

CITY OF CORDOVA



**PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING, Tuesday, December 2nd, 2014
6:00 PM at City Hall
AGENDA**

Council Representative

Commission Chair

Kara Johnson

Commission Members

Steve Barnes, Karen Hallquist, Marvin VanDenBroek, David Zastrow, Wendy Ranney, Miriam Dunbar

Parks and Recreation Director

Susie Herschleb

Administrative Assistant

Shannon Phillips

Cordova Parks and Recreation is essential for providing and fostering Parks, Programs and Facilities for all in pursuit of a healthy sustainable community.

- A. CALL TO ORDER**
- B. ROLL CALL:** Kara Johnson, Kristen Carpenter, Steve Barnes, Karen Hallquist, Marvin VanDenBroek, David Zastrow, Wendy Ranney, Miriam Dunbar, Susie Herschleb, and Shannon Phillips
- C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- D. VISITOR COMMUNICATION**
 - 1. Kate Morse with the Copper River Watershed Project
- E. CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - 1. 10/20/14 Minutes (P. 1-2)
- F. REPORTS**
 - 1. Directors report (p. 3-4)
- G. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
- H. NEW BUSINESS**
 - 1. Pool Temperature (P. 5-8)
 - 2. RV Parking in Cordova
- I. PENDING AGENDA**
- J. COMMISSION COMMENTS**
- K. ADJOURNMENT**

Minutes

October 20th, 2014

DRAFT

6:00 pm Library Meeting Room

Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting

- A. **Kara Johnson** calls the meeting to order at 6:05 PM
- B. **Roll Call:** In Attendance: Karen Hallquist, Kara Johnson, Marvin VanDenBroek, David Zastrow, Miriam Dunbar, and Susie Herschleb.
Absent: Steve Barnes, Wendy Ranney
- C. **Approve Agenda:**
Motion to approve/**Hallquist, S/VanDenBroek, V/Unanimous, Approved**
- D. **Communication by Visitors:** None

- E. **Consent Calendar:** Motion to Approve/**VanDenBroek, S/Hallquist, V/Unanimous, Approved**
1. **10/20/14 Minutes, Approved**

- F. **Reports:** 1) Directors Report.

No questions for the directors report. **Herschleb** states that the list of bullet points in the directors report are a compilation of things we have accomplished since our last meeting in April. **Herschleb** attended training at the Alaska Parks & Recreation Association Conference held in Fairbanks and attached a recap to the director's report. Nathan Bemo from American Ramp Company came to town and held a great meeting. **Herschleb** states that we are aiming to pour a 4 inch slab of concrete, have skate features in the middle, and a pump track that goes around the whole outside of it. What we did learn at the meeting is that the pump track does not need to be on concrete. Mr. Bemo walked the space and said that we can put a pump track on the land as is. He will now go back to the drawing board and create three different designs each with different price tags. He will then produce a blueprint and video that we can present to a granter. **Johnson** said that the woods below the tot lot that lead down to the wetlands are littered and unsafe. She would be interested in ideas around cleaning up the area and making a path that leads to a sitting area. **Herschleb** replies, within our conversations updating the master plan we did touch on that, but it might be a good idea to add language into the master plan that would be specific to the things you would like to see in that area. **Herschleb** said that 5th and 6th grade basketball is up and running, we have had two games so far, we had a good turn out and they were really fun to watch.

Third Quarter Report: **Johnson** states we almost doubled our revenue compared to last year. **Herschleb** said that we have more money in from Odiak than we did last year, we have been pretty strong with the Odiak tenants telling them that we need to receive payment by December 31st or they will not be able to reserve their space for next year. Programs are

bringing in more money more consistently. Passes are flat except for September, normally the third quarter would come in flat but the seasonal passes are a really good deal for seasonal residents and fisherman, and the \$10.00 drop ins are coming in strong as well. Having Paul Voz here consistently has helped, we are running a really nice cardio fitness program that a lot of people can utilize. **Herschleb** states that **VanDenBroek** requested an extra tot swim per week & we were able to implement that right away. **Hallquist** reported that there were 25 families at the new Monday tot swim. An additional tot swim per week is discussed. **Herschleb** states that she would be happy to look at the data and see where to best implement it.

Herschleb said that we will be scheduling a special meeting to discuss budget and fee schedule details. **Herschleb** said that the card swipe system is installed and we are working out the kinks. We plan to start using the new system in November during our annual discount month.

Hallquist suggests getting the remainder of the tot lot plaques up at the Noel Pallas Children's Memorial Park.

G. Correspondence:

H. Unfinished Business:

I. New Business:

1. Vote on a new chair

Chair nominations: Kara Johnson, Karen Hallquist

V/ Kara Johnson: 4

V/ Karen Hallquist: 1

Kara Johnson is the new Parks and Recreation Commission Chair

J. Pending Agenda:

K. Commission Comments:

Dave Zastrow gives a trail subcommittee report. **Zastrow** said that the state from time to time gives funding through the Alaska Department of Natural Resources through the division of parks & outdoor recreation, there is a deadline of November 15th for project proposals. **Herschleb** asks if there is a priority list that you would like to see happen with this grant application. **Zastrow** replies, to complete what has been started on the Eyak Mountain Trail, second priority is the Ski Hill / Crater Lake connecting trail. There is a huge amount of interest in a Scout Lake trail, but that primarily would reside on National Forest land.

L. Meeting Adjourned:

Meeting Adjourned at 7:25 pm

Business as usual. It seems there really isn't enough time in an 8 hour day to get things done. I want the Commission to know how hard my full time union employees work. I am thankful for every one of them. I have been feeling for many years that the expectations continue to increase for these employees and yet we can't afford to give them more help. Looking into the future (perhaps very near future) I believe the Community is going to have to understand that we will continue to offer what is reasonable to offer with the resources available to us.

This means perhaps fewer programs or more 'low impact' programming. Generally, the folks who commit to these FT positions are committed to the Community and they give far beyond what they are paid because they want to do a good job for YOU! I am having a much harder time retaining employees due to the high level of expectations coupled with the high level of negative feedback. Please understand and help the community to understand that we are here to keep kids, teens and adults moving and put a smile on their face. If they are sweating, their cheeks are red and they are smiling we have done a GOOD job. This certainly is not to say that I believe the community should not provide feedback; I just don't want to lose site of the objective. Our objective is simple – sweat and FUN 😊😊

Other current happenings below:

- We planned with public works to have D1 delivered and spread at Odiak Camper Park to improve each site. This required about 250 yards of gravel. We hope that flooding will not be an issue in 2015. It is perfect timing as well the Park will naturally compact over the winter and be ready to go for the spring. The funding was taken from the Odiak Camper Park enterprise fund savings account (dedicated only to capital or other improvements for the Park).
- We wrapped up our City League round robin tournament. Both CHS teams did very well; finishing first and second in the tournament. To our surprise the USCG team forfeited their last three games. Daniel's team (our employee) took 3rd place; Kellen's team took fourth; and Christian's team took 5th. We had 6 teams total; roster average was 12 players to a team = 72 folks participating! Good times!
- As of Monday November 11th, our new card swipe entry system is up and running and daily I learn something new. The initial first days were slightly discouraging. About 50% of our patrons had a negative response to our new system while others were excited. We are currently still having people sign in so we can keep our numbers as accurate as possible. Along with our new system I have also developed a checklist for the programs offered here at Bidarki. Due to being in the midst of transition the numbers I have provided you this week are rough numbers. With time I think that this system will be a great asset to our facility. – Shannon Phillips
- Meghan met with Mike Hicks about the Aquatic Incident Alarm system, to confirm that they would be willing to have an alarm down at dispatch. We would use this system when a single guard is on duty. There is a sensor that attaches to the lifeguard tube, and is activated when the lifeguard enters the pool to do a rescue. Chief Hicks thinks it

is a great idea and when it arrives we will run some tests to make sure that it works between the distance of the pool and dispatch, as well as to determine the best location for the alarm since the alarm is extremely loud.

- Micah received all the metal that we ordered to redesign the shooting stations at Bidarki. We will wait for the next best opportunity to close the gym to basketball for just a day or two. The hoops will be ready to go for the 3-4th grade bball league starting at the end of March.
- Started groundwork for 3 temporary RV sites at Shelter Cove, These sites will be \$20 per day.

Dear Pool patrons and Community members;

The Parks and Recreation Department has recently looked into what the Community could save per month by lowering the water temperature 1 degree.

In 2010 the Parks and Recreation Commission encouraged public comment on the temperature of the water. At the time we were looking specifically at bather comfort. In 2010 the temperature was 83.5-84 degrees. While therapeutic bathers, Tot swimmers along with folks attending water aerobics, open and family swims found warmer temperatures more appealing the lap swimmers and competitive swimmers were united in their desire to lower the temperature.

My staff and I used the most current copy of the Pool/Spa Handbook to facilitate discussions in 2010. The recommendations remained the same:

- Recreational swimming = 82.5 F
- Infant and therapy swimming = 86-94 F
- Children Instructional classes = 84-90 F
- Competitive swimming, diving, including training and fitness swimming = 78-80.5 F

This handbook is written and updated by the National Swimming Pool Foundation. The State of Alaska uses the handbook as a text book for certifying pool operators. We also talked to other multi-use pools about water temperature. The Commission and interested community members came to a compromise after much discussion; 82 degrees.

In 2010 cost savings was not a part of the discussion. The Parks and Recreation Department is now considering an estimated savings of \$800-\$1200 per month per 1 degree (lower). We recently lowered the temperature to 81 degrees. We were interested to see if our community of swimmers would notice a difference. The temperature change was noticed almost immediately! Although, the idea of dropping the temperature strikes fear in the hearts of most recreational swimmers, the discussion changes slightly when they hear the savings could be as high as 14k a year.

I spoke with a parent who attended open swim with her two young children over the weekend. She certainly noticed the change. She found herself moving around more often and vigorously to stay warm and she laughed about how this was probably a good thing! Her kids were cold, their cheeks were bluish in color; but they still didn't want to leave when it was time to go. I asked if she thought another 1 degree lower would be too cold (?) Brrrr! She said with a smile. She then went on to say she would let me know right away if it seemed too cold. This is exactly what I wanted to hear. While it's becoming more and more important to find ways to save (especially operationally at the pool) it is just as important to keep our patrons comfortable and coming back. Please don't hesitate to call or e-mail with feedback, you are your best advocate.

We have decided to wait and educate the community a bit more on this topic prior to dropping the temperature further. There will be ample time to respond to each 1 degree drop. We want to hear from you if you have something to say about the water temperature at the pool; good or bad. Contact me at 424-7282 or email @ bidarki@cityofcordova.net

Susie,

So I have been doing some research on the pool temperature. It gets very complicated fairly quickly. I have found some info out by using some basic calculations and calculators on pools. I am seeing that if you dropped the temperature down to 78 you could be saving about \$800-\$1200 a month on heating costs. I would say you are looking at around 300 dollars a degree per month if you lower the pool temperature. Again this is very basic and I had to make a lot of assumptions. Surprisingly one of the biggest ways to lose heated water is the number of people using the pool and the activities that they are doing. One thing that came up was having a cover for the pool, if you don't that might be something to consider. Lots of the heat and energy loss is from evaporation and bringing in the fresh water and bringing it up to temperature. When your team drains the pool and cleans it how much does your energy cost drop? I am assuming the same boiler is heating the building. Anyway this is very basic and only a point to start the conversation. Let me know what else I can do to help.

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Chapter 12: Heating & Air Circulation

"It doesn't make a difference what temperature a room is, it's always room temperature."

— Steven Wright

Nothing makes the use of a swimming pool or spa more enjoyable than to have the correct water temperature for individual comfort and for the aquatic activity being performed. In addition, if the facility is indoors, the temperature and humidity of the environment surrounding the pool or spa must be maintained for the comfort of the facility staff, visitors, and users. The decision on how warm to keep the pool is up to the individual facility. The American Red Cross recommends a temperature of 78 °F (25.6 °C) for competitive swimming. However, this may be too cold for young children and the elderly who may require 80 °F (26.7 °C) or higher.

The recommended pool water temperatures for various activities are:

- Recreational swimming: 82.5 °F (28 °C)
- Infant swimming and therapy: 86 - 94 °F (30 - 34.4 °C)
- Children instructional classes: 84 - 90 °F (29 - 32.2 °C)
- Competitive swimming and diving, including training and fitness swimming: 78 - 80.5 °F (25.5 - 27 °C)
- Spas: 104 °F (40 °C)

The energy content of pool or spa water is determined by the temperature of the water. The water's energy content is somewhat like the monetary value of a bank checking account: constant deposits and withdrawals cause the bank balance to rise and fall. In a pool or spa, there are constant heat gains and heat losses causing the temperature to rise or fall. Pool or spa water becomes colder when energy is withdrawn. The water becomes warmer when energy is added at a rate faster than it is withdrawn. To maintain a constant temperature, energy must be added at the same rate that it is withdrawn.

ENERGY LOSSES

The mechanisms of surface loss are evaporation, convection, and thermal radiation. Conduction does not occur at the surface and has little effect on the total heat loss. In addition to the thermal mechanisms, another heat loss occurs as a result of user load. As the number of users increase, the volume of water lost due to splash-out and drag-out increases, requiring replacement with source water. The source water is usually at a lower temperature than the pool or spa water, which lowers the pool or spa water temperature.

Additional training on energy efficiency is available through the Certified Aquatic Energy Auditor™ online training course. See page 298 for more information.

Evaporative Losses

Water at the surface is constantly changing into water vapor. This evaporation requires energy, known as "the heat of vaporization." The heat

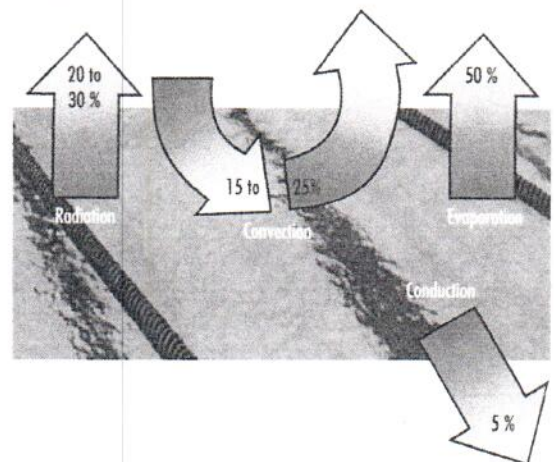


Illustration 12-1. Relative heat losses from pools.

planters or wind blocks can shelter a pool in cooler months. Allowing wind to blow across the pool during hot weather can help cool the water, which might otherwise be too warm for some pool activities.

Indoor pools must control the amount of relative humidity for the comfort of the users and visitors and also for the protection of the building and equipment. The indoor air temperature should be kept 2 °F to 5 °F (1 °C to 2.5 °C) above the temperature of the pool water. The relative humidity should be maintained between 40% and 60%, which will help to reduce the amount of evaporation.

Evaporation occurs in both indoor and outdoor pools. One method to reduce the amount of evaporative losses is to cover the pool or spa water surface during non-use periods.

Pool and Spa Covers

The use of a pool cover reduces the heat loss due to evaporation, thermal radiation, and convection, which account for about 95% of losses. Depending on the length of the swimming season, pool covers can reduce heating costs by 50 to 70 percent. In addition, pool covers reduce the amount of dirt and debris in the water, which in turn lowers the demand for chemical consumption.



Photo 12-2. Pool covers reduce heat losses due to radiation, evaporation, and convection.

There are three basic types of pool covers:

- Translucent air cell (bubble)
- Insulating foam wrapped in vinyl
- Specialty vinyl with sewn, weighted edges

Most pool covers are removed during daylight hours, and any heat gain potential is therefore not realized. However, on those days when a bubble cover is used, it can absorb about 80% of the

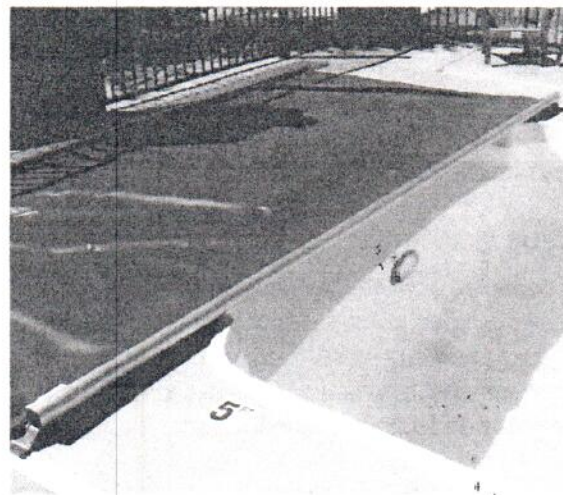


Photo 12-3. Fully automatic pool cover with a motor reel system that pulls the cover into place.

heat energy striking the surface and transfer it to the water.

Pool covers can be manually placed or can be semiautomatic or fully automatic in their operation. Fully automatic systems only require operator activation. A motor reel system pulls the cover into place without any operator assistance. The semiautomatic system requires the operator to guide the cover into place.

Some pool and spa cover designs are considered to be a barrier to access. These are called safety covers and must meet the requirements of ASTM standard F 1346-91 (2003). Covers that do not meet this standard must never be in place while the pool or spa is open for use.

Some covers are designed for winter use to keep dirt and other debris from entering the pool during the closed winter season. With any cover, chemical treatment of the water must be carefully controlled so as not to damage the cover and void the manufacturer's warranty. Read the manufacturer's instructions carefully. No pool cover should be in use or in place when the pool or spa is being used.

HEAT GAINS

Swimming pools and spas gain heat in three ways. The first is natural sunlight, absorbed directly by the water. About 90% of the sunlight that reaches the surface of a pool is absorbed. Time of year, shade availability, pool location, and layout affect the amount of sunlight that can be absorbed. Secondly, an indirect energy source