency*	Subtotals	Status **
East Side (Noland) Plant Work	$16,212,898	$1,100,000	$232,235	$17,545,133	Under Way
West Side WWTP, incl Wetlands	$61,952,141	$250,000	$2,040,425	$64,242,566	Under Way
West Line Work Summary	$35,766,610	$2,700,000	$945,740	$39,412,350	Under Way
Broyles Road	$3,737,965	$0	$374,000	$4,111,965	Awd Jun 07
East Line Work Summary	$12,286,242	$6,587,000	$1,113,480	$19,986,722	Bid July 07
Engineering and Administration	$23,388,596	$619,245	$116,395	$24,124,236	Under Way
Easements	$1,461,739	$264,322	$45,000	$1,771,061	Under Way
Misc Expenses & Contingency	$481,775	$268,108	$6,651,085	$7,400,968	Under Way
Fayetteville Area Subtotal	**$155,287,966**	**$11,788,675**	**$11,518,360**	**$178,595,000**	
Fayetteville Cost- Farmington Area	$615,291	$1,365,152	$108,258	$2,088,701	Bid Sept 07
Farmington Cost- Farmington Area	$519,844	$4,654,418	$232,721	$5,406,983	Bid Sept 07
Farmington Area Subtotal	**$1,135,135**	**$6,019,570**	**$340,979**	**$7,495,684**	
WSIP Grand Total:	**$156,423,101**	**$17,808,245**	**$11,859,338**	**$186,090,684**	

* Includes line item contingencies.

** First subproject bid under each line item above.

NEWSLETTER

Lake Fayetteville to hold Clean Up October 13

The Lake Fayetteville Watershed Partnership will hold their annual Fall Lake Fayetteville Clean Up on Saturday, October 13th, starting at 9:00 am. This year the Watershed Partnership is again working with the City of Fayetteville by hosting this clean up as part of the Great American Clean Up sponsored in part by Keep Arkansas Beautiful and Keep America Beautiful.

Registration will begin at 9:00 am at the Lake Fayetteville Environmental Center located at 511 Lakeview Dr. in Springdale. The clean up is open to the public and lunch will be provided for all volunteers. Volunteers are needed and encouraged to bring sturdy boots and long pants for clean up activities. Canoes and kayaks are welcome to participate. For more information, call Kevin at 479-751-1840 or Brian at 479-718-7685.

Clean Ups Scheduled

Dates for Ward 2, Ward 3 and Ward 4 Bulky waste clean-ups are now set. Please see the following for dates and locations. All clean ups begin at 7 a.m. and end at 2 p.m.

Ward 3 on October 20th -

- Elks Lodge (4444 N. Crossover)
- Vandergriff Elementary (2975 E. Township St. Enter off Mission and exit out on Township)

Ward 4 on November 10th -

- Ozark Electric Parking Lot (West Entrance) 3641 Wedington Dr.
- Shaver Foods Parking Lot (Behind Randall Tyson Track Complex) 1367 S. Beechwood

Ward 2 on November 17th -

- Woodland Jr. High School (7 E. Poplar St. in front parking lot)
- Church of Christ (310 W. Center St.)

For more information call 479.575.8398 or go to www.accessfayetteville.org

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